

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BEREKUM WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

(DRAFT)

NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

**PREPARED UNDER THE AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY: CREATING PROSPERITY AND
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

2018

Table of Content

Table of Content.....	2
List of Tables.....	9
List of Figures.....	11
List of Acronym.....	12
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	14
CHAPTER ONE.....	16
1.0 District Profile/Situational Analysis.....	16
1.1 Introduction.....	16
1.1.1 Vision Statement of the District Assembly.....	16
1.1.2 Mission Statement of the District Assembly.....	16
1.2 Functions of the Berekum West District Assembly.....	17
1.3 Plan Preparation Methodology.....	17
1.4 The Scope of the Plan.....	18
1.5 Financial Analysis of the District Assembly Revenue and Expenditure Pattern.....	19
1.6 Purpose of Revenue Collection.....	23
1.6.1 Method of Revenue Collection in the District.....	23
1.6.2 Sources of Revenue to the Berekum West District Assembly.....	23
1.6.3 Revenue Pattern of Berekum West District Assembly.....	24
1.6.4 External Revenue Sources to the Berekum West District Assembly.....	25
1.7 Expenditure Items and Expenditure Patterns of the Assembly.....	25
1.7.1 Capital Expenditure.....	25
1.8 Reasons Leading to Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects.....	26
1.9 External Control of Development Funds.....	26
1.9.1 <i>Unstable Economic Climate</i>	26
1.10 Perceived Challenges and Lessons to be learnt under the new Agenda for Jobs Dimension.....	26
1.11 Key Challenges Encountered during the Preparation of the Development Plan.....	27
1.12 Lessons Learnt.....	27
1.13 Institutional Capacity to Develop, Implement, Monitor and Evaluate the MTDP ((2018 – 2021).....	28
1.14 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of Berekum West District Profile.....	29
1.14.1 Physical and Natural Environment.....	30
1.14.2 Implication of the location of the District on Development.....	30
1.14.3 Climate.....	30
1.14.4 Vegetation and Forest Resources.....	31
1.14.5 Implications of Climate and Vegetation on Development.....	31
1.14.6 Relief and Drainage.....	32
1.14.7 Implications of Relief and Drainage on Development.....	32
1.14.8 Geology and Minerals.....	32
1.14.9 Implications of Geology and Minerals on Development.....	32
1.14.10 Physical Development Challenges and Control.....	33
1.14.11 Linkage with other Districts/Municipalities.....	33
1.14.12 Culture and Traditional Set-Up.....	34

1.14.13 History of Berekum.....	34
1.14.14 Traditional Set-Up.....	34
1.14.15 Ethnic Diversity.....	35
1.14.16 Communal Spirit.....	35
1.14.17 Attitudes and Practices.....	36
1.14.18 Participation.....	36
1.14.19 Religious Composition.....	36
1.14.20 Positive Cultural Practices.....	37
1.14.20.1 Traditional Festivals.....	37
1.14.20.2 Shrines.....	37
1.14.20.3 Cultural Potentials.....	37
1.14.20.4 Key Development Problems.....	37
1.15 Settlement Systems.....	38
1.15.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages.....	38
1.15.2 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements.....	38
1.15.3 Spatial Distribution of Population by Settlement	40
1.16 Migration.....	40
1.16.1 Fertility and Child Survival.....	41
1.17 Characteristics, Potentials and Problems of Rural, Peri-Urban and Urban Settlements.....	41
1.17.1 Characteristics of the Rural Settlements.....	41
1.17.2 Potentials of the Rural Settlements.....	41
1.17.3 Problems of the Rural Settlements.....	41
1.17.4 Characteristics of the Peri-Urban Settlements.....	42
1.17.5 Characteristics of the Urban Settlements.....	42
1.17.6 Potentials of the Urban Settlements.....	42
1.17.7 Problems of the Urban Settlements.....	42
1.18 Distribution of Facilities.....	42
1.18.1 Spatial Distribution of Facilities.....	43
1.18.2 Distribution of Roads.....	43
1.18.3 Distribution of Water Supply.....	43
1.18.4 Distribution of Markets.....	43
1.18.5 Commodity Flow.....	43
1.18.6 Distribution of Financial Institutions.....	43
1.18.7 Other Financial Institutions.....	44
1.18.8 Telecommunication Coverage.....	44
1.18.9 Community Based Information Centers.....	44
1.18.10 Transport Services.....	44
1.18.11 Fuel Stations.....	45
1.18.12 Skills Training.....	45
1.18.13 Postal Services.....	45
1.18.14 Education.....	46
1.18.15 Health.....	46
1.18.16 Police and Security Situation.....	46
1.18.17 Fire Service.....	46
1.18.18 Agricultural Extension Services.....	47
1.18.19 Hospitality Services.....	47

1.19 Spatial Analysis of the Settlement System/Functional Matrix (Scalogram Analysis).....	47
1.19.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements.....	48
1.19.2 Implications for future Interventions.....	48
1.19.3 Development Nodes/Centers.....	48
1.19.4 Surface Accessibility to Services.....	49
1.19.5 Aggregate Accessibility.....	49
1.19.6 Optimum Accessibility.....	49
1.19.7 Accessibility to Health Facilities.....	50
1.19.8 Accessibility to Banking Services.....	50
1.19.9 Accessibility to Police Service.....	50
1.19.10 Accessibility to Education.....	50
1.20 Poverty Profile Mapping.....	52
1.20.1 Manifestation of Poverty Levels.....	52
1.20.2 Poverty Characteristics.....	54
Community Level Poverty.....	54
1.20.3 Personal Level Poverty.....	54
1.20.4 Economy of the District.....	54
1.20.5 Structure of the District Economy.....	54
1.20.6 Agriculture.....	55
1.20.7 Agricultural Extension Agents.....	57
1.20.8 Livestock and Poultry Farms.....	57
1.20.9 Farmer-Based Co-operatives in the District.....	59
1.20.10 Problems facing the Agricultural Sector in the District and the Way Forward.....	59
1.20.11 Way forward for the Agricultural Sector.....	60
1.20.12 Services and Commerce.....	60
1.20.13 Economic Resources.....	60
1.20.14 Economically Active Population (Labor Force).....	60
1.20.15 Local Economic Development (LED) Issues.....	61
1.20.16 Resource base for Local Economic Development in the District.....	61
1.21 Governance.....	62
1.21.1 The District Assembly.....	63
1.21.2 Composition of the District Assembly.....	63
1.21.3 The Executive Committee of the District Assembly.....	63
1.21.4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Sub-Committees of the District Assembly.....	64
1.21.5 Administrative Structure the Berekum West District Assembly.....	64
1.21.6 Existing and Non-Existing Departments in the District.....	64
1.21.7 Sub-District Structures.....	65
1.21.8 Area Councils in the Berekum West District Area.....	66
1.21.9 Unit Committees.....	66
1.21.10 Citizenry Participation.....	66
1.21.11 Civil Society Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs/CSOs).....	66
1.21.12 Challenges facing the District Assembly.....	67
1.21.13 Participation and Consultation.....	67
1.21.14 Key issues identified.....	67

1.22 Private Sector Participation.....	67
1.22.1 Inter-Organizational Relationship and Planning Procedures.....	67
1.22.2 Inter-Organizational Relationship with NGOs and CBOs.....	68
1.22.3 Accountability.....	69
1.22.4 Participation of the Citizenry.....	69
1.22.5 Public Safety/Security Issues.....	69
1.23 Social Services.....	69
1.23.1 Education.....	70
1.23.2 Number of Schools and Ownership.....	70
1.23.3 Girl Child Education in the District.....	70
1.23.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio.....	71
1.23.5 School Performance at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Level.....	71
1.23.6 Potable Water.....	73
1.23.7 Challenges facing the Educational Sector in the District.....	73
1.23.8 Electricity.....	74
1.23.9 Toilet and Urinals.....	74
1.24 Health.....	75
1.25 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities.....	75
1.26 Health Staff Population.....	76
1.26.1 Family Planning.....	78
1.26.2 District National Health Insurance Scheme.....	78
1.26.3 Challenges of District Health Insurance Scheme.....	78
1.26.4 Access to Health Facilities.....	78
1.26.5 Integrated Maternal and Child Health Campaigns.....	78
1.26.6 Challenges facing the Health Sector in the District.....	79
1.26.7 Recommendations.....	79
1.27 Water and Sanitation (Access to Safe Water and Waste Management).....	79
1.27.1 Water Situation.....	79
1.27.2 Sanitation Situation.....	80
1.27.3 Solid Waste Collection.....	80
1.27.4 Liquid Waste Management.....	80
1.27.5 Challenges facing the Sanitation Sector in the District.....	81
1.27.6 Housing.....	82
1.27.7 Vulnerability Analysis.....	83
1.27.7.1 Special Programme for Vulnerable and Excluded.....	83
1.27.7.2 Incidence of Child Labor.....	84
1.27.7.3 Vulnerable Groups in the District.....	84
1.27.7.4 Physically Challenged People.....	84
1.28 Civil Society Organizations in the District.....	84
1.28.1 People affected by Risks and Shocks.....	85
1.28.2 Subsistence Farming.....	85
1.28.3 Abused Children.....	85
1.28.4 Child Labor.....	87
1.28.5 The Unemployed.....	87
1.28.6 Physically Challenged Persons with Disability.....	87

1.28.7 Challenges facing Vulnerable Groups in the District.....	89
1.29 Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	89
1.30 HIV and AIDS.....	89
1.31 Gender.....	90
1.31.1 Gender Issues.....	92
1.31.2 Objectives of Gender Mainstreaming.....	92
1.31.3 Situational Analysis.....	93
1.32.4 Gender Planning.....	93
1.32.5 Economic Activities of Women.....	94
1.33 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy.....	94
1.33.1 Climate Change.....	95
1.33.2 Environmental Concern.....	95
1.34 Population.....	95
1.34.1 Population Growth and Size.....	95
1.34.2 Population Density.....	96
1.34.3 Household Sizes/Characteristics.....	96
1.34.4 Age and Sex Composition.....	97
1.34.5 Population Dependency Ratio.....	98
1.34.6 Rural-Urban Split.....	99
1.35 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI).....	100
1.36 Security.....	101
1.36.1 District Police Service.....	101
1.36.2 Current Security Situation.....	101
1.36.3 Key Issues.....	104
1.36.4 Justice and the Legal System.....	105
1.36.5 Fire Service.....	105
1.37 Disaster.....	105
1.38 Water Security.....	105
1.39 Migration.....	106
1.40 Immigration.....	106
1.40.1 Permanent Residency and Policy Implications.....	106
1.41 Basic Indicators of Development of the District.....	107
1.42 Summary of Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review of the Implementation of Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) and preparation of the District Profile (2018).....	112
1.43 Community Needs and Development Aspirations.....	116
1.44 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues.....	123
1.45 Harmonized Development Issues with Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimension.....	126
1.46 Harmonized Development Issues Identified related to the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) as shown in the table below.....	126

CHAPTER TWO	130
2.0 Prioritization of District Development Issues.....	130
2.1 Introduction.....	130
2.2 Linking Harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues Identified from the GSGDA II (2014-2017) to the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions.....	130
2.3 Prioritization of Adopted Issues (Development Needs).....	137
2.4 Prioritization of the Harmonized District Development Needs under each Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).....	137
2.5 List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Economic Development.....	138
2.5.1 Revenue Mobilization.....	138
2.5.2 Industrial Development.....	138
2.5.3 Agricultural Development.....	138
2.6 List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	140
2.6.1 Water, Environment and Sanitation.....	140
2.6.2 Human Settlements and Housing.....	140
2.6.3 Urban Development.....	140
2.7 List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Social Development.....	141
2.7.1 Education.....	141
2.7.2 Health.....	142
2.7.3 Social Protection.....	142
2.7.4 Gender Equality.....	142
2.7.5 Disability and Development.....	143
2.7.6 Local Government and Decentralization.....	143
2.7.7 Public Policy Management.....	144
2.8 Prioritization of Spatial Issues.....	144
2.9 Prioritization of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues.....	144
2.9.1 HIV and AIDS.....	144
2.9.2 Gender Equality.....	144
2.9.3 Environmental Concern.....	145
2.9.4 Climate Change Issues.....	145
2.9.5 Population Issues.....	145
2.9.6 Emerging Sustainable Development Issues.....	145
2.10 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis.....	145
2.10.1 Potentials.....	146
2.10.2 Opportunities are external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District.....	146
2.10.3 Constraints.....	146
2.10.4 Challenges.....	146
2.11 Application of Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis Tool to Problem Solving in the District.....	147
2.12 Conclusion from POCC Analysis.....	160

CHAPTER THREE	161
3.0 Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies.....	161
3.1 Introduction.....	161
3.2 District Development Focus.....	161
3.3 Overall District Development Goal.....	161
3.4 Goal setting under each of the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).....	161
3.5 Development Projections for 2018 -2021.....	162
3.6 District Population Projections from 2018-2021.....	162
3.7 Labor Force.....	163
3.8 Service Projections.....	163
3.9 Relevant Policy Objectives and Strategies Adopted from the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).....	165
CHAPTER FOUR	191
4.0 Development Programmes and Composite Programme of Action.....	191
4.1 Introduction.....	191
4.2 Formulation of Development Programme.....	191
4.3 Formulation of District Composite Programme of Action (PoA).....	215
CHAPTER FIVE	255
5.0 Annual Action Plan.....	255
5.1 Implementation of the Annual Action Plans.....	255
5.2 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan.....	332
CHAPTER SIX	333
6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP.....	333
6.1. Monitoring Strategies.....	334
6.1.1 (A.) Monitoring Format.....	334
6.1.2 (B.) Project Implementation Monitoring.....	334
6.2. Evaluation.....	335
6.2.1 Evaluation Format.....	335
6.3 Communication Strategy.....	337
6.4 Dissemination of the DMTDP.....	337
6.5 Application of Communication Strategy during the DMTDP Preparation.....	340
6.6 The Role of Heads of Department and DPCU.....	340
6.7 First Public Forum.....	340
6.8 Second Public Forum.....	340
6.9 Third Public Forum.....	340
6.10 General Assembly.....	341
6.11 Durbars.....	341
6.12 Internet Networking.....	341
6.13 Departmental Programmes.....	341
6.14 Conclusion.....	341
Appendix I: District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 (Plan Preparation Team Members).....	342
Appendix II: Strategic Environmental Assessment Report (SEA).....	343

List of Tables

Table 1.1: Financial Performance Revenue.....	21
Table 1.2: Financial Performance Revenue.....	22
Table 1.3: DPCU’s Capacity and Management Index.....	28
Table 1.4: Types of plants in the District.....	31
Table 1.5: Population by Ethnic Groupings.....	35
Table 1.6: Religious Composition.....	37
Table 1.7: Hierarchy of Settlements.....	38
Table 1.8: Major Settlements and their Estimated Projected Population.....	40
Table 1.9: Functional Matrix (Scalogram) for the Berekum West District.....	51
Table 1.10: Poverty Pockets in the BWDA.....	53
Table 1.11: Occupational Structure in the District.....	54
Table 1.12: Land under Cultivation for Major Crops (ha).....	56
Table 1.13: Sources of Finance for Farmers.....	56
Table 1.14: Output in Tonnes of Major Crops Grown.....	56
Table 1.15: Agricultural Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio.....	57
Table 1.16: Poultry Farms in the District.....	57
Table 1.17: Number of Livestock/Poultry in the District.....	58
Table 1.18: Sex Compositions of Assembly Members.....	63
Table 1.19.....	65
Table 1.20: Area Councils in the District and their locations.....	66
Table 1.21: List of Operational NGOs/CSOs in the District.....	67
Table 1.22: Number of Educational Facilities.....	70
Table 1.23: Pupil-Teacher Ratio	71
Table 1.24: Pupils’ Performance at the BECE level from 2014-2016.....	71
Table 1.25: Gender Parity Ratio.....	72
Table 1.26: School Infrastructures Needed.....	73
Table 1.27: Schools without Access to Potable Water.....	73
Table 1.28: Schools without Access to Electricity.....	74
Table 1.29: Schools without Access to Toilets and Urinals.....	74
Table 1.30: Distribution of Health Institutions 2012-2013.....	75
Table 1.31: Ghana Health Services- Health Directorate Staffing of Institutions 2016-2017.....	76
Table 1.32: Medical Staff Population Ratio in the District.....	77
Table 1.33: Top Ten Diseases Recorded in Health Facilities from 2014-2016.....	77
Table 1.34: Type of Toilet Facilities and their Location.....	81
Table 1.35: Forms of Child Abuse Cases in the District.....	86
Table 1.36: Forms of Disability Registered from 2014-2017 in Berekum West District.....	88
Table 1.37: People Living with HIV/AIDS (2014-2017) in the District.....	90
Table 1.38: Support for Gender Mainstreaming 2018-2021.....	93
Table 1.39: Population by sex in Berekum West District	95
Table 1.40: Age and Sex Distribution in Berekum West District.....	98
Table 1.41: Broad Age-Sex Structure of the District.....	98
Table 1.42: Rural-Urban Split by both sexes in the District.....	100
Table 1.43: Nature of Cases for 2017.....	101
Table 1.44: Police Annual Report for the Ending December, 2016.....	102

Table 1.45: Review of Crime Statistics.....	103
Table 1.46: Police Annual Report for 2017.....	103
Table 1.47: Review of Crime Statistics.....	104
Table 1.48: List of Disaster Prone Communities and their Form of Disasters (2015/2016).....	105
Table 1.49: Indicators for Economic Development.....	107
Table 1.50: Indicators of Development for Social Development.....	109
Table 1.51: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.....	111
Table 1.52: Summary of Key Development Problems/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review and Preparation of the District Profile under the GSGDA II (2014-2017).....	113
Table 1.53: Community Needs and Aspirations.....	117
Table 1.54: Harmonization of Key Community Needs and Aspirations.....	123
Table 1.55: Scoring for the Harmonization.....	126
Table 1.56: Harmonized Development Issues with Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimension..	126
Table 2.1: Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II 2014-.....	131
Table 2.2: Scale for Scoring Prioritized Issues.....	137
Table 2.3: Priority Setting for Economic Development.....	137
Table 2.4: Priority Setting for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	139
Table 2.5: Priority Setting for Social Development.....	140
Table 2.6: Priority Setting for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.....	142
Table 2.7: Priority setting for all the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).....	143
Table 2.8: POCC Analysis for Economic Development.....	147
Table 2.9: POCC Analysis for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	151
Table 2.10: POCC Analysis for Social Development.....	153
Table 2.11: POCC Analysis for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.....	157
Table 3.1: District Goals under each Dimension of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).....	162
Table 3.2: The District's' Population Projections for 2018-2021.....	163
Table 3.3: Projected Labor Force for 2018-2021 for Berekum West District.....	163
Table 3.4: Key Essential Services in the District and Future Projections.....	163
Table 3.5 Linking District Development Issues/Objectives with Adopted Relevant National Policy Objectives and Strategies of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).....	166
Table 4.1: Logical Framework.....	214
Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action (PoA).....	254
Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan-2018.....	271
Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan-2019.....	289
Table 5.3: Annual Action Plan 2020.....	308
Table 5.4: Annual Action Plan-2021.....	331
Table 5.5: Summary of Proposed Expenditure for the various Dimensions for the Plan Period (2018- 2021).....	332
Table 6.1 (B3) Physical implementation.....	334
Table 6.2 (B4) Financial Mobilization.....	334
Table 6.3: (B5) Project Expenditure.....	335
Table 6.4 Evaluation format.....	335
Table 6.5: Calendar for Monitoring and Evaluation.....	336
Table 6.6: Communication Plan for Disseminating the DMTDP.....	340

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Revenue Performance- All Revenue Sources.....	22
Figure 1.2: Revenue Performance- IGF Only.....	23
Figure 1.3 Population Pyramid of the Berekum West.....	97

List of Acronym**ABBREVIATIONS**

AAB	-	Appeals Advisory Board
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	-	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DoP	-	Department of Planning
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	-	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
LED	-	Local Economic Development
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PPSC	-	Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness
PSC	-	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCC	-	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment

SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	-	Total Mortality Rate
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
UNHCR	-	United Nations Human Council on Refugees
BWDA	-	Berekum West District Assembly
AEAs	-	Agricultural Extension Agents
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHPS	-	Community Health and Public Service
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DCD	-	Department of Community Development
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme
IGF	-	Internal Generated Funds
MADU	-	Municipal Agricultural Development Unit
DEU	-	District Education Unit
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DHSU	-	District Health Services Unit
MLG& RD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOV	-	Means of Verification
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
OVI	-	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
POA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials Opportunities Constraints Challenges
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
SMC	-	School Management Committees
TBAs	-	Traditional Birth Attendances
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
GRIDCo	-	Ghana Grid Company Limited
NEDCo	-	Northern Electricity Divisional Company
BEMA	-	Berekum West District Assembly
MTNDPF	-	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
ED	-	Economic Development
EIHS	-	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
SD	-	Social Development
GCPA	-	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) is the current planning and implementation document of all the 254 MMDAs in the country of which the Berekum West District Assembly is part of. This Plan is the first of the Berekum West District Assembly. The plan (2018-2021) was prepared based on the current governments Agenda for Jobs Policy; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All which had been outlined in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy and under the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with the Public, Stakeholders, Departments and Communities at large.

This plan was however prepared under the guidelines and version of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 under four broad developmental dimensions of the Assembly;

- ◆ Economic Development
- ◆ Social Development
- ◆ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- ◆ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The main objectives of the DMTDP 2018-2021 are to:

1. *facilitate the preparation of:*

- ◆ Annual Action Plans based on the DMTDP
- ◆ Composite Budgeting based on the Programme Based Budget (PBB)
- ◆ Programme of Action (POA)
- ◆ Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- ◆ Communication Plan

2. *ensure that our plans:*

- ❖ are relevant to local needs and aspirations
- ❖ are purposefully formulated to support the achievement of national development goals and objectives (NMTDPF 2018-2021)
- ❖ are effectively implemented, monitored and evaluated
- ❖ Integrate cross cutting issues (e.g. Population, gender, SEA)
- ❖ should reflect spatial dimensions of development

The Plan report is organized into six (6) chapters with most of the planned activities drawn on tables. The first chapter follows the executive summary which gives an analyzed status of the Berekum West District Assembly, compiles the current profile of the District and the Situational Analysis. Chapter two summarizes the developmental issues which were subjected to a matrix between development issues under the Agenda for Jobs Policy. A POCC analysis was also carried out in this chapter. The third chapter outlines the goal, objectives and strategies under the various dimensions. Chapter four and five presents a summary of the Development Plans and the Annual Action Plans 2018-2021 respectively. The last chapter is assigned to M&E and the Communication Strategies adopted to ensure effective participatory implementation of the plan.

The plan was prepared by a Plan Preparation Team in collaboration with the District Planning Coordinating Unit of the Assembly. Several methodologies were used in arriving at the final

document. There were Review of plans by using Berekum East as the basis. This was followed by detailed data collection from selected communities in the four (4) Area Councils. Primary data was collated and analyzed.

Secondary data was also collected from Berekum East and then reviewed. A Review Workshop involving all stakeholders including Chiefs, Assembly members and opinion leaders was organized. The workshop accorded the team the opportunity to identify key developmental challenges in fourteen (14) major focus areas under the four (4) dimensions of:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The developmental goal of the District and the objectives of the various dimensions were also identified. In all, there are sixteen (16) objectives under the four dimensions. The objective formulation took into consideration the SMART (G&E).

The DMTDP 2018-2021 has planned for Three Hundred and Eight (308) activities for the plan period. Most of these activities would be social interventions, capacity building programmes while major infrastructure development projects would be implemented within the four year period. These activities are budgeted to cost an amount of Forty Seven Million, Nine Hundred and Twenty Six Thousand, Two Hundred and Ten Ghana Cedes and Two Pesewas (**GH¢ 47,926,210.02**) for the Assembly. The BWDA is the lead implementer of most of these programmes and projects while others such as, DADU, DED, DHD, CDSW, Environmental Health and other donors such as CiDA, World Bank under DDF would collaborate with the Assembly to implement the plan.

The plan would be subjected to Monitoring and Evaluation with quarterly reports from the Monitoring Team to management. The Communication Strategies adopted would enable the Assembly collect and collate public views which would enhance effective participatory implementation as well as sustainability in the projects to be implemented. It is our hope that all departments would refer to this document in times of donor support during implementation if the need arises to meet the development needs of the people in the District.

We believe that together we would be able to build a better District Assembly for all.

.....
HON. ISAAC OSEI

(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 DISTRICTPROFILE/SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 Introduction

The Berekum West District Assembly as one of the 254 Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ghana is mandated by law to prepare a Medium Term Development Plan with a framework and guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Berekum West District Assembly is one of the 29 administrative districts of the Brong Ahafo Region. It was established by legislative Instrument (L.I. 2337). Jiniini serves as the administrative capital of the district. The Assembly has 27 Assembly Members-19 Elected and 8 Government Appointees. There are 4 Area Councils namely; Koraso, Nsapor, Jiniini and Fetentaa. There are 19 Electoral Areas and over 24 Settlements in the District. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana.

This chapter of the report presents only the district profile showing the Physical and Natural Environment with respect to Location and Size, Climate and Vegetation, Mineral and Geology, Culture, Settlement Systems, Economy of the District, Food Security, Governance, Social Services, Vulnerability Analysis, Information Communication and Technology, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy, Population, Science, Technology and Innovation, Security, Disaster and other facilities/issues in the District. It also contains the analysis of the existing situation from survey information obtained which reveals the community problems, felt needs and development aspirations of the entire community and the District at large. This is to provide information where inferences can be drawn for appropriate recommendations to inform decision making.

The Performance Review could not be substantiated as at that time the Assembly was not yet in existence.

1.1 Vision, Mission Statements and Functions of the District Assembly

Berekum West District Assembly is the central institution within the District responsible for planning, implementation and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. It has been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the District.

1.1.1 Vision Statement of the District Assembly

The Berekum West District Assembly aspires “to be a District Assembly that promotes standard of living by promoting access to socio-economic services and also facilitate effective stakeholder participation towards the overall development of the district”.

1.1.2 Mission Statement of the District Assembly

To “improve upon the quality of life of the people in a more coordinated manner by collaborating with stakeholders”.

1.2 Functions of the Berekum West District Assembly

The Berekum West District Assembly was created as a pivot of the administrative and development decision making body in the District and the basic unit of Local Government Administration. Subject to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district.

Section 12 of Local Government Act 936 prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- ✓ Responsible for the overall development of the district. The District Assembly ensures the preparation and submission of Development Action Plans through the Regional Co-coordinating Council to NDPC and budgets to the Ministry of Finance for approval.
- ✓ Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- ✓ Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiate development;
- ✓ Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services;
- ✓ Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- ✓ In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- ✓ Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice;
- ✓ Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment.

1.3 Plan Preparation Methodology

The District Planning Coordinating Unit facilitated the plan preparation process. To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which responds to the needs and priorities of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and aspirations and in support of achievement of national objectives.

The plan preparation was preceded by a thorough examination and analysis of the constraints, problems and needs of the people by seeking the opinions of key stakeholders through interviews, surveys, fora and community meetings on how these problems would be solved and their needs met.

A number of stakeholders were consulted including;

- Traditional Authorities
- Assembly /Unit Committees Members
- Area Council Members
- Community Members
- Farmers/Market Women/Artisan Groups
- Departments of the Assembly
- Private Sector Operators
- NGOs/CBOs/Civic Unions

The interface brought to the fore the following major issues;

- Inadequate credit facilities
- Large gap in access to healthcare between urban and rural as well as rich and poor
- Inadequate power supply infrastructure and access to electricity especially in the rural areas
- Weak internal revenue mobilization
- Inadequate participation of civil society and private sector in governance
- Risks associated with fire, floods and other natural disasters to life and property
- Low agricultural productivity and output
- High cost of production (Industrial & Agriculture)
- Inadequate post-production infrastructure (i.e. storage, processing, transport etc).

- Inadequate waste collection containers
- Seasonal variability in food supplies and prices
- Inadequate awareness on negative impact of improper disposal of waste i.e. solid and liquid on the environment
- Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in some communities
- Poor Environmental Sanitation.
- Inadequate job creation opportunities.
 - ✓ Increasing trends in deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss with adverse consequences for agriculture
 - ✓ Dysfunctional sub-structures
 - ✓ Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance
 - ✓ Persistent gender inequalities in school enrolment and retention
 - ✓ Inadequate commitment to issues on vulnerability
 - ✓ Ineffective communication to influence knowledge, attitudes and practices in support of development
 - ✓ Ineffective and inefficient spatial/ land use planning and implementation
 - ✓ Inadequate awareness on climate change and its impact
 - ✓ Annual incidence of bush fires
 - ✓ High Risk Sexual Behaviours
 - ✓ High level of Stigmatization and Discrimination against PLHAs & OVCs

1.4 THE SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This Medium Term Development Plan, (Agenda for Jobs-2018-2021) is divided into six main parts;

Chapter 1: District Profile/Situational analysis

Chapter 2: Prioritisation of District Development Issues

Chapter 3: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Chapter 4: Development Programmes and Composite Programme of Action

Chapter 5; Annual Action Plan

Chapter 6: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement for the DMTDP

1.5 Financial Analysis of the District Assembly Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

To improve the socio-economic and well-being of the people at the grass root level, the government under the Local Governance Act (Act 936) created a democratic decentralized environment where authorities are to initiate plans and generate internal revenue to supplement the external sources like the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), grants etc. to implement programmes, projects and plans targeted at alleviating poverty.

In that effect, Berekum West District Assembly plans to create avenues such as Annual Rates, Fees and Fines, Rents, proceeds from water and sanitation and investment to generate incomes to complement the external sources.

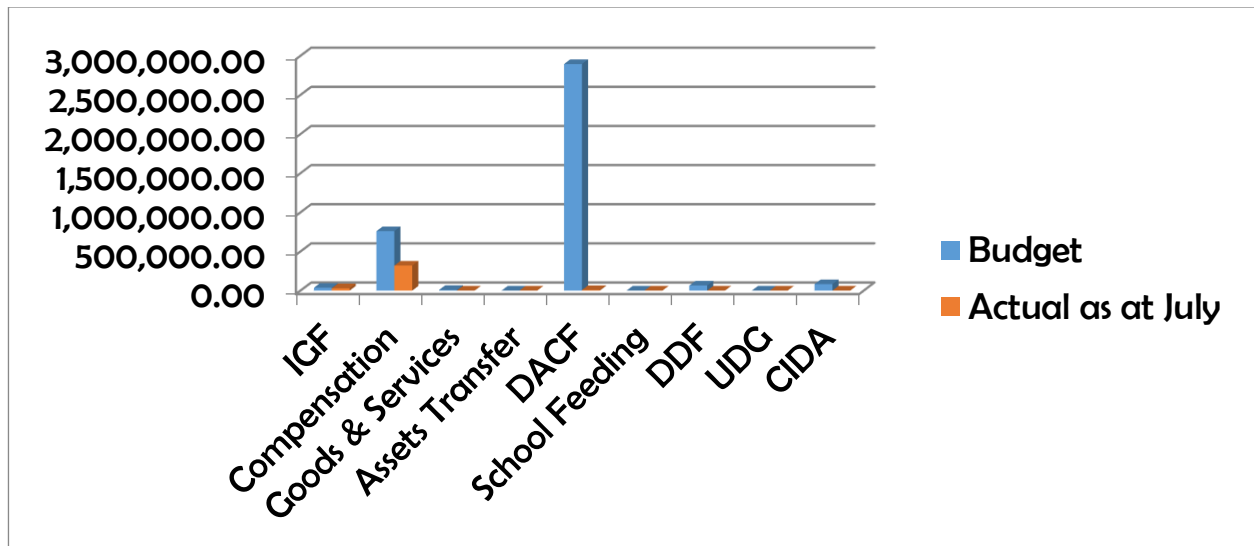
This section of the report looks at the revenue mobilization and its expenditure situations in the District, the trend and structure of the Internal Generated Fund (IGF) and other external funds to the Assembly.

Table 1.1: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE-REVENUE

REVENUE PERFORMANCE- ALL REVENUE SOURCES						
ITEM	2016		2017		2018	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at July
IGF	-	-	-	-	35,800.62	28,851.00
Compensation Transfer	-	-	-	-	759,077.78	319,317.15
Goods and Services Transfer	-	-	-	-	8,000.00	0.00
Assets Transfer	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
DACF	-	-	-	-	2,894,246.50	7,000
School Feeding	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
DDF	-	-	-	-	65,000.00	0.00
UDG	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
CIDA	-	-	-	-	82,000.00	0.00
Total	-	-	-	-	3,779,124.90	360,168.15

Source: DBA, 2018

Figure 1.1 REVENUE PERFORMANCE- ALL REVENUE SOURCES



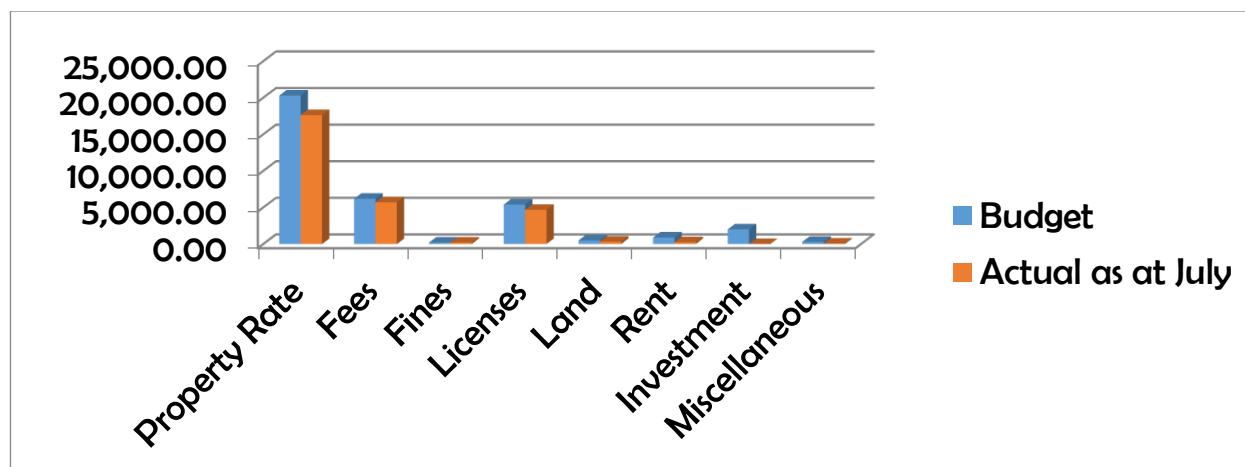
Source: DBA, 2018

Table 1.2: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE-REVENUE

REVENUE PERFORMANCE- IGF ONLY						
ITEM	2016		2017		2018	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at July
Property Rate	-	-	-	-	20,300.62	17,622.00
Fees	-	-	-	-	6,200.00	5,711.00
Fines	-	-	-	-	200.00	200.00
Licenses	-	-	-	-	5,400.00	4,668.00
Land	-	-	-	-	500.00	330.00
Rent	-	-	-	-	900.00	250.00
Investment	-	-	-	-	2,000.00	0.00
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	300.00	70.00
Total	-	-	-	-	35,800.62	28,851.00

Source: DBA, 2018

Figure 1.2: REVENUE PERFORMANCE- IGF ONLY



Source: DBA, 2018

1.6 Purpose of Revenue Collection

Revenue as a major source of government incomes are defined as all non-repayable receipts and unrequited receipts which come from other governments, domestic or foreign and international organizations (IMF 1986, 102).

The Local Governance Act (Act 936) permits District Assemblies to collect revenues from sources within their jurisdictions. The Internally Generated Fund is used to develop the District in terms of developmental projects. Parts of the revenues generated are used to pay casual workers of the District Assembly and the Area Councils, repair and maintenance of vehicles of the Assembly and also pay the commission workers of the Assembly.

1.6.1 Method of Revenue Collection in the District

• Fee Fixing Resolution

The method the District Assembly uses in revenue collection is the fee fixing resolution. Fees are charged to the classes of workers and the individuals in the district. The items on which the revenues are charged include: building permits, property rates, kiosks, markets, hotels and beer bars, local bar operators, poultry farmers among others. Fees fixed are documented and presented to the General Assembly for consideration and approval. These fees are then sent to revenue section of the Assembly for implementation. Value books or receipts are used by the revenue collectors to collect these monies for the District Assembly. This method is seen to be effective because it ensures transparency, accountability and increases in revenue due to the value books used. However, for effective revenue collection, there should be supervision, controlling and monitoring of the activities of the revenue collectors.

1.6.2 Sources of Revenue to the Berekum West District Assembly

The sources of revenue for District Assemblies and the nation at large can be categorized into two main sources. These include those generated internally and those from external sources. Internal revenues are the taxes and other non-taxes which are generated by the Assembly internally. These

taxes and non-tax revenues are mobilized by certain revenue instruments which are instruments legally accepted as part of the income generating machinery.

The local revenue instruments the District Assembly uses are the building permit, business operating permit and the property or land tax. Other taxes are market stalls fees, market fees, licences, court fines, lorry park tolls, fees for operating private schools and petroleum product dealers.

External revenue is accrued through governmental or private (non-governmental) transfer of money to the Assembly for development activities and projects.

The major sources of revenue to the District are detailed under the two categories below.

Internally Generated Funds

- Rents
- Lands
- Licences

- Rates
- Fees & Fines

External Funds

- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)
- Members of Parliament Common Fund (MPCF)
- Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund)
- District Development Facility (DDF)

- Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF)

1.6.3 Revenue Pattern of Berekum West District Assembly

The Berekum West District Assembly is now fully operational as it has been able to confirm its District Chief Executive and has started fixing and setting rates for revenue collection. The Assembly has started embarking on revenue mobilization sensitization drive with the communities and other stakeholders before deploying revenue collectors into the various communities to undertake revenue collection. Currently, the Assembly had been able to set rates and fines to the various revenue items per its fee fixing resolution which has been approved by the General Assembly and awaiting Gazetting.

1.6.4 External Revenue Sources to the Berekum West District Assembly

Central Government Grants and the interventions from external donors would account for the external sources of the Assembly. The grants include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF which started in 1994), salaries/wages, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND), Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFP) and the Members of Parliament Common Fund (MPCF). The donor funds are made up of the District Development Facility (DDF) which was based on the MMDAs qualification of the Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) which has now been renamed as District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT).

The external source of revenue is the major and highest source for development of the Assembly as almost all development programmes/projects are funded from it.

1.7 Expenditure Items and Expenditure Patterns of the Assembly

Principally, the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) would take care of the cost of the day-to-day administration of the District. The major expenditure components of the Assembly include;

1.7.1 Capital Expenditure

Examples include schools, health facilities, water and sanitation, etc.

- ✓ Recurrent Expenditure
- ✓ Personal Emoluments
- ✓ Travelling and Transport
- ✓ General Expenditure
- ✓ Maintenance and Repairs
- ✓ Miscellaneous

The external funds which are usually in huge sums are used for the physical, social and economic infrastructural development in the District. However, the problem with the collection of IGF coupled with its challenges cripples the ability of the IGF to meet the recurrent expenditure.

1.8 Reasons Leading to Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects

The reasons for us not being able to implement some programmes and projects are many and varied but we have limited ourselves to the salient ones for brevity and comprehension. Among the salient reasons are: limited funding, over reliance on donor support, external control of development funds and unstable economic climate.

a) Limited Funding

The District Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous development needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly however would not be able to implement and complete its planned projects/programmes if funds are limited.

b) Untimely Release of Funds

The time in which funds or resources would be released to the Assembly would partly account for the non-implementation and completion of some programmes and projects. If funds are not released according to the Assembly's plans, programmes and projects would take much longer time than their scheduled periods for completion. The implication was that costs of projects far exceeded estimated budgets because of inflation.

c) Over Reliance on Donor Support

The execution of some projects would be tied to donor support. In situations where the donor support delays or fails, the programmes and projects would not be implemented.

1.9 External Control of Development Funds

Another important reason is the external control of development funds, especially the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). Assemblies have limited control over the utilization of the DACF as it is remotely controlled. The hands of the Assemblies are always tied with increasing number of deductions and unplanned purchases on behalf of the Assemblies at the national level.

1.9.1 Unstable Economic Climate

The frequent increase in fuel prices would greatly affect the plan implementation. Any slight increase in petroleum price brought about a corresponding increase in general prices of goods and services, especially building materials. This situation would throw the budgets of the Assembly out of gear making it impossible to implement all development programmes and projects.

1.10 Perceived Challenges and Lessons to be learnt under the new Agenda for Jobs Dimension

The following challenges are perceived to be faced during the implementation periods:

1. Lack of effective co-ordination in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
2. Low co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of departments for greater part of plan implementation.
3. Over emphasizing and setting more District objectives and targets with little

resources at its disposal. This accounted for the Assembly's failure to achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.

4. There should be periodic review of the plan by stakeholders.
5. Monitoring of programmes/ projects should strictly be adhered to from the beginning to the end of the plan implementation.
6. The District Assembly should explore more avenues for funding rather than depending on the DACF.
7. Estimated cost of projects should be realistic and not mere allocation of funds

In our bid to overcome these challenges, all Heads of Department are been tasked to attend DPCU meetings themselves or nominate a more senior and responsible officer who can present a more credible and reliable data/input into the new Development Plan.

1.11 Key Challenges Encountered During the Preparation of the Development Plan

The challenges encountered were in relation to the following

- Preparation of the Development Plan
- Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Development Plan
- Issues on the Preparation of the Plan
 - i. It was observed that the level of stakeholder consultations was not enough for maximum community input and ownership of the plan. This was attributed to inadequate funding and the short period allocated for the plan preparation exercise.
 - ii. It was also observed that some of the people consulted to provide inputs were not true representatives of the communities covered.

1.12 Lessons Learnt

- ✓ Inadequate stakeholder consultation affected ownership of the plan.
- ✓ Most of the people who were selected to represent communities at the stakeholder fora were not people truly from the communities.
- ✓ Heads of decentralized departments should be willing to collaborate in the development of the District as they readily participated in DPCU's activities
- ✓ Regular performance reviews are vital to the achievement of set targets.

- ✓ The Assembly should concentrate on the implementation of manageable projects/programmes.
- ✓ The Assembly must push for private sector participation in project implementation
- ✓ The Assembly should also push for higher revenue mobilization to enable it implement most of the projects/programmes captured in the plan.

1.13 Institutional Capacity to Develop, Implement, Monitor and Evaluate the MTDP (2018 – 2021)

For the effective development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018 - 2021) under the Long Term National Development Policy Framework (2018 - 2057), there is the need to assess the strengths and weakness of the District Planning Co-ordination Unit (DPCU) members and thus correct those weaknesses, if any, to ensure effective and efficient Plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by the Assembly to achieve development.

The assessment of the various conditions and capacities within the Assembly (DPCU) was carried out to find out whether it has the following issues to support Plan preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes.

They include:

- a. Earmarked funds for the implementation of Plan.
- b. Experienced staff to assist in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities.
- c. Capacity to manage a data base and other computer based systems.
- d. The existences of appropriate incentives and logistics or equipment for the members of the DPCU, who are given the task to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate the Plan.

The table below shows the DPCU’s capacity and management index.

Table1.3: DPCU’s Capacity and Management Index

No.	Indicators	Score	Average Score
1.	Qualification of DPCU members	8, 8, 7, 8, 9, 6, 8, 8, 9, 8, 8. .	87/ 11 = 7.9
2.	Skills and knowledge levels	8, 8, 8, 8, 7, 7, 8, 6, 7, 8, 8.	83 / 11 = 7.5
3.	Availability of funds for the preparation, implementation and M & E of the Plan.	4, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2.	23 / 11 = 2.1
4.	Utilization of funds	8, 7, 7, 6, 6, 8, 8, 6, 7, 7, 8.	78 / 11 = 7.1

5.	Timely access to funds	2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.	14 / 11 = 1.3
6.	Leadership	8, 8, 9, 8, 8, 7, 8, 7, 6, 8, 7.	84 / 11 = 7.6
7.	Management	7, 8, 8, 7, 6, 7, 8, 8, 6, 8, 8.	77 / 11 = 7
8.	Work load	8, 7, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 6, 6.	69 / 11 = 6.3
9.	Motivation/Incentives	2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4.	20 / 11 = 1.82
10.	Logistics/Equipment/Facilities	3, 5, 2, 3, 4, 8, 4, 5, 3, 3, 2.	42 / 11 = 3.8

SOURCE: DPCU; 2018

Interpretation of the index uses a score range of 1 – 4 for low performance, 5 – 7 for average performance and 8 – 10 for high performance.

In the light of the above, it can be noted that all the DPCU members have the requisite qualification, skills and knowledge and management acumen required for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018 - 2021).

On the other hand, it can be observed from the matrix that, over the years, availability of funds for the preparation, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation has always been inadequate. Timely access to funds and motivation/incentives are also challenges, which, if not tackled, can affect the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. On availability of logistics/equipment to help in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, it can be deduced from the matrix that, it is woefully inadequate. On that note, it is suggested that, in order to enhance the achievement of the goals, objectives and targets set out in DMTDP (2018 - 2021) adequate funds and logistics/equipment should be timely made available to the DPCU to improve upon its contribution towards the development of the District.

1.14 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of Berekum West District Profile

Berekum West District Assembly is one of the Twenty-Nine (29) and Two Hundred and Fifty-Four (254) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Brong Ahafo Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2337 of 2017.

1.14.1 Physical and Natural Environment

It is an undeniable fact that, the society man lives in is not devoid of problems. However, as these problems are identified efforts have to be made to propose solutions as a way of addressing these problems in a sustainable manner to improve upon the quality of life of the people.

Development planning as a discipline takes conscious efforts to identify societal problems, analyze them critically with the aim of bringing improvement in the lives of the people. This section of the report looks at the location and size of the District, relief and drainage pattern, climate and vegetation, soil and crop potentials, aesthetic features and finally geology and mineral

a) Location and Size

The Berekum West District shares boundaries with Dormaa-East in the South-West, North-East by Jaman-South, and North-West by Tain Districts. It has a total number of about 19 Communities with major towns as Jinijini, Koraso, Jamdede, Amankokwaa, Adom, Domfete, Nsapor, Nkyenkyemam and Nanasuano. The District capital, Jinijini is about 47 km from Sunyani, the Regional capital of Brong Ahafo. The road network from Sunyani, the regional capital to Jinijini is a first class road while most of the feeder roads linking other communities in the District are all in a deplorable state. The District is sub divided into four local administrative areas known as Zonal Councils. They include the Koraso Area Council, Nsapor Area Council, Fetentaa Area Council and Jinijini Area Council.

The road network from Berekum to Jinijini is a first class road while most of the feeder roads linking other communities in the District are all in a deplorable state. The District in terms of trade is strategically located since it is able to transact business with all the four (4) other Districts it shares boundaries with. The location of the District makes transportation of goods and services to and from easy encouraging inter-District trade.

1.14.2 Implication of the location of the District on Development

The location of the District offers it the opportunity to interact or exchange goods and services with seven MMDAs in the Brong Ahafo Region namely Sunyani and Dormaa Municipals, Dormaa East, Jaman North and South, Tain and Sunyani West Municipality and two Regions of Ghana namely Ashanti and Western Regions. The Western frontier of the Region also makes it imperative for the people to interact and exchange goods and services with the neighboring Cote D'Ivoire.

In the case of the latter, the youth turn to drift to Kumasi, Accra and other regional capitals in search of jobs giving marked deficit of males in the age classes of 20 to 35 years of the Districts population. Also, the proximity of the District to Kumasi and Sunyani has made most communities enjoy basic goods and services from them which the District lacks. This has improved upon the living conditions of the local people.

In a similar vein, the location of the District and its nearness to communities like Berekum East Municipal Dormaa Ahenkro, Sunyani, Sampa and Techiman has also provided opportunity for farmers to market their produce in these towns where there is always ready market.

1.14.3 Climate

1. The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial climate zone marked by double rainfall maxima; June and October with a mean annual rainfall between 1,275mm to 1,544mm.

The first rainy season is from April to July (maximum) and the second rainy season is from September to October (minimum) when the District comes under the influence of the wet maritime air mass. The beginning of the rainy season is marked by heavy storms which sometimes cause the ripping of roofs and collapsing of buildings. There is a sharp dry season between the two rainy seasons, the main one coming between November and March when the tropical continental air mass in the country sweeps over the area. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75% to 90% during the two rainy seasons and 70% to 80% during the rest of the year.

1.14.4 Vegetation and Forest Resources

The District lies within the green belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram and Fununtum. In recent times these natural vegetation cover is fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators. Improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation and uncontrolled bush fires also add impetus to the depletion of the forest. These developments call for immediate measures to protect this sensitive ecological zone. There is however, large area of forest reserves. This includes the following:

- ✓ Forest Reserve at Nkyenkyemam

These forest reserves together cover a total of about 31% of the entire land surface area of the District. As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a big asset for future generation. Nevertheless, bush fires and other illegal human activities are degrading the forests at an alarming proportion.

The forest also provides timber which serves as a source of revenue and foreign exchange to both the District and the Central Government. It serves as employment source to some of the people who engage in logging. It also serves as a source of raw materials to feed local industries such as carving, carpentry, sawmilling and a host of others in and outside the District. Farmers also depend on the forest for farming to produce food for human consumption. The forest in its entirety provides a major source of energy for cooking as the people get firewood and charcoal from the forest. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the forest also used for medicinal purposes.

Table 1.4: Types of Plants in the District

ECONOMIC PLANTS	MEDICINAL PLANTS
Emeri, Onyina, Framoo, Odum, Wawa	Kasa Pain Pain
Teak	Afaduro
Cocoa	Atweadan
Cashew	Bonto Leaves

Source: July 2013 TTFPP UDS Report

1.14.5 Implications of Climate and Vegetation on Development

From the aforementioned analysis, it could be seen that vegetation and climate have certain implications for planning and development of the District. The double maxima rainfall supports two cropping seasons to ensure continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the

District. Extensive dry seasons also lead to a long period of drought which does not augur well for agriculture. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine support the growing of crops like Maize, Cocoa, Oil Palm, Cashew, Cassava, Plantain, among others.

1.14.6 Relief and Drainage

The District lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic Region with average height of about 880feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 640ft above sea level found along the river basins whilst the highest point is found within a chain of elevations the North East reaching a height of 1,620 feet above sea level. These elevations serve as water-sheds of some rivers and some streams. There are out-crops of some rocks found over Birimian rocks basement standing about 860 – 1,350feet above the broad plateau surface.

The District is drained by Kora, Maasu, Jinjinimu, Nanaasu, Kyinmira and Suntreso Rivers and their tributaries exhibiting dendritic patterns. These fast flowing rivers have cut up the plateau surface giving rise to the dissected nature of the plateau.

The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season too, some of the rivers lose the level of flow and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply.

Rivers and streams take their source from these hilly areas. These rivers and streams ultimately serve as a source of drinking water to various communities in the District. On the other hand, the relief and drainage influence climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns and farming activities.

1.14.7 Implications of Relief and Drainage on Development

The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the District. First, the existence of several streams and rivers in the District enhance irrigation potentials which promote all year round farming activities. In addition, streams and rivers found in the District provide sources of water for domestic use. Furthermore, rocky hills and out-crops serve as employment for the people.

In spite of importance of relief and drainage to the District, there are also associated problems that go with them. Soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, top soils on the highlands are always washed away, especially, when it rains making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the District makes construction of some projects especially roads in the District very difficult.

1.14.8 Geology and Minerals

Within the Birimian and Dahomeyan formations with natural resources or potentials such as granites, clay, sand, gold, diamond deposits and the like. The Birimian formations are known to be the gold bearing rocks. The Birimian rocks also have a high potential for Manganese and Bauxite. Studies have shown that gold abounds in Namasua and prospecting yet to begin.

1.14.9 Implications of Geology and Minerals on Development

In the Berekum West District like elsewhere, geology helps to determine the distribution of minerals. The geology, with regard to the District gives an insight into the general nature and pattern of the

soil. It has major influence on the drilling of wells and boreholes as compared with other places where drilling becomes difficult because the nature of the land is sandy without rocks.

1.14.10 Physical Development Challenges and Control

Physical development and control in the District poses problems for development. Most of the human settlements are not planned hence they do not have proper layouts. The uncontrolled nature of some human settlements invariably creates land disputes and litigations. The inability of some property-owners to maintain their structures have made most of them death traps and the Assembly would have to take measures to demolish these dangerous structures. There has been increase in the springing up of structures for human settlement as a result of business activities in the District particularly in Berekum and its environs coupled with non-adherence to planning guidelines. This situation has resulted in upsurge of unauthorized buildings in prohibited areas such as flood prone areas. Land developers are fond of using poor or sub-standard materials for their buildings. Limited provisions are also made for toilet facilities in many settlements resulting in people defecating in nearby bushes often resulting in high incidence of preventable diseases like cholera and dysentery.

1.14.11 Linkage with other Districts/Municipalities

The District is located on the South-Western part of the Brong Ahafo Region. It shares boundaries with other Districts/Municipality such as Dormaa East, Jaman South, Tain and Berekum East Municipal. The location of the District put it in a more advantageous situation to share facilities and services such as roads, tourism, trade and commerce and information sharing. Public-Private Partnership among sister Districts/Municipality could be instituted to jointly tackle sanitation, waste management and industrial development. A strong linkage when established could earn or improve revenue generation of the District Assembly.

1.14.12 Culture and Traditional Set-Up

Every community has its peculiar way of living. The way they dress, sing, dance, farm and even the food they eat. Having these set of character sum up the culture exclusive to a particular group of people. The District is no exception of these aforementioned traits. Its' people have their set of dress, food, dance and the traditional set up. These make them unique from others. The traditional set-up is governed by the chieftaincy institution which in its perfect transparency performs a number of important roles in the lives of the people. Apart from serving as a vehicle for mobilizing the citizenry for communal development, it is also a connection between the people and the central government. Chiefs are therefore seen as the embodiment of spiritual, cultural and developmental lives of the society. The traditional set up of the District is unique in the sense that though all chiefs in the Asante Kingdom own allegiance to the Asantehene, the chain to authority descends to the last line of chiefdom which is the Abusuapanin. The chiefdom activities have been constantly regulated by the Acts and Decree. The chieftaincy Act 2003 is the one being used to guide the institution. Chiefs in particular are seen as not only leaders in terms of development but a linkage between the people and the ancestral world. They intercede on behalf of the people in the spiritual prosperity. Chiefs play an important role in the spiritual, physical and psychological development of the people. The traditional set up in the District is based on the Asante Traditional Structure where all traditional rulers pay homage to the King of Asante, the Asantehene, who wields the power to control the daily running of the Asante Empire. There are, however, other chiefs who own allegiance to other Asante paramountcies who in tend own allegiance to the Asantehene.

1.14.13 History of Berekum

The emergence of Berekum has historical antecedent. The war between Asantes and Domaas gave rise to the creation of Berekum by Asantehene. Berekum was to check the military movements of the Domaas and report findings to the Asantehene. The first chief of Berekum was Nana Amankona Diawuo I who reigned between 1,732 and 1,765 with Nana Aameahene I as his queen mother. He came from Asokore to build the town. As time went by people from Adansi also came to join those from Asokore. Nana Amankona Diawuo I married a woman from Adansi and had children with her. One of his sons later became the chief of Berekum. The traditional stool is from Asokore (Ekoona Clan).

Some groups also came from Denkyira, notably Biadan and Atonotia descendants. Some also came from Takyiman to settle. People of Adom and Amankokwaa belong to such group.

1.14.14 Traditional Set-Up

Jinijini Traditional Area lies between the Berekum, Seikwa, Japekrom and Dormaa Traditional Areas. Jinijini is the administrative centre of the Traditional Area as well as the political capital. Jinijini Traditional Area consists of Bonos, Asantes, Ewes, Gas, Fantes and tribes from Northern part of Ghana. These ethnic groups have inter-married and constitute a dominant population. The Paramount Chief is the head of the Chieftaincy hierarchy. He is ably assisted by the Queenmother, Divisional Chiefs and Okyeame (the Linguist). Each Divisional Chief has a role to play in the Traditional Set-up. Some of the Divisional Chiefs are the Krontihene, Gyaasehene, Akwamuhene, Nifahene, and Twafohene to mention a few. Under the Divisional Chiefs are the Odikros who head the smaller towns and villages.

1.14.15 Ethnic Diversity

The District can be said to be homogeneous in character in terms of ethnic composition. The Akan ethnic group constitutes 84.4% of the population in the District. The District can be said to be largely homogenous as the people in it are mainly Bonos with pockets of other tribes being Northern extraction. There are also others as Ewes and Ga-Adangbes. The ethnic composition is dominated by Bonos (84.4%) with other tribes from the Northern Ghana making up 4.6%. Ewes, Ga-Adangbes and other tribes making up the remaining 11%.

All the ethnic groups live in harmony. There is harmonious coexistence among the various tribal groups. This is an example of peaceful socio-cultural environment which is a recipe for growth, progress and development of the District and the nation at large.

The absence of sharp and highly divided ethnic groupings has the tendency for promoting political stability as the occurrence of inter-tribal conflicts is likely to be minimal. This is because with the exception of the Bonos, all the other tribal groupings are comparatively smaller. The ethnic composition also has implications for good consensus building on issues affecting the development of the District. However, the tendency of majority grouping overshadowing the views of the minority is also possible. Hence special efforts are required to get the participation of the minority groups in the planning and decision making process of the Assembly.

Table 1.5: Population by Ethnic Groupings

Ethnic Groups	Percent
Bonos	84.4
Northerners	4.6
Others	11
Total	100

Source: Population & Housing Census Report, GSS, 2010

The absence of sharp and highly divided ethnic groupings has the tendency for promoting political stability as the occurrence of inter-tribal conflicts is likely to be minimal. This is because with the exception of the Bonos, all the other tribal groupings are comparatively smaller. The ethnic composition also has implications for good consensus building on issues affecting the development of the District. However, the tendency of majority grouping overshadowing the views of the minority is also possible. Hence special efforts are required to get the participation of the minority groups in the planning and decision making process of the Assembly.

1.14.16 Communal Spirit

Communities where Chiefs and Unit Committee Members have been proactive and institute local penalties to communal labour absentees, there is improved voluntarism among the youth who actively participates in communal labour towards the development of their communities. In the Berekum West District, there is high communal spirit as members are involved in communal labour and also concerned about the development of their respective communities.

1.14.17 Attitudes and Practices

As a common practice, the people in the District are very hard working and have worked tirelessly to enhance the economic status of the District. However, the proximity of the District to Berekum and Sunyani encourages the youth to transact personal businesses in the area. This has rendered farm work virtually left in the hands of the aged thereby affecting productivity levels.

1.14.18 Participation

The people in the District actively participate in all cultural activities in all their endeavours namely the pouring of libation, child naming ceremonies, marriage rites, durbars, funeral rites and other festival activities.

1.14.19 Religious Composition

There are basically three (3) major religions in the District: Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions. Christianity is the dominant religion, which constitutes 86.6% of the population. The other two religions; Islam and Traditional have 5.3% and 0.4% respectively. There are, however, 6.4% of the population who do not profess any religion. There is religious tolerance and acceptance as all the religious groups live in peace and harmony. This is a good recipe for social cohesion and stability. The policy implication is that the religious bodies will facilitate easy dissemination of information and social mobilization of people such as HIV/AIDS campaign, drug abuse etc.

Table 1.6: Religious Composition

No.	Religion	Percent
1.	Christians	86.6%
2.	Islam	5.3%
3.	Traditionalist	0.4%
4.	No Religion	6.4%
5.	Others Religions	
TOTAL		100.0

Source: Field Survey, DPCU, BWDA, 2018

The table above depicts the religious composition in the District.

1.14.20 Positive Cultural Practices

1.14.20.1 Traditional Festivals

A festival is a periodic gathering of a community to remember a historical event or the ancestors and give thanks to God and the gods for their help and protection over the past year. Most festivals are celebrated with a specific or particular intention and objective. They are also used by the Traditional leaders to mobilize people for development.

The Chiefs and people of Jinijini Traditional Area celebrate two main festivals. They are Kwafie and Munufie. During such festivals, sheep, fowls and drinks are used by the chiefs to pour libation to invoke the spirits of their Ancestors to bring good tidings to the people. Peace, good health and prosperity are what most chiefs ask for their people.

1.14.20.2 Shrines

There are some areas designated as shrines. The Asuokoraa shrine at Jamdede. The shrine receives lot of people during special occasions for spiritual assistance and guidance. Some areas are set aside as sacred places. The Koraso cave and Nkyekyemam Rocks.

1.14.20.3 Cultural Potentials

The Berekum West District has a lot of cultural values, but sadly, they have not been tapped to attract tourists into the area. For instance, most of the festivals have become defunct with none of them being celebrated these days. It is high time such festivals got revived to enable the people exploit it to attract investors into the tourism industry in the District since both culture and tourism go hand in hand. Again, handicrafts such as pottery, sculptured pieces, beads, basketry and other cane products which have both cultural and tourism values abound in the area.

1.14.20.4 Key Development Problems

- Inadequate data on tourism attractions
- Inadequate data on tourist arrivals
- Poor access to tourism sites.

1.15 Settlement Systems

The population of urban towns/communities in the District is growing progressively as compared to the population of the rural communities/settlements which are though growing but at a constant rate. Land developers who come into the District as a result of comparative/competitive advantage in price of land for residential, commercial and other purposes have also resulted in population increase in these urban towns. Just a few population who are interested and do not have numerous choice of economic activities and those who prefer the living conditions of the rural setting continue to dwell in the rural communities and that results in the constant rate of population increase.

This stage of the analysis deals with organization of human and economic activities in space with regard to the Berekum West 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 development. Those considered important for analysis of Berekum West Districts Spatial Organization are:

- Scalogram Analysis
- Surface Accessibility Analysis

1.15.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages

The settlement system and spatial linkages have been analyzed using Scalogram analysis. The services considered include both social and economic facilities in nineteen (19) communities. In terms of services and infrastructure distribution these communities enjoy the concentration of health facilities, electricity supply, educational facilities, pipe borne water supply, agricultural extension services, banking, police etc.

Majority of the settlements in the District are hamlets, villages, and towns. 41.4 % of the total population lives in urban centres while the rest (58.6%) live in towns, villages, and hamlets. (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report).

1.15.2 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The analysis of the scalogram was used to come out with the functional hierarchy of settlements in the District. Here, the communities were arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level of their functional complexity. The criteria for the ordering of communities by functions are shown below;

Table 1.7: Hierarchy of Settlements

Level of Hierarchy	Population	Number of Settlements	Settlement	Number of Functions
1 st	3001– 29,999	5	Jinijini, Fetentaa, Adom, Koraso and Jamdede	50
2 nd	1000-3000	11	Nsapor, Domfete, Ayimom, Nkyekyemamu, Botokrom, Nkantanka, Amankokwaa	81

			Newtown, Nanasuano, Benkasa, Abisaase Amomaso,	
3 rd	Less than 1000	3	Tewbabi, Abi and Abansere	11

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

In all, 19 settlements with population above 500 were considered whilst a total number of 25 services were also adopted for the scalogram. The hierarchy of settlements was derived from the centrality indices. In all, four (4) levels of hierarchy were derived. Jinijini, the district capital with a population of 12,362 was found to be the only level one (1st) settlement, having 16 services followed by Fetentaa (9), Adom (7), Koraso (9), and Jamdede (9). Nsapor (9), Domfete (9), Ayimom (5), Nkyekyemamu (6), Botokrom (7), Nkantanka (7), Amankowa Newtown (7), Nanasuano (8), Benkasa (8), Abisaase (7), and Amomaso (8) as the level two (2nd) settlements whilst three other settlements (Tewbabi-6, Abi-4 and Abansere-1) fell in the third (3rd) settlement category.

The important issue to consider here is the distribution (that is the equality / inequality) of the services among the settlements. It could be realized that settlements with a population above 1,000, have more services and, therefore, are playing an important role in the lives of their population. On the other hand, settlements with populations below 1,000 have fewer services.

This goes a long way to demonstrate that most services are provided based on the threshold population required for that particular facility i.e. boreholes, hospitals, clinics, electricity, post offices, etc. The cause of these inequalities or unequal distribution of services can therefore be attributed, to a great extent, to the populations of these settlements.

This inequality can also be attributed to the location advantage that some communities have over others. The spatial inequality can basically be attributed to two major factors namely the population and location of the settlement. However, there is the need to adopt appropriate strategies to curb spatial inequality by providing development projects to towns, which qualify for urban development projects and services to enable them play key functions and thereby bridging the infrastructural gap.

To achieve a balanced development, emphasis should be on the growth of second order and third order settlements. The following is the outcome of the analysis of the functional hierarchy of settlements.

There is a strong correlation between population and service distribution.

The distribution of services and facilities are skewed towards urban centres especially Jinijini and its environs.

The most common services and facilities (example: Primary & Junior High Schools and Electricity) are of the low order and need to be upgraded for the other settlements to assume central place status to serve their surrounding hinterlands.

Most of the populated settlements however have access to basic services and facilities such as primary and junior high schools, electricity, potable water with those low populated areas having fewer accesses to social amenities.

1.15.3 Spatial Distribution of Population by Settlement

Berekum West District has an estimated population of 79,656 as at 2018.

The higher percentage of rural areas (58.6%) makes it difficult for planning and the provision of social and infrastructure such as boreholes and other water facilities due to the lower threshold. Most of the communities in this vein have their basic needs unmet and as such wallow in low living standards. The low population of most of the communities stem from the fact that the people are predominantly engaged in agriculture. The desire to obtain sufficient farm size holdings has necessitated people to move into less settled areas.

Table: 1.8: Major Settlements and their Estimated Projected Population

No	COMMUNITY NAME	2018			2019			2020			2021		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	JINIJINI	5,711	6,651	12,362	3,180	6,883	12,794	6,118	7,124	13,242	6,332	7,374	13,706
2	JAMDEDE	2,360	2,748	5,108	1,314	2,844	5,287	2,825	3,290	6,115	2,616	3,047	5,663
3	FETENTAA	2,237	2,605	4,842	1,246	2,696	5,011	2,396	2,791	5187	2,480	2,888	5,368
4	ADOM	2,064	2,403	4,467	1,149	2,487	4,623	2,211	2,574	4,785	2,288	2,664	4,952
5	KORASO	1,676	1,952	3,628	933	2,020	3,755	1,795	2,091	3,886	1,858	2,164	4,022
6	NSAPOR	1,085	1,264	2,349	604	1,308	2,431	1,163	1,354	2,517	1,204	1,401	2,605
7	DOMFETE	987	1,149	2,136	550	1,190	2,211	1,057	1,231	2,288	1,094	1,274	2,368
8	AYIMOM	780	908	1,688	434	939	1,746	835	972	1,807	864	1,006	1,870
9	NKYEKYEMAMU	687	801	1,488	383	829	1,540	736	858	1,594	762	887	1,649
10	BOTOKROM	655	762	1,417	364	789	1,466	701	817	1,518	726	845	1,571
11	AMANKOKWAA NEWTOWN	584	680	1,264	329	711	1,322	632	736	1,368	529	617	1,146

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

1.16 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous place of residence. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the source areas or increase in the destination areas.

A total number of 30,742 migrants were recorded in the municipality during the 2010 population and housing census out of which 17,266 were born elsewhere in the region.

1.16.1 Fertility and Child Survival

The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages (15 to 49) years in a given year (PRB's-population-handbook-2011 edition).

The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used for analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49) years to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed (PRB's-population-handbook-2011 edition).

The crude birth rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year (PRB's-population-handbook-2011 edition).

The total fertility rate for the district is approximately 3(2.84) children per woman which is lower than the regional rate of about 4 (3.58).

The general fertility rate (GFR) of 83 live births per 1000 women) for the district is less than the region GFR (106 live births per 1000 women

The reported crude birth rate for the district is 23.4 and that of the region is 26.6. This means that there about 23 live births per 1,000 persons in the district in 2010 whilst the Region recorded about 27 live births per 1,000 persons. The district has the lowest GRF and CBR in the region.

1.17 Characteristics, Potentials and Problems of Rural, Peri-Urban and Urban Settlements

1.17.1 Characteristics of the Rural Settlements

- The rural areas are mostly deprived of most basic services like health and water facilities.
- The rural settlements are mainly agrarian.

1.17.2 Potentials of the Rural Settlements

- The rural areas have tourism development potentials.
- The communal spirit of the rural areas is very high.
- Lands are fertile for agricultural development.

1.17.3 Problems of the Rural Settlements

- Poor road conditions.
- Inadequate basic services distribution.
- Land degradation/Erosion of the built environment.

1.17.4 Characteristics of the Peri-Urban Settlements

- The peri-urban settlements have large populations.
- The peri-urban settlements serve as dormitory towns.
- Services distribution does not match with population size.

1.17.5 Characteristics of the Urban Settlements

- Services distribution does not match with population size.
- Myriad commercial activities along major roads.

1.17.6 Potentials of the Urban Settlements

- High labour force due to the high population of the urban areas.
- Relatively good condition of roads linking other urban areas which enhance economic development.
- The high population has the potential of widening the revenue base of the District Assembly.
- The high population is also a potential for increasing commercial activities.

1.17.7 Problems of the Urban Settlements

- Poor sanitation.
- Inadequate basic services and facilities.
- Encroachment on public lands and open spaces.
- Congestion of market and public places

1.18 Distribution of Facilities

There are over 20 settlements in the District. The major ones are Jinijini, Jamdede, Fetentaa, Adom, Koraso, Nsapor and Domfete. 58.6% of the population lives in the rural area. Service distribution is positively related to population. Distribution of service is skewed towards urban settlements to the detriment of the rural areas. Communities with higher population generally have higher number of services. General observation indicates that few services or facilities are concentrated in Jinijini, Domfete and Jamdede than others. Many of the communities in the District are deficient in service facilities.

Transport and communications, pipe borne water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people.

The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these facilities in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to the urban centers. This phenomenon has a serious repercussion for the development of the District as it is deprived of labour that could have been

engaged in productive work in the rural areas.

1.18.1 Spatial Distribution of Facilities

Services and facilities were considered under the broad sectors of Education, Governance, Social Services, Water, Economy, Sanitation and Health. This was done to know how services and facilities are spatially distributed in the District. The varieties and levels of each service and facility were also determined as well as the levels of function performed by each of the communities. With reference to the planning standards and the spatial distribution of population, it can be said that, the population distribution does not match the services and facilities distribution. The report looks at the infrastructural facilities and other services distributed in the District and the degree at which settlements depend on one another in terms of the provision of services and functions they perform.

1.18.2 Distribution of Roads

The main means of transport and other transactions in the District is through the use of road network. About 67 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. The major roads lead from Jinijini to Berekum, Drobo and Seikwa. Most of the roads are not tarred and is in a very deplorable condition.

1.18.3 Distribution of Water Supply

Majority of the communities in the District depends on boreholes as the source of drinking water with the exception of some few communities who get access to pipe borne water supply.

Though much has been done, the supply of portable water in the District is inadequate with water coverage of 68.4%.

1.18.4 Distribution of Markets

Markets provide avenues for transactions in buying and selling of goods and services. They contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF) mobilisation

The District has two marketing centres with the major markets situated in Jinijini Township and Fetentaa. Farmers and traders convey their produce and goods on market days to Jinijini on markets days where they engage in brisk business.

1.18.5 Commodity Flow

There are two main inflows into the District namely foodstuffs (fish, grains, legumes and yams) plywood, sawn timber and plastic products. Out flows from the District are foodstuffs (cassava, plantain, and cocoyam), forest products, sand and stones. Of late, the activities of sand winning purposely for construction work are fast degrading most arable lands in the District.

1.18.6 Distribution of Financial Institutions

There are a number of financial institutions operating in the District. Paramount among them includes:

- ✓ GN Bank, Berekum

- ✓ Nsoatreman Rural Bank, Jinijini Branch

- ✓ BACCCSSOD, Jinijini and Fetenta Branches

These banks give loans and overdraft to most of their customers but according to most of the customers they find it very difficult to secure loans from their bankers. The bankers on the other hand contend that their customers are not able to provide either the necessary collateral security or guarantors in order to obtain the loans. If these issues are properly streamlined, farmers, traders and other business operators would find it easy to attract loans in order to expand their businesses.

1.18.7 Other Financial Institutions

Apart from the banking sector, which deals with monetary transactions, there are other institutions, which help the citizenry to mobilise funds and also to deal with their financial needs in times of trouble. There are community based credit unions, insurance companies and ‘susu’ collectors in the District. Most of these institutions offer loans and credit to their customers who feel more secured than the orthodox banking services.

1.18.8 Telecommunication Coverage

There is no telephone exchange centre in the District. It relies mostly on four key Mobile Telecommunication Services provided by Vodafone, Mobile Telecommunication Network (MTN), Airtel and Tigo. However, these networks coverage is restricted to the District capital, Jinijini and some few surrounding communities. There is the need to encourage these network providers to extend the services to other parts of the District to facilitate easy communication.

The presence of these facilities tends to make administration and business less expensive. Television coverage is not all that good as most communities in the District do experience poor reception for Ghana Television, TV3 and Metro TV provided one is unable to erect antenna with a height of about 15 meters and above. In recent times majority of the people rely on Multi TV digital-box to receive television transmission.

1.18.9 Community Based Information Centres

Community based information centers (CICs) can be found in several communities such as Jinijini, Domfete, Fetentaa, Nsapor to mention a few. These centers link up to programmes from other external radio stations in the country. These stations help in rapid dissemination of information and also offer platforms for people to air their views and also to explain issues of National concern to the people. Nevertheless, their coverage is limited to the communities in which they operate.

1.18.10 Transport Services

Public road transport services are provided by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA), and other splinter transportation groups. These Unions have branches scattered in major communities within the Community based information centers. Their services are provided with cargo trucks, mini-trucks, mini-buses and taxis. Due to the poor nature of some of the roads, road transport service providers complain of high vehicle operation costs due to regular breakdown of their vehicles. Part

of the high cost is transferred to the passengers in the form of high transport fares especially on roads leading to remote areas like Botokrom, Pruso, Ayimom and other surroundings communities.

1.18.11 Fuel Stations

There are a number of fuels and gas filling stations dotted in the District, notably in, Jinijini Township, Nsapor, Domfete and Nanasuano. This is due to the upsurge of human activities in these towns. The filling stations mainly have their tanks underground and they are located along main roads. Dealers serve vehicles which operate in the Community based information centres as well as those in transit to Berekum, Drobo, Sampa, Seikwa, Kumasi and other places. Filling stations operators are also important stakeholders for the development of the District.

1.18.12 Skills Training

The District Assembly is also going to be implementing the planting for food and investment policy intervention to increase production in all sectors of the local economy in order to enhance gainful employment of the people especially the unemployed youth. This is in line with the government policy of job and wealth creation and the development of the private sector as the engine of growth of the economy

The Rural Enterprises Programme is designed to sustain government's economic reforms by generating employment opportunities in the private productive sectors. The overall objective of the project is to increase the incomes of the rural poor and to meet the needs of agricultural sector with inputs and services. The programme's main objectives include

- Facilitating access to technical services and business advice;
- Providing easy access to financial facilities; and
- Improving the efficiency of existing small rural enterprises and supporting new initiatives in suitable small scale enterprises.

1.18.13 Postal Services

The only Post Office in the District is located in Jinijini, the District Capital. Services provided include Courier Services, Money Transfer and Sale of Postage Stamps.

1.18.14 Education

The entire District has numerous educational institutions comprising Kindergartens, Primary schools, Junior High Schools and 1 Senior High School.

1.18.15 Health

The District has the following health facilities;

1 Clinic at Jinijini and 1 private maternity, 10 CHPS (only 4 was functioning currently i.e. Fetentaa, Botokrom, Nkyenkyemam, Amomaso and Tewbabi) and the remaining 6 is not functioning or does not have CHPS at all (Ayimom, Bansere, Domfete and Abi does not have CHPS while Amankokwaa has a CHPS but no staff, Nsapor has a CHPS but is embattled with the issue of lack of water and no accommodation so is not fully functioning.

1.18.16 Police and Security Situation

There are only two police posts in the District (Jinijini and Fetentaa). The closest of police stations to the District is the Divisional Police Headquarters at Berekum. The crime situation is relatively high. Most of the crimes recorded include stealing, threats and assault. The most frequently occurring crime is threatening which involves one person or another threatening to harm or hurt another as well as petty theft and arm robbery. These crimes have emerged as a result of the population explosion in the District. The rise in commercial activities has also contributed to the various crimes being recorded.

The major challenge of the District is the inadequate Police presence in the District capital and with most of the communities lacking police presence and effective patrol. However, with the creation of the District, it is expected that, authorities will facilitate the establishment of a modern Police station to contain the pockets of insecurity that do emerge in some areas of the District.

1.18.17 Fire Service

There is no Fire Station in the District; however, the Assembly intends to establish one at the District Capital at Jinijini.

1.18.18 Agricultural Extension Services

The important role that agriculture extension agents play in the dissemination of information to farmers and the promotion of innovative ways of enhancing agricultural cannot be over emphasized. The introduction of new breeds to farmers for increased production, extension services to improve crop yield and technical advice offered to these farmers have contributed to increase in crop and food production in the municipality. There is the diversification of the economy from the mono-crop farming and entering into cash crops such as citrus, vegetables which have ready market.

The problem inherent in this sector is the inadequacy of extension agents to assist farmers in the district. Currently, the extension agent farmer ratio is 1:2,500 which makes it difficult to offer efficient and effective services. The few extension officers also face the problem of inadequate logistics such as motor bikes to conduct regular field visits.

The services normally rendered to farmers are geared towards sustainable agricultural production.

1.18.19 Hospitality Services

There is the need for the provision of these services and facilities in order to meet the growing demand for hospitality services as a result of the business/commercial activities going on in the District. This also serves as source of revenue to the Assembly as well as the communities as more people will be employed to render services to customers. Currently, the Assembly is yet to gather data on existing hospitality facilities in the District

There is the need for the provision of these services and facilities in order to meet the growing demand for hospitality services as a result of the business/commercial activities going on in the District. This also serves as source of revenue to the Assembly as well as the communities as more people will be employed to render services to customers. The restaurants also serve as ready market for local farm produce.

1.19 Spatial Analysis of the Settlement System/Functional Matrix (Scalogram Analysis)

In an attempt to determine which settlement has what kind of services and facilities as distributed already, the scalogram was analysed. The scalogram is a planning tool used to show the sphere of influence (level of centrality) of selected facilities or services in a District, the relative functionality of each settlement within the District and also to ascertain the level of spatial imbalance of services and facilities distribution.

The scalogram is a graphic device that is illustrated in the form of matrix chart to show 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 will assist in the determination of which settlement lacks which services or facilities. It is very useful in categorizing settlements in the District into levels of functional complexity. In effect, scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate investments for settlements in the District at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

From a reconnaissance survey and responses received from base line data collected from the communities, the various services and facilities present at some towns in the District were identified. The selection of nineteen (19) communities for the scalogram analysis was based on a projected population up to 2018 using the 2010 Population and Housing Census as the base.

The following facilities: Senior High School, Junior High School, Primary School, Postal Service, Agricultural Extension Service, Financial Institution, Market, Electricity, Guest House, Lorry Park, Health Centre, Clinic, CHPS Compound, Public Toilet, Borehole and Small Town Water were used in the scalogram analysis.

The frequency of facilities such as Primary, Junior High School, Electricity, Toilet and Borehole were very high (that is present in all the 18 communities). However, facilities such as Senior High School, Market, Lorry Park and Financial Institutions have limited frequencies.

1.19.1 Hierarchy of Settlements

The analysis of the scalogram below was used to come out with the functional hierarchy of settlements in the District. The settlements were arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level of their functional complexity. The criteria for the ordering of settlements by functions are shown below. The settlements have been categorised in order of hierarchy in terms of the functions/facilities they provide to the outlying population/sphere of influence.

- 1st Order - Jinijini, Fetentaa, Adom, Koraso and Jamdede
- 2nd Order - Nsapor, Domfete, Ayimom, Nkyekyemamu, Botokrom, Nkantanka, Amankokwaa Newtown, Nanasuano, Benkasa, Abisaase Amomaso,
- 3rd Order - Tewbabi, Abi and Abansere

From the scalogram analysis, Jinijini, the District capital stands out with a centrality score of 678. This is because Jinijini has 16 out of the 24 facilities used in the analysis.

The following is the outcome of the analysis of the functional hierarchy of settlements.

- There is a weak correlation between population and service distribution.
- There is inadequate distribution of services and facilities and the distribution is also skewed.
- The most common services and facilities (example: Primary schools, Junior High Schools and Electricity) are high and need to be upgraded for other settlements around to assume central place status to serve their surrounding hinterlands.
- Most of the settlements however have access to basic services and facilities such as primary school, Junior High Schools, Public Toilets, Water (standpipes, boreholes among others).

1.19.2 Implications for future Interventions

The above analysis implies that in the Assembly's future development efforts, more facilities and services should be sent to the less endowed areas/communities to ensure a balanced spatial distribution of facilities.

1.19.3 Development Nodes/Centers

The analysis of the scalogram above shows a very weak growth centres which provide little or no service to the outlying population. The functional hierarchy of settlements further revealed that Jinijini emerged as a first (1st) order community. The following communities: Nsapor, Domfete, Ayimom, Nkyekyemamu, Botokrom, Nkantanka, Amankokwaa Newtown, Nanasuano, Benkasa, Abisaase Amomaso, however, emerged as 2nd order communities' and Tewbabi, Abi and Abansere also emerged as 3rd Order communities within the functional hierarchy.

The following Findings were made:

In order to speed up the pace of development of the District, the following 3rd Order communities as per the scalogram analysis above have been proposed as development nodes/growth poles centers:

Tewbabi, Abi and Abansere.

- ✓ A satellite market should be set up at Jinijini and other communities and as development node to strengthen and extend the trickling down effects of the capital.
- ✓ The health center at the Jinijini should be upgraded to become a District hospital to enable the facility serve and win the confidence of their catchment areas. The public schools in selected communities should be turned into model or demonstration schools with adequate teaching and learning facilities/materials to enhance education and long run development of the localities.
- ✓ The District Assembly should set up small scale industrial support fund and assist prospective small scale industrialists to set up business in these communities.
- The communities must therefore be given the needed development support to enable them propel the development of the surrounding communities.

1.19.4 Surface Accessibility to Services

Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and travelling time). In the District, some locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, education, water among other things. The acceptable travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered adequate. Surface accessibility to services such as health, education, extension services and banking are based on observed vehicular speeds on the various types of roads (first and third class roads) in the District.

- Travel Speed and Waiting Time in the District
- | Facility | Vehicle Speed | Waiting Times |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| First Class Road –Jinijini-Berekum | 5km/h | 15 minutes |
| Second Class Road-Fetentaa-Jinijini | 2km/h | 5 minutes |

Third Class Road-Fetentaa-Botokrom 10km/h 30mins.

The accessibility analysis indicates that about 45% of habitable areas of the District fall within considerable aggregate accessibility. This implies that about 55% of habitable areas of the District are not within easy reach of any of the facilities studied as a result of deplorable road network. The bad road conditions make it very difficult and time consuming in assessing a facility within the District.

1.19.5 Aggregate Accessibility

About 70% of communities enjoy at least one chosen facility, example, education, water and health (CHPS) within the acceptable time. The road networks in the District also need considerable improvement. It is equally important for the population threshold for most of the services to be reviewed to enable majority of the communities enjoy higher level services.

1.19.6 Optimum Accessibility

This is about the communities that have access to major facilities/services in the District. These communities are Jinijini, Jamdede, Domfete, Fetentaa, Nsapor, Koraso etc. The situation needs to be improved to ensure evenly distribution of facilities in the District.

1.19.7 Accessibility to Health Facilities

Accessibility to health facility implies either the ability to reach a health facility within a specific travel time or a location within kilometres of a facility. There is a second higher order health facility (1 Health Centre) established in Jinijini to provide health care to the people. Various religious organizations have also assisted in the public-private partnership with the communities to provide health services and beneficiary such as Jamdede. Some of the communities also have CHPS.

1.19.8 Accessibility to Banking Services

Rural Banks such as Nsoatre Rural Bank and GN Bank are all sited at Jinijini as well as BACCSSOD which also have a branch at Fetentaa. These banks offer financial assistance to farmers, workers, businessmen and women.

Their activities are mostly in market places, self-employed and the informal sector. Resource mobilization could be enhanced, if these agencies are regularized and streamlined by the banking institutions of the Bank of Ghana.

1.19.9 Accessibility to Police Service

The security in the District is of prime importance as a peaceful atmosphere created promotes friendly environment for people to go about their duties without any intimidation and panic. There are currently two (1) Police Posts in the District located at Jinijini and Fetentaa. The District Police Post has established check points to help improve security for motorists, traders and travellers.

1.19.10 Accessibility to Education

Educational facilities are not evenly distributed within the District. There are over 17 Pre-schools, 16 Primary schools, 15 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools in the District. Basic Education in the District could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible. The distribution of Senior High Schools is skewed towards Jinijini of which much effort is needed to increase the number to serve the ever increasing population in the District.

TABLE 1.9: FUNCTIONAL MATRIX (SCALOGRAM) FOR THE BEREKUM WEST DISTRICT

	POP 2018	ELECTRICITY	PIPE BORNE	BORE HOLE	HAND DUG WELL	RIVER/STREAM	KG	PRIM. SCH	JHS	SHS	VOC/TEC SCH	SING TRAINING SCH	HOSPITAL	CLINIC	CHPS	MATERNITY HOME	MARKET/LORRY PARK	HOTEL/RESTAURANT	TELECOMMUNICATION	POLICE STATION	FIRE STATION	POST OFFICE	LPG STATION	FUEL STATION	SLAUGHTER HOUSE	BANK	TOTAL NO.OF FUNCTIONS	% OF FUNCTIONS	SCORE	HIERARCHY	
WEIGHT		3	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2					
JINJINI	12,623	X	X				X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	16	6.0	678		
JAMDEDE	5,108	X	X	X			X	X	X						X		X	X	X	X							10	3.4	374		
FETENTAA	4,842	X	X			X	X	X	X						X		X		X								9	3.4	164.9		
ADOM	4,467	X		X			X	X	X								X		X								7	2.6	64		
KORASO	3,328	X	X	X			X	X	X				X				X		X								9	3.4	128.2		
NSAPOR	2,349	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X									X								9	3.4	180.7		
DOMFETE	2,136	X		X			X	X	X								X		X				X	X			9	3.4	147.3		
AYIMOM	1,688	X		X			X	X	X										X								5	1.9	54.2		
NAMASUA	1,639	X		X			X	X	X						X			X									7	2.6	92		
NKYEKYEMAM U	1,488	X		X			X	X	X				X														6	2.3	75.7		
BOTOKROM	1,417	X		X			X	X	X				X				X										7	2.6	74.1		
AMANKOKWAA	1,264	X	X	X			X	X	X										X								7	2.6	137.9		
NANASUANO	1,217	X	X	X	X		X	X											X					X			8	3.0	107.4		
BENKASA	1,198	X	X	X	X		X	X	X										X								8	3.0	118.2		
AMOMASO	1,183	X		X			X	X	X				X						X					X			8	3.0	74.1		
NKANTANKA	1,106	X	X	X			X	X	X										X								7	2.6	64		
ABISASE	1,009	X		X			X	X	X								X		X								7	2.6	84.9		
AKROFORO	987	X		X			X	X	X				X						X								7	2.6	77.9		
TEWBABI	896	X		X			X	X	X										X								6	2.3	31		
ABI	861	X		X			X												X								4	1.5	18.2		
TOTAL NO. OF SETTLEMENTS WITH SERVICES	20	21	9	18	3	1	20	19	18	2	0	0	0	6	2	2	7	3	16	2	0	1	1	4	1	1	161	59.7			
CENTRALITY INDEX		100	100	100	000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE		9.4	26.7	9.1	40	500	6.3	10.1	66.6	500.0	600.0	400.0	37.5	33.3	33.3	16.6	16.6	9.5	250.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	50.0	50.0						

Source: BEMA, 2018

1.20 Poverty Profile Mapping

The District is divided into four (4) Area Councils. Due to the interrelated activities which are undertaken by the various Area Councils, poverty issues are synonymous. Poverty in the District is quite endemic. The problem is quite pronounced in the farming communities. These poverty endemic areas lack access to portable water, poor arterial road network, limited access to health facilities, lack of market for farm produce, lack of toilet and sanitation facilities. About forty-five percent (45%) of the communities in the District are classified based on their characteristics to be poor.

The economy of the District is basically based on agriculture. Farmers in the District are mainly peasant cultivating food and cash crops. Incomes accrue from their produce are meagre. Most of the foodstuffs produced are meant for self-consumption. Few farmers dispose of their produce for income. They also rely on natural rains for the cultivation of their crops, hence the failure of the rains sometimes lead to poor yield thereby perpetuating their poverty situation.

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

In view of these manifestations of poverty, the District Assembly has embarked on the implementation of number of interventions aimed at reducing poverty. Among these interventions are Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), School Feeding Programme, Planting for Food and Jobs Programme, Support for Needy but Brilliant Pupils/Students, Registration of the Poor in the National Health Insurance Scheme and Support for the vulnerable and excluded in the acquisition of employable skills.

1.20.1 Manifestation of Poverty Levels

The Berekum West District has some characteristics of poverty which are in the form of inadequacy of social amenities such as schools, health, water and sanitation facilities, roads and telephone facilities. The main poverty profile indicators are poor infrastructural facilities, unemployment and low income levels, and problems of water and sanitation issues which affects the quality of life of the people. The manifestation of these indicators is skewed mostly towards remote communities where economic activities are affected by low incomes, poor road network and generally poor living conditions. The main poverty pockets in the District have been classified based on Area Councils and depicted below:

Table1.10: Poverty Pockets in the Berekum West District

AREA COUNCIL	POVERTY STATUS & AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Fetentaa	First deprived communities : Fetentaa, Botokrom, Pruso, Nkyenkyemam, Mantukwa,Abi	-Poor roads -Inadequate water & sanitation facilities -Inadequate electricity coverage -Dominant subsistence farming -Low prices of agricultural produce
Koraso	Second deprived communities: Koraso, Nkantanka, Amankokwaa, Adom, Abisaase, Ampenkro	-Poor roads -Dominant subsistence farming -Low prices of agricultural produce -Inadequate water & sanitation facilities
Nsapor	Second developed communities: Nsapor, Nanasuano, Benkasa, Amomaso, Ayimom	-Poor feeder roads -Low prices of agricultural produce -Inadequate water & sanitation facilities
Jinijini	First developed communities: Jinijini, Domfete, Jamdede,	-Poor access/linkroads -Low prices of agricultural produce -High unemployment. -Average concentration of facilities/services including Health, Education, Water & Sanitation, Market and Transportation.

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

The above analysis provides a criterion for resource allocation to enable the District correct development imbalances. This by implication would mean that the deprived areas should be given the needed attention in terms of provision of socio-economic infrastructure.

1.20.2 Poverty Characteristics

Community Level Poverty

One of the most serious social problems in the District is relatively high level of poverty. The human settlements perhaps depict most clear signs of rural poverty. Many poverty stricken communities in the District are characterized by incidence of low-level basic social amenities such as health, education, water, toilet and sanitation. It also manifests in the dilapidated buildings and general decay of the built up environment.

1.20.3 Personal Level Poverty

At the personal level, poverty is manifested by the inability on the part of individual or household to meet basic needs of life in terms of adequate food intake, clothing and shelter. Most of the poor people live in smaller settlements, which are dominated by unacceptable level of social deprivation. Small hold subsistence farmers, among which women are in majority, form the bulk of the rural poor households.

In the peri-urban communities, personal level poverty still exist as most people continuously lose access to land to developers. Even though the urban sprawl presents numerous opportunities, poor people, especially women are less able to take advantage of the new opportunities. Although, the land available for natural resource based activities declines with the rural urban- change, these activities remain important, particularly to the poorest people. This would mean that continued support for good natural resource management is therefore critical.

1.20.4 Economy of the District

The economy of the District can be structured into three (3):

- a) Primary Production (Agriculture and Livestock)
- b) Manufacturing and Industry (Small and Medium Scale) ,
- c) Services and Commerce

1.20.5 Structure of the District Economy

The occupational structure of the Berekum West District is made up of the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors. Below is a table depicting the occupational structure of the District's economy.

Table 1.11: Occupational Structure in the District

No.	Sector	Percentage of Labour Force
1	Agriculture and Livestock	56.4
2	Service and Commerce	43.6
Total		100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table above reveals that, the agriculture sector employs 56.4 percent of the District's active population while the service and commerce sectors employ 43.6 percent.

1.20. 6 Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in terms of employment and income. It employs about 56.4 percent of the labour force. As the available records indicate, Agriculture is the back bone of the economy of the District. This implies that more resources and interventions are needed to support the agriculture sector to bring about economic development of the District. This is because improvement in agriculture has the potential to increase disposable income of the people which could lead to socio-economic transformation of the District. To achieve a sustainable development, it is very imperative that the industrial sector is improved to add value to the agricultural produce.

a) Primary Production: Agriculture (farming and husbandry)

Agriculture is the main stay of the District micro economy although it is still at the rudimentary stage relying basically on hoes, cutlasses and rainfall. Shifting cultivation, bush burning and bush fallowing are the common farming practices used by the farmers. Economic activity is therefore low with respect to output, income and employment. About 56.4 percent of the working population is estimated to be engaged in agriculture. However, small holder farmers who use traditional methods dominate these activities. This implies that any meaningful development effort must necessarily be based on improved performance in the agriculture sector. The average farm size is as low as 2.7 acres per farmer as against the national average of 5 acres. The small farm sizes affect production and consequently income and therefore the low standard of living of farmers.

b) Farming Systems

The common system of farming is the slash/stump and burn due to its location as a semideciduous forest zone. Two main systems of farming are adopted in the District and these are permanent cultivation (involving perennial crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, sugar cane, plantain) and shifting cultivation/fallow farming (involving food crops such as maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain, cocoyam). The food crops are either grown as a sole crop (mono crop) or mixed crops. There have been a number of technologies that are being impacted to the farmers to increase their yield and improve their living standards. These include row planting, application of poultry manure and chemical fertilizers and construction of narrow cribs for maize storage.

c) Land Tenure

All lands in the District are vested in the state but are held in trust by the respective Traditional Authorities. Land acquisition in the District is mainly through family inheritance, self and by lease/hiring. According to the District Directorate of Agriculture, about 63.6% of the farmers use family lands. This is followed by hiring (36.4%). Those who own the lands constitute only 39.6%. Land ownership and acquisition of lands in the District has led to land fragmentation and smaller land size as the family membership continues to grow.

Again with increasing demand for land for building by non-natives/citizens, there has been mounting tension between the families that farm on those lands and the care-taker chiefs. This impedes effort to enter large scale production. The traditional land holding systems also gives rise to boundary disputes. In view of this, efforts must be made to register all customary lands in the District to avoid land litigations and the likely frustration potential investors may go through in acquiring land. The total area of land under cultivation in the District and the crop type is shown in the table below:

Table 1.12: Land under Cultivation for Major Crops (ha)

Major crops cultivated	Total land area under cultivation per each major crop (ha)
Cocoa	5,212.66
Maize	12,875
Plantain	2,131
Cocoyam	4,696
Cassava	8,671
Cashew	880
Oil palm	320

Source: MADU, BEMA, 2018

d) Source of Finance to Agriculture

Financing of agriculture in the District is mostly through personal savings. There are records of one Rural Bank and two Savings and Loans Bank which are not able to meet the financial needs of the farmers and somehow farmers are not also able to provide the needed collateral security to attract loans to facilitate their farming activities. As such, they mostly rely on the commercial banks and savings and loans financial institutions operating in the Berekum East Municipality.

Table 1.13: Sources of Finance for Farmers

Sources of Finance	Percent
Self	65
Family	10
Banks	13
Co-operatives	3
Friends	2
Susu	5

Source: MADU, BEMA, 2018

From the Table 1.13 above, self-financing constitute the main source by which farmers in the District raises money to finance agricultural activities. This is followed by the family. The available financial institutions take the third position of sourcing the farmers in their activities. The reliance of farmers on their personal finances for their farming activities mean less money to buy inputs like agro chemicals, improved seedlings and the hiring of additional labour to expand their farm sizes and also increase yields.

Table 1.14: Output in Tonnes of Major Crops Grown

Major Crop Types	Output(Tonnes)
Cocoa	156.0
Maize	22,915.5
Plantain	19,422.5
Cocoyam	31,945.7

Cassava	140,723.0
Cashew	704.0
Oil Palm	960.0

Source: MADU, BEMA, 2018

e) Storage, Post-Harvest Losses and Marketing of Agricultural Produces

Storage has been one of the great challenges in the District. With the exception of cereals particularly maize which is kept in cribs for a period of time, there is no modern and proper storage facilities for the crops produced especially foodstuffs. Farmers are compelled to offset their produce at lower prices which affect their income.

Although the District is nearer to Berekum East, Drobo and the Regional Capital of Sunyani, farmers are not able to take advantage due to the poor nature of the roads in transporting their farm produce for sale in Kumasi.

1.20.7 Agricultural Extension Agents

The District has four (4) Agricultural Extension Agents. The present extension agent-farmer ratio is 1: 2,500. Most of the farmers do not receive extension services because the extension officer- farmer ratio is low and this prevents the extension officer from reaching all the farmers in the District.

Agricultural extension agent-farmer ratio in the District is presented in the Table below.

Table 1.15: Agricultural Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio

Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio	District	Regional	National	Standard Ratio
	1 : 2,500	-	1: 5000	1:500

Source: MADU, BEMA, 2018

More Agricultural Extension Agents are therefore needed to provide technical expertise and know-how particularly in the fish and poultry subsectors. Logistics such as motor bikes and vehicles are therefore needed to be provided to the few available officers to improve their mobility.

1.20.8 Livestock and Poultry Farms

Livestock activities especially poultry farming in the District is mostly done on commercial basis as compared to other livestock that are done in complement to the crop farming.

Below is a table showing the number of poultry farmers in the District.

Table 1.16: Poultry Farms in the District

Name of Poultry Farms	Location	Number of Birds
Nanasuano Farms	Nanasuano	18,000 Layers
Mensah Emmanuel	Abi	8,000 Layers
Nana Fori	Amankokwaa	6,500Layers

GAB Farms	Pruso	6,500 Layers
Philip Kyeremeh	Nsapor	5,000 Layers
Joseph Boaben	Pruso	4,000 Layers
Quasah Farms	Benkasa	2,800 Layers
ADRA Farms	Fetentaa	2,500 Layers
Yeboah Isaac	Jinijini	2,400 Layers
Owusu Farms	Amankokwaa	2,000 Layers
Evans Twum	Nanasuano	2,000 Layers
Baah Kwabena	Nsapor	1,500 Layers
Boakye Asante	Jinijini	1,500 Layers
Yaw Isaac	Jinijini	1,200 Layers
Bashiru Salifu	Koraso	1,000 Layers
Stephen Kankam	Amomaso	1,000 Layers
Paul Fosu	Jinijini	550 Layers
Osei Farms	Benekrom	500 Layers
Awusi George	Mantukwa	500 Layers
John Kyere Kumi	Jinijini	300 Layers
Nana Ama	Fetentaa	250 Layers

Source: MADU, BEMA, 2018

Table 1.16 above depicts the level of commercialization of poultry in the District. This in no doubt has been a great source and form of job for the farmers themselves and the labourers employed. It also on the other hand serves as a source of manure for the crop and food stuff farmers in the District. Other livestock like goat, sheep among others are reared at homes; owners do sell them from time to time to support their living. Below is a table showing the number of livestock in the District.

Table 1.17: Number of Livestock/Poultry in the District

Livestock/Poultry Type	Total Stock
Sheep	11,263
Goat	7,691
Poultry	104,300
Cattle	2,105
Pigs	4,001

Grass cutter	-
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Source: MADU, BEMA, 2018

Youth in Agriculture

a) Block Farm Programme

According to 2016 Annual Progress Report by the District Directorate of Agriculture, 114 youth in agriculture comprising 92 males and 22 females have benefited from the Government funded Block Farm Programme. These farmers are cultivating 146 acres of vegetables and 75 acres of maize with support in the form of inputs like weedicides, insecticides and fungicides.

1.20.9 Farmer-Based Co-operatives in the District

There are 7 farmer-based cooperative societies in the Berekum West District. However, the following are the societies registered by the District Directorate of Agriculture:

- Nyame Adom Gari Processing (Adom New Town)
- Awuah Farms (Cultivation of Cashew) (Abi)
- FetentaaCashew Farmers Association
- Amomaso Cashew Farmers Association
- Unity Farms (Cultivation of Cassava, Maize and Legumes)(Nanasuano)
- Adwenpa Farmers Association (Cultivation of Maize & Cassava)(Jinijini)
- Nkyenkyenmam Maize/Cassava Farmers Association

1.20.10 Problems facing the Agricultural Sector in the District and the Way Forward

The agriculture subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and outmoded farming methods. Only a few percentage of farmers use modern improved farming technology due to most operators' poor attitude to the improved methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.
- **Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agricultural activities in the District are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.
- **Limited access to credit:** Almost all the farmers in the District, especially food crop farmers, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private moneylenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.
- **Lack of storage facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the District to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact on the economy.
- **Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs):** There are only 4

AEAs in the District meaning the extension officer-farmer ratio is 1: 2,500 compared to the national standard of 1:500. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers' unwillingness to change.

- **Limited marketing and infrastructural back-up:** There are limited marketing facilities in some of the communities within the District with the main one in Jinijini which needs upgrading coupled with drains and culverts whilst the poor nature of local roads and the unprocessed nature of the crops prevent the farmers from taking advantage of the proximity to these production to the marketing centres
- **High cost of farming inputs:** The low income levels of the farmers in this sector as a result of low production have prevented the farmers from being able to purchase farming inputs at high cost.
- **Pollution of water bodies:** Water bodies are being polluted by the use of agro-chemicals especially by vegetable farmers.

1.20.11 Way forward for the Agricultural Sector

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer Ratio gap.
- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Provision of storage facilities
- Credit in kind to unemployed youth through the Block Farm system.

1.20.12 Services and Commerce

The service and commercial sector which is the second most important sector is made up of workers who perform various services and include those in teaching, health services, telecommunication, banking and security. It constitutes 31.9% of the District's labour force whilst Tourism is underdeveloped in the District. There are 2 tourist sites located at Koraso and Nkyenkyenmam. These constitute a potential source of tourist attraction if the potentials are properly developed and marketed.

1.20.13 Economic Resources

The District is endowed with a variety of potential economic resources which when properly harnessed can create much wealth for the people and to improve their standard of living. The range of economic resources in the District include; arable and viable agricultural land, plantation and cash crops, road networks linking the District to the regional capital and other Districts, reliable supply of electricity and water, some small-scale cottage industries made up of wood, agro processing, carpentry and a pool of other small-scale businesses like retail; transportation, construction and (banking and telecommunication).

The District Assembly must therefore compile comprehensive database of the District. This should include the geological maps of the District to aid mineral exploration as well as land suitability classifications.

1.20.14 Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the District indicates that the labour force (15-64) years are 49,446 representing 62.1% of the District's population and even constitute more than half of the total District population of 79,656 This implies that when there is full employment in the District

about 49,446 would be engaged in some form of employment. The 15-64 and the 0-14 age groups together (49,446) would constitute a potential labour force for the District in future if properly trained and harnessed.

With the minimal availability of jobs in the District, the large labour force would be engaged in some form of employment to earn income to cater for children below 15 years, hence reducing the rate of child labour.

1.20.15 Local Economic Development (LED) Issues

Local Economic Development (LED) is an innovative strategy to stimulate local economies in which the people participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups. LED refers to the processes by which local governments partner community groups and the private sector in a defined economic zone to increase the number and variety of job opportunities available to the local people. With Local Economic Development, the public, businesses and non-governmental sector partners to work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation with the aim to improve the quality of life for all. It encourages Public-Private-Partnership to improve the rate of local economic development by identifying proposals for practical activities to promote local economic development. It is a partnership between local government, business and community interests. While the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services, the public sector would induce actions to improve business, employment, income distribution of the community.

The District Assembly should play the following roles in the area of LED during the plan period to stimulate economic activities:

The District Assembly should create the environment for LED through creation of land banks for investors and provision of technical infrastructure like roads, electricity, water supply and enhancing safety and security and attracting development funding.

- ✓ The Assembly should play a critical role during the planning process through local initiatives of projects or government programmes that support business networks and partnerships.
- ✓ The Assembly should facilitate arrangements for local people to get expert assistance and support, information and advice, training and business planning support.
- ✓ Assembly should stimulate businesses to grow and expand-e.g. giving incentives like small business grants, promoting tourism.
- ✓ Assembly should help provide basic infrastructure to stimulate private sector development - e.g. energy supplies, water, roads, refuse collection, etc.
- ✓ The District Assembly should provide technical skills training for the local youth in oil palm extraction, soap making, baking and gari processing.

1.20.16 Resource base for Local Economic Development in the District

a) Arable Land

This District is endowed with arable land. About 80 percent of the land is suitable for crop cultivation. At the moment, about 58% of the arable land is under cultivation. Maize, cassava, vegetables, cocoyam and plantain are the main food crops cultivated. The soils and the rainfall regime also do support different types of cash crops such as citrus, cocoa, oil palm and cashew.

b) Forest Resources

The District is endowed with forest resources, which include commercial timber of high economic value like Odum, Wawa, Kyenkyen, Mahogany and other lesser-known species. A considerable number of members of communities depend either directly or indirectly on the forest for their livelihood. The major source of domestic energy is the fuel wood.

The activities of illegal timber operators especially chain saw operators are fast depleting the tree stock and degrading the forest. For instance, both the Tain I and Tain II Forest Reserves have excessively been degraded. The other forest resource in the District which is of commercial value is teak.

c) Mineral Deposits

The mineral resources that are available in the District include Gold, Rock and Stone deposits. Gold deposits are mainly located in Namasua area. The District, however, cannot be said to be mining vicinity since information gathered on mineral deposits are scanty.

Stone deposits are located at Ayimom and Domfete. Rock deposits on the other hand are located at Nkyenkyenmam.

d) Food Security

The food security situation in the District is good. There is food all year round. The only threat to food security is the storage facilities and bushfires which often destroy the food crops and causes great damage during the dry season. A sound food security situation impacts positively on the development of the District.

The Department of Agriculture is currently undertaking a programme called the Root & Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP) which seeks to enhance income generation and food security to improve livelihood of the rural poor and to build a marketing system to ensure profitability at all levels of the production chain.

RTIMP conducted two Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) in two (2) different communities namely Botokrom and Amomaso in its effort to improve upon root and tuber production specifically yam and cassava in the District.

1.21 Governance

This section of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) deals with the administrative and institutional issues, which needs to be tackled to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of the development plan. The issues discussed include structure, procedures and roles. It is made up of detailed specification of expected roles of the Assembly, the Area Councils, the Community, Public and Private Sector agencies including NGOs. All these development agents are stakeholders in the development of the District.

One of the principal purposes of the DMTDP is to provide a framework for development activities in the District in order to ensure coordinated efforts at reducing poverty. The District Administration has a central role to play to ensure coordination in the implementation of the development plan.

1.21.1 The District Assembly

The Berekum West District Assembly is the central institution within the District responsible for planning, implementing and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the District.

The District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body that provides guidance, gives direction and supervises all other administrative authorities in the District. The Assembly is the Planning Authority and is responsible for the overall development of the District. It formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and management of the District. Performance of this role can be enhanced by tapping available human and technical resources of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), the Sub-Committees of the Assembly as well as the technical staff of the Assembly.

1.21.2 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly constitutes members that form the head of legislation and deliberation about the issues of the District. There are twenty-seven (27) Assembly Members in Berekum West District Assembly. The numbers of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are nineteen (19) and the government appointees constitute eight (8) Members. Women constitute two (2) of the twenty-seven (27) Assembly Members representing 7.4% of the total Assembly Members. Males on the other hand constitute 92.6%.

This implies that there is the need to empower women in the District to be more involved in the governance and decision making. This will invariably result in the larger presence of females in Assembly structure.

The District also has one (1) constituency with the Member of Parliament as an ex-officio member of the District Assembly.

Table 1.18: Sex Compositions of Assembly Members

Sex	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Elected Members	19	70.4	0	0	19	70.4
Government Appointees	6	22.2	2	7.4	8	29.6
Total	25	92.6	2	7.4	27	100

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

1.21.3 The Executive Committee of the District Assembly

Under section 20(2) of the Local Governance Act, the District Chief Executive (DCE) is the Chairman of the Executive Committee hence; he presides over its meetings. The District Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of Executive and Administrative functions of the Assembly and supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the head of the Administrative machinery, Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the District.

In accordance with section 21(1) of the Act 936, the Assembly has in place an Executive Committee which spearheads the administrative and executive functions of the Assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of the District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the Chairman, Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees. The Executive Committee is the body that assists the District Chief Executive in the performance of his functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on policy issues in relation to the Assembly and also deliberates on the grievances passed forward by the Assembly Members and the Sub-Committees in order to reach a consensus that is fed into the administrative system for implementation.

1.21.4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Sub-Committees of the District Assembly

A number of established Sub-Committees function as the operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of special activities of the Assembly. The Statutory Sub-Committees of the Berekum West District Assembly are as follows:

- Development Planning Sub-Committee;
- Social Services Sub-Committee;
- Works Sub-Committee;
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee;
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee.

Apart from the above Statutory Committees, the Assembly has other two (2) Sub-Committees namely:

- Agricultural Sub-Committee
- Environmental Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committees have the responsibility for collating issues relevant to the District. These Committees deliberate on issues into greater details and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for further deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly.

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee is a committee in the District Assembly which is chaired by the Presiding Member (PM) to address public complaints and well-being of the Assembly.

1.21.5 Administrative Structure the Berekum West District Assembly

The LI 1961 sees the central administration of the Assembly as primarily responsible for the day to day management of the Assembly and also serves as a secretariat to other departments of the District Assembly. They are responsible for the preparation of plans, the mobilization and management of resources for the development of the District.

The central administration constitutes the DCE as the head, followed by the DCD as the Secretary to the Assembly. The District Works Department, Planning, Budget, Finance, Agriculture, Community Development/Social Welfare and other departments are also a composition of a line management that channel their grievances to the DCE through the DCD. The Administrative Structure of the Berekum West District Assembly is shown below:

1.21.6 Existing and Non-Existing Departments in the District

The Departments in the District provide technical and professional advice/support to the Assembly and residents. They are actively involved in the planning and implementation of development

programmes and projects of the District Assembly. Some Ministries, Departments and Agencies are not represented in the District because of the problem of office accommodation.

Below are the existing and non-existing departments in the District:

Table 1.19: Existing and Non Existing Departments in the District

No	Existing Departments	No	Non-Existing Departments
1.	Central Administration	1.	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
2.	Works Department	2	National Commission for Civic Education
3.	Finance Department	3	Department of Co-operatives
4.	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	4	Births and Deaths Registry
5.	Land Use and Spatial Planning	5	Ghana Statistical Service
6.	Ghana Health Service	6	Electoral Commission
7.	Ghana Education, Youth and Sports Service	7	Administrator of Stool Lands
8.	Department of Agriculture	8	Non Formal Education Division
9.	National Disaster Management	9	National Service Secretariat
10.	Environmental Health and Sanitation	10	Youth Enterprise Agency
11.	Information Services Department	11	Ghana National Fire Service
		12	National Youth Authority
		13	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
		14	Information Services Department

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

1.21.7 Sub-District Structures

To make for the involvement of all the people in the development process and the art of governance in the District, the Sub-District structures were created. These are the Area Councils and Unit Committees immediately below the District Assembly. Sub-District structures in this context refer to governmental political and administrative structures below the District Assembly. The District Assembly and the Sub-District structures are the most important levels in countries pursuing decentralization and they are the pivot of local level development but the composition of sub-structures in terms of levels differ from country to country.

In an attempt to facilitate bottom-up planning and decision making process, the decentralization policy established the sub-District structures which include the four (4) Area Councils and nineteen Unit Committees with ninety-five committee members. These sub-structures serve as a link between the local people and the Assemblies. In Ghana, the Sub-Structures were established in 1994 with a Legislative Instrument (LI 1589). For effective decentralization, the sub-structures have assumed some responsibilities as enshrined in the amended Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). Their responsibilities are not limited to the following:

- They assist persons authorised by the Assemblies to collect revenue

- They recommend to the Assemblies the naming of all streets in their area of authority and let all the buildings in the area to be numbered.
- They are responsible for day to day administration of the Urban/ Area/ Town/ Councils.
- They make proposals to the Assemblies for levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the area.
- They take steps as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the urban areas.
- They mobilize members of the unit for the implementation of self-help and development projects.
- They are responsible under the guidance at the Registrar of Births and Deaths, for the registration of births and deaths in the communities.
- They organize communal/voluntary work especially with respect to sanitation.
- They educate the people on their rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities with the Assemblies office of the National Commission for Civic Education.

1.21.8 Area Councils in the Berekum West District Area

There are four (4) Area Councils the Berekum West District. They are listed in the table below

Table 1.20: Area Councils in the District and their locations

No.	Name of Area Council	Location
1.	Jinijini Zonal Council	Jinijini
2.	Nsapor Zonal Council	Nsapor
3.	Koraso Zonal Council	Koraso
4.	Fetentaa Zonal Council	Fetentaa

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

1.21.9 Unit Committees

There are 19 Electoral Areas in the District. There are about 95 Unit Committees for the 19 electoral areas of the District. (Source: District Electoral Commission Office, Berekum, 2017).

1.21.10 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 Assembly involves the citizens in the development decision making and implementation. Examples include the organisation of community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfill the development agenda of the Assembly. Again, communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water and sanitation.

1.21.11 Civil Society Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs/CSOs)

There is collaboration between Civil Society Organisations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the District Assembly. Civil Society and Non-governmental Organizations exist to supplement the efforts of the District Assembly to accelerate the pace of Development. CSOs and NGOs are potential source in the provision of funds, materials, training and

machinery for project execution. There is currently no CSOs/NGOs operating in the District apart from the UNHCR Center for Refugees at Fetentaa.

Table 1.21: List of Operational NGOs/CSOs in the District

Name of NGO	Location	Focus Area	Target Group
UNHCR	Fetentaa	Human Security and Conflict Resolution	All ages

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

1.21.12 Challenges facing the District Assembly

1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Assembly's Staff.
2. Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the Assembly
3. Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures (Area Councils)
4. Low participation of women in decision making

1.21.13 Participation and Consultation

NGOs AND CBOs

The District Assembly working relationship with the NGOs is cordial but more is required to be done. The activities of NGOs are not fully integrated in the district development plans and therefore duplication of activities in the district is very common. The district does not have any major NGO.

The Assembly is in the process of identifying common interests for the provision of logistics and other support for regular planning and programming joint initiatives to promote poverty reducing activities that encourages growth. There is therefore the urgent need to bring the entire NGOs and CBOs less than one umbrella to foster stronger working relationship for comprehensive development of the district.

1.21.14 Key Issues Identified:

- ✓ Low women participation in governance
- ✓ Inadequate office accommodation for the Assembly decentralized departments and Area Councils
- ✓ Inadequate logistics

1.22 Private Sector Participation

The private sector is seen as a contributor to the growth of the District economy stepping from its participation in private schools, entrepreneur, exploration of mineral resources and Micro Credit Institutions.

1.22.1 Inter-Organisational Relationship and Planning Procedures

Programmes/projects planning in the District occur at 2 levels: the community and the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU).

At the local level, communities organise general meetings where community members discuss and evaluate their development needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to build consensus to select their priority needs. At such forum, the people also discuss the various roles and responsibilities expected of them such as finance, labour, materials and so on. It is worthy to note that all the 4 Area Councils in the District have undergone training in skills of problem identification, project planning and facility management planning and have therefore prepared Community and Facility Management Plans over the years.

Following the Project Planning and Selection at the community level, the various communities submit their selected projects to the District Assembly for discussions and approval. Comments of the Assembly and the Executive Committee are reported back to the people for review if there is the need. One criterion for approval is that, the projects submitted should fall within the Municipality and National development priorities.

At this level, the technical expertise of the decentralised institutions is brought to bear on the debate and choices of the Assembly. After the deliberations, the Executive Committee takes the final decision on the project(s).

The Assembly may contribute to the implementation of the selected community projects by giving cash inputs such as building materials, machinery, equipment, skilled personnel and what it takes to complete the projects. The community members are mobilised through communal labour for implementation of the projects. Monitoring of projects is in some cases done by the technical staff of the Assembly and community project implementation teams.

It is important to note that the final approval of projects, regardless of source of initiation, lies with the Assembly which prepares a composite budget for its execution.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Assembly goes through the following operational procedures in producing Annual Action Plans and Budget:

DPCU prepares Annual Plans and budgets as directed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), after consultations with sector agencies in the District and submits these to the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee discusses the Annual Plans and budgets prepared by the DPCU and table these with or without amendments at the Assembly meeting.

The District Assembly discusses the plan and budgets and adopts them with or without amendments and

The DPCU present the adopted plans and budget to the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) for review and harmonization.

1.22.2 Inter-Organizational Relationship with NGOs and CBOs

There are no foreign, local NGOs and CBOs operating in the District with the exception of the UN-Center for Refugees operating at Fetentaa. Their activities are mostly circumscribed within poverty reduction and sensitisation of people on the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the promotion of girl-child education.

They contribute greatly in the provision of schools, health, water and sanitation and construction of markets. Their activities are therefore in line with the objectives of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy and helping to meet the goals of the communities with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).

1.22.3 Accountability

Accountability and transparency would be the major hallmark of the Berekum West District assembly. This has been possible by strengthening the democratic processes and decentralised institutions through civic involvement and increased community advocacy.

The Capacity Building Fund from the District Development Facility is also assisting the District Assembly's staff, Assembly Members, administration and management officials and other service officials to enhance and build their capacities through training programmes.

Apart from this, the Assembly's projects and programmes are explained to the people during the General Assembly meeting and also meet the press series which are organised yearly to take stock of the Assembly's performance. The forum offers the opportunity to the people to assess performance of the Assembly and ask questions bothering their minds and offer constructive criticisms to the Assembly. It is a platform for subjecting the District Assembly to financial and social auditing which is good for accountability and transparency purposes. This put the officers and management of the Assembly to perform efficiently.

1.22.4 Participation of the Citizenry

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 of 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 and sanitation which are mainly donor supported.

1.22.5 Public Safety/Security Issues

Good governance entails ensuring justice and security for the people of the District and their properties. 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

1.23 Social Services

Social Services serve as a vehicle and tool for the enhancement of development of every nation. The Agenda for Jobs Dimension, a strategic framework for Ghana's development, has an important component of Human Development. This theme is to ensure that the right to basic social services such as education, health care, safe drinking water and sanitation and decent housing that improve the well-being of all Ghanaians. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also looked at promoting gender equality and empowering women. This was to eliminate gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education.

This section of the plan considers social services such as Education, Health, Water and Sanitation.

1.23.1 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and economic development of a country as a whole and the District in particular cannot be over-emphasized. In a developing peri-urban setting like Berekum West, the need for skilled manpower is important.

1.23.2 Number of Schools and Ownership

The Education Sub-Sector is one of the major building blocks to the development of human resource for accelerated growth. The government's educational reform policies seeks to address issues pertaining to access to different levels of educational ladder. With respect to this, the Berekum West District area has its levels of educational ladder to the Senior High School level.

From the District Directorate of Education, there are a total number of 61 schools both privately and publicly owned in the District. Out of this number, 21 are pre-schools (KG), 20 are Primary Schools, 18 Junior High Schools, 1 Senior High Schools and no Vocational/Technical School.

Table 1.22: Number of Educational Facilities

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS		TOTAL
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	
KG	20	-	26
PRIMARY	21	-	21
JHS	18	-	18
SHS	2	0	2
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	0	0	0
NURSING TRAINING	0	0	0

SOURCE: MED, 2017

1.22.3 Girl Child Education in the District

Girl Child Education is of greatest importance in the District and the nation at large. Education of the gender had been skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male child to school at the expense of the girl child. Improving girl child education has been one of the top priorities in the Medium Term Development Plan of the District Directorate of Education.

To this effect, provision is made for training of officers from the District Directorate of Education and teachers to embark on a comprehensive programme to encourage more girls into the classrooms. According to the Directorate of Education, the following are efforts/activities the Service is undertaking to promote Girl Child Education in the District.

1. Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.
2. Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.
3. Programmes to get teen mothers back to school.
4. Incentives to whip up interest among girls to enroll retain and participate in education.

The District Assembly needs to give much attention to the education of the girl. The implications of large number of uneducated girls in the District are more births, large family sizes and its associated demand on social amenities hence increasing the dependency ratio in the District.

1.23.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher at a time.

Table 1.23: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Category Level	Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
	District	Regional	National
KG	27:1	25:1	25:1
Primary	30:1	35:1	35:1
JHS	13:1	25:1	25:1
SHS	24:1	25:1	25:1

Source: Directorate of Education, Berekum East, 2017

The table above suggests that, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the Berekum West District is higher at the KG level. The pre-school level (KG) showed a pupil-teacher ratio of 27:1 which is higher than the regional and national figures of 25:1. On the contrary, the primary, JHS and the SHS Pupil Teacher Ratio is a little lower than the regional and national.

The implication for high pupil-teacher ratio at the pre-school level is that, teaching and learning activities would be tedious and ineffective since the teachers would be over-burdened. There is therefore the need to construct additional classrooms for the schools to help reduce the high pupil teacher ratio in the District. A low pupil teacher ratio is a potential for improving the quality of education at the basic level since there will be sufficient teachers to take care of these classes. This will help facilitate teacher interactions with pupils/students and also attend to the special needs of every individual student. The primary, JHS and the SHS pupil-teacher ratio condition is more favourable and should be maintained or improved upon.

1.23.5 School Performance at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Level

An observation of BECE results in the District may reveal a beautiful picture in terms of school participation rate which is over 98%. However, a critical analysis of the picture indicates that schools that are closer to peri-urban communities have the tendency of contributing to the high performance. On the other hand, the performances of public schools in remote communities usually obtain low pass rate mainly due to negligence in supervision, inadequate logistics and poor teaching and learning materials.

The Table below shows the performance of the District in the Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) for the past four academic years.

Table 1.24: Pupils' Performance at the BECE level from 2014-2016

Category	Total No. of candidates presented in 2014	TotalNo. of candidates presented in 2015	Total No. of candidates presented in 2016	Total No. of

	Boys	Girls	% Pass	Boys	Girls	% Pass	Boys	Girls	% Pass	Boys	Girls	% Pass
Public/ Private	1,392	1,352	86.8	1,436	1,442	79.1	1,486	1,509	94.0	-	-	86.4

Source: BEMA, 2017

Out of a total number of 106 candidates that was presented for the 2014 BECE, the public and the private schools recorded 88.2% and 87.4% respectively. In terms of gender, the number of boys presented for the BECE from 2014-2015 are more done the girls for both public and private schools. This is as a result of high teen motherhood in the District which encourages female drop out. There is therefore the need for intensive girl child education to encourage parents to support the female child in education.

In 2017 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the public schools recorded 94.6% as against 93.5% of the private schools. This is a sign of good performance for both the public and private schools in the District. These are levels that students should receive proper foundation in education so that they can build upon at a later date.

In the face of this, the following have been recommended to ensure further improvement in the BECE performance and education in the Berekum West District

- Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
- Regular and effective supervision of teachers
- Continuous attraction of trained teachers
- Supply of Textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
- Motivation to hardworking teachers and supervisors
- Provision of awards to pupils who perform exceptionally well

Table1.25 :Gender Parity Ratio

LEVEL	PUBLIC (FEMALE %)	PRIVATE (FEMALE %)	TOTAL (FEMALE %)
KG	50%	50%	50%
PRIMARY	50%	51%	51%
JHS	50%	53%	51%
SHS	43%	57%	44%
COL. OF EDUC.	36%	-	36%

Source: GES, Berekum, 2017

Table1.26: School Infrastructures Needed

LEVEL	CLASSROOMS NEEDING MAJOR REPAIRS	NEW CLASSROOMS NEEDED
KG	15	19
PRIMARY	19	19
JHS	13	25
SHS	3	6
TOTAL	50	78

Source: GES, Berekum East, 2017

1.23.6 POTABLE WATER

Seventeen (17) Public basic schools do not have access to potable water and therefore, they need assistance. These are listed below:

Table1.27: Schools without Access to Potable Water

S/N	SCHOOL THAT LACK ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER
1	JINIJINI M/A PRESBY BASIC SCHOOL
2	JINIJINI ST. LUCY M/A BASIC SCHOOL
3	KORASO R/C PRIMARY 'A' & KG SCHOOL
4	KORASO M/A J.H.S
5	KORASO R/C 'B' BASIC SCHOOLS
6	FETENTAA M/A J.H.S
7	AYIMOM R/C BASIC SCHOOL
8	ABISASE METHODIST KG/PRIMARY
9	ADOM M/A BASIC SCHOOL
10	NKANTANKA M/A BASIC SCHOOL
11	NSAPOR M/A J.H.S
12	FETENTAA ST. MATTHEW'S KG AND PRIMARY SCHOOL
13	DOMFETE R/C BASIC SCHOOL
14	JAMDEDE-ADOM M/A J.H.S
15	FETENTAA R/C BASIC SCHOOL
16	NANASUANO M/A KG/PRIMARY
17	JINIJINI R/C BASIC SCHOOL

Source: GES-Berekum East, 2017

1.23.7 Challenges facing the Educational Sector in the District

After an in-depth analysis of the education sector in the District, the following challenges were identified.

1. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education.
2. Inadequate classroom blocks which causes over-crowding in classrooms hence making Pupil-Classroom-Ratio(PCR) of 28:1 for KG, 39:1 for Primary and 34:1 for JHS as against the national standard of 25:1 for KG, 35:1 for Primary and 25:1 for JHS.

3. An average distance of 1.5 km between schools at KG and primary levels at some public schools does not promote regular attendance of pupils. It also discourages parents from allowing their young children to go to school.
4. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors.
5. Some level of teen motherhood in the District encourages female drop outs.

1.23.8 The way forward for the Education Sector

1. Additional 15 No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks for Kindergartens, 19 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for the Primary, 13 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for the JHS and 3 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for the SHS to curtail the problem of Pupil-Classroom-Ratio in the District.
2. Regular sensitisation programmes in all the communities in the District to educate parents on the need for quality education.
3. The Directorate of Education needs bungalows/quarters for staff to promote punctuality, regularity and efficiency in education.
4. Motorbikes should be provided to Circuit Supervisors to facilitate effective supervision and inspection of schools and teachers.
5. Provision of adequate dual desks and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the District.

1.23.8 Electricity

There are about 5 schools that need to be connected to the national grid.

Table 1.28: Schools without Access to Electricity

S/N	SCHOOL THAT NEED ELECTRICITY
1	KORASO R/C PRIMARY 'A' & KG SCHOOL
2	FETENTAA M/A J.H.S
3	ABISASE METHODIST KG/PRIMARY
4	FETENTAA R/C BASIC SCHOOL
5	JAMDEDE/ADOM M/A KG/PRIMARY

Source: GES-Berekum East, 2017

1.23.9 Toilet and Urinals

The following schools need user friendly toilet facilities.

Table 1.29: Schools without Access to Toilets and Urinals

S/N	SCHOOLS THAT NEED TOILET FACILITIES
1	KORASO R/C 'B' BASIC SCHOOLS
2	FETENTAA M/A J.H.S
3	JAMDEDE/ADOM M/A KG/PRIMARY
4	NKANTANKA M/A BASIC SCHOOL
5	NSAPOR M/A J.H.S
6	DOMFETE R/C BASIC SCHOOL

Source: GES-Berekum East, 2017

1.24 Health

The Health Services in the District are tailored towards integrated, preventive and curative services with emphasis on Primary Health Care. The main services provided are:

- General medical care
- Maternal and child health care and family planning
- Nutrition and health education
- Diseases control
- Environmental health care

It is important that the health condition of the people within the District is given good attention for sustained development locally and nationally. Health care delivery in the District is provided through a Health center and Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds and other health facilities. There are 19 demarcated CHPS zones for the purposes of improved community health service delivery. These include Koraso, Fetentaa, Nsapor and Jinijini.

1.25 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Health care services are being delivered in 3 health institutions in the District. These institutions are 2 public coupled with 10 CHPS facilities with only four functioning, 1 private facility and 2 public facilities. The District has outreach points where Reproductive and Child Health Services are rendered including health promotion. The strength of the District is the community based surveillance programme which is functional and active Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) have been trained to support community health activities. They record and report on all health events in the communities including diseases, deliveries, deaths and referrals.

The main health facility in the District is located at Jinijini together with other health facilities scattered around. They are made up of both public/private/community clinics and CHPS Compounds. Table 1.30 below shows the distribution of health delivery facilities in the District.

Table 1.30: Distribution of Health Institutions 2012-2013

<i>NO</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>NAME OF FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>
1	Health Centre	Jinijini Health Centre	Jinijini
2	Clinics	Koraso Clinic Botokrom Clinic Amomaso Clinic	Koraso Botokrom Amomaso
3	CHPS Compounds	Nkyekyemam CHPS Compound Fetentaa CHPS Compound Tewbaabi CHPS Compoun	Nkyekyemam Fetentaa Tewbaabi/Abisas
5	Private Clinics	Mercy Clinic Christian Eye Clinic	Ayakoraso-Berekum Jamdede-Berekum

Source: Berekum Municipal Health Directorate, 2018

Inadequate health facilities, insufficient number of health personnel and logistics for effective and efficient services are major issues confronting the district. The District has no doctor.

The District has a number of Traditional Birth Attendants who supervised delivery, gave family planning guide, and health education. Beside the above, Traditional healers are gaining recognition. There are a few recognized healers who are in traditional health care and who are allowed to refer difficult cases to the General Hospital.

1.26 Health Staff Population

Currently, there is no Health Directorate within the district and as such all activities are being coordinated by the Berekum East Municipal Health Directorate. Majority of the technical personnels comes from East to deliver certain services to people within the district who are being supported by those within our jurisdiction.

**Table1.31: Ghana Health Services- Health Directorate
Staffing of Institutions 2016-2017**

<i>NO</i>	<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>DOCTORS</i>		<i>PROFESSIONAL NURSES</i>		<i>AUXILIARY NURSES</i>	
		<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
1	Jinijini Health Centre	0	0	1	2	12	10
2	Akrofro CHPS	0	0	0	0	1	3
3	Koraso R/C	0	0	1	1	2	3
4	Botokrom R/C	0	0	1	1	3	3
5	Amomaso R/C	0	0	0	1	3	3
6	Nkyekyemam CHPS	0	0	0	0	3	3
7	Fetentaa CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	3
8	Tewbabi CHPS	0	0	0	0	2	2
9	Mercy Clinic	1	1	0	0	1	1
10	Christian Eye Clinic	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTALS	1	1	3	5	28	32

Source: Berekum Municipal Health Information Unit – 2018

The District currently does not have any Health Directorate. Effort must therefore be made by the Ghana Health Service to attract more essential personnel into the District to help in the delivery of health services.

Table 1.32: Medical Staff Population Ratio in the District

Staff	District	Region	UN Standard
Doctor Patient Ratio	1:50,412	1 : 41,460	1 : 8,000
Nurses Patient Ratio	1:630	1 : 2,394	1 : 500
Mid Wives Patient Ratio	1:8,402		

Source: MHD, 2017

From the information above, there is pressure on the health personnel in the District giving a Doctor-Patient ratio of 1:15,517. The situation is the same for other health personnel in the District. With increasing numbers of patients who will be seeking health care as a result of the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme, there is an urgent need of posting more health personnel in the District.

Table 1.33: Top Ten Diseases Recorded in Health Facilities from 2014-2016

Cases	2014 Incidence	%	Cases	2015 Incidence	%	Cases	2016 Incidence	%
Malaria	5,309		Malaria	5,903		Malaria	7,903	18.0
URTI	3,184		URTI	3,784		URTI	8,481	25.9
Rheumatism	2,481		Rheumatism	2,814		Rheumatism	3,966	13.4
Diarrhoea	1,966		Diarrhoea	1,665		Diarrhoea	2,252	6.3
Intestinal	1,225		Intestinal	1,105		Intestinal Worms	1,221	4.9
Skin Diseases	812		Skin Disease	716		Skin Diseases	1,277	4.6
Pregnancy	445		Pregnancy	454		Pregnancy Related	944	3.0
Acute Urinary Tract	645		Acute Tract	614		Acute Urinary Tract Infections	988	3.9
Anaemia	465		Anaemia	456		Anaemia	925	2.6
Acute eye	534		Acute eye	589		Acute eye Infection	942	2.8

TOTAL	17,066		TOTAL	18,100		TOTAL	28,899	100
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Source: MHD, 2017

Table 1.33 above presents the frequency of top ten diseases in the District with 2013 as the base year. It is observed that the incidence of malaria still remains as the number one cause of death in the District with a percentage rate of 25.9%, it is still the highest leading cause of admission in the District.

The incidence of malaria is also a reflection of a poor environmental sanitation such as stagnant waters, unkempt surroundings within settlements, improper refuse disposal, poor drainage systems and other conditions that promote the breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors. Noticeable amongst malaria prevention and control activities included the use of long lasting Insecticide Treated bed nets in communities and households, training of all community based health volunteers in home management of malaria and fever among others

1.26.1 Family Planning

Uncontrolled births and large household sizes have a bearing on the quality of life of the people. This is because in large families, parents would not have sufficient incomes to cater for the needs of every member in the household particularly the children. Some of the consequences of uncontrolled births are malnourished and unhealthy children owing to poor diet, infant mortality, school drop outs, high room occupancy rates and above all extreme poverty. Family planning practices are therefore needed to bring the rate of population growth and family sizes to manageable limits.

1.26.2 District National Health Insurance Scheme

The district currently does not have any NHIS Office as there is no structure in place or personnels. All issuance of cards and activities are still undertaken by the Municipal Health Directorate in Berekum East.

1.26.3 Challenges of District Health Insurance Scheme

- No Office Accommodation (infrastructure)
- No Human Personnel

1.26.4 Access to Health Facilities

Access to health facility in Ghana, implies the ability to reach a health facility within a travel time. In accordance with the above definition of accessibility, the facilities are inadequate for effective health delivery for some of the remote communities in the District.

The District has been demarcated into a number of CHPS zones for the purpose of health delivery. Currently, there are 10 CHPS compounds within the District with only four (4) currently operating in the District. Some of them are Fetentaa, Koraso, Nsapor, and BotokromCHPS Compound amongst others. However, plans are underway to construct more CHPS compound within the plan period.

1.26.5 Integrated Maternal and Child Health Campaigns

Integrated maternal and child health campaigns are conducted in the District. The objective of the exercise is to intensify child survival and safe motherhood strategies. Major activities involved are polio immunization (0-59 months as target), Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months as target)

post-partum vitamin A supplement and (8 weeks) and de-worming of children 24-59 months of age.

1.26.6 Challenges facing the Health Sector in the District

After an in-depth analysis of the Health sector in the District, the following challenges emerged.

- ✓ Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities
- ✓ Inadequate residential accommodation for health personnel
- ✓ Inadequate equipment and logistics eg. Vehicles, motor bikes
- ✓ Inadequate professional staff
- ✓ Insanitary surroundings
- ✓ High prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases
- ✓ Poor road condition
- ✓ Inadequate and crowded office accommodation for the ART clinic
- ✓ Irregular supply of program logistics i.e. HIV test Kits
- ✓ Inadequate trained counsellors in health facilities across the District
- ✓ Lack of financial support for District level activities i.e training, monitoring and supervision among others

1.26.7 Recommendations

Training of counsellors in each health facility in the District

Expansion of infrastructure for the existing ART clinic to accommodate the increasing number of clients at the clinic

Financial support to the District Health Directorate to conduct monitoring and supervision in service provision sites

Regular and adequate supply of test Kits to improve access to the program

1.27 Water and Sanitation (Access to Safe Water and Waste Management)

1.27.1 Water Situation

Water is a very essential resource in every community's development. It is therefore very important for every member of the community to have access to portable water for consumption.

The need to assess the existing situation of water and sanitation in the process of the plan preparation is very crucial. The findings will serve as inputs which will advise both policy and strategy formulation.

Sources of water in the District are piped water, boreholes, hand-dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Currently, there are a couple of boreholes within the District with some functioning and others not functioning. In addition; 3 No Small Town Water Systems have been completed at Fetentaa, Nsapor and Adom. In all, access to potable water coverage is 77.4 per cent as against target of 92 per cent. The main sources of water supply in the District include pipe borne (56.3%), boreholes (36.2%) and others (7.5). (Source: Population & Housing Census District Analytical Report, GSS, 2010)

It has been realized that the use of wells and boreholes is the most patronized source of drinking water in the District. This situation is has a result of the CWSA and individuals providing boreholes

and wells in numerous communities. Government's commitment towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals can also account for this.

The following challenges face water supply system in the District:

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Inadequate number of trained area mechanics
- Irregular release of project funds
- Poor road conditions

Mechanization of boreholes for communities with high population could also be considered in places like Twebaabi, Ayimom, Koraso and Nkantanka and the rest.

The following potentials could be tapped to improve the water situation in the District:

- Relatively high water table
- The presence of Water and Sanitation Plan
- Strong District Water and Sanitation Team
- Internally Generated Funds and District Assemblies Common Fund
- Well trained WATSAN Committees
- Trained Area Mechanics

1.27.2 Sanitation Situation

Sanitation is considered in planning cycles to be a necessary condition in the health of people after water. This sector needs much attention in the District. The provision of sanitary facilities/services fall short of expected minimal standards.

1.27.3 Solid Waste Collection

The various towns practices crude dumping system of solid waste management with exception of the Fetentaa town and the Refugee camp which has three (3) Refuse Transfer Stations with communal containers.

There are eight (8) crude dumping sites which needs evacuation and placement of communal containers.

The following crude dumping sites need urgent evacuation and placement of communal containers:

1. Jamdede: 2 crude dumping sites
2. Jinijini: 3 crude dumping sites

Currently only two institutions (churches) within the District are practicing the Door to door waste collection system and registered with the Zoomlion Company Limited.

1.27.4 Liquid Waste Management

Public latrines are fairly distributed in the District whilst smaller communities use pit latrines and practice open defecation. A low percentage of the population uses household latrines ranging from WCs to KVIPs. The absence of septic tank emptier vehicle to service the numerous public latrines is a major setback in the management of liquid waste. High cost and untimely availability of the vehicle prevents landlords from building and using household latrines.

This notwithstanding, there are quite a substantial number of public and domestic latrines in the District. They range from WCs, KVIPs and Pit Latrines. There is no proper disposal waste system for liquid waste in the District.

Sanitation activities are vigorously being pursued in the District Assembly. Liquid waste management in the District continues to be an overwhelming task. A large number of households and institutions are without household and institutional toilets. There is therefore always high demand for public toilets, even in the urban centres.

1.27.5 Challenges facing the Sanitation Sector in the District

The following are the challenges of sanitation in the District

:

- Inability of most individuals to pay for the cost of putting up household toilets due to poverty.
- Lack of proper and engineered final solid and liquid waste disposal sites.
- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- High operational cost of sanitation management, especially maintenance and running cost of sanitation equipment.

The following prevail as opportunities in the District with respect to the sanitation management:

- Presence of strong District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST).
- Presence of water and sanitation (WATSAN) Committees.
- Availability of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF).
- Presence of District Environmental Health Officers
- Trained Latrine Artisans.

Upon a careful look at the challenges and opportunities identified, it is clear that the influence of the challenges on the success of the plan objectives is quite minimal. The District Assembly should take advantage of the opportunities to ensure that the water and sanitation delivery in the District is improved and sustained.

Table 1.34: Type of Toilet Facilities and their Location

S/N	OWNER/FRANCHISEE	TOWN/LOCATION	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY	CONTACT	REMARKS
1	JINIJINI WATER BOARD	WARD A-JINIJINI	POUR FLUSH	0505133391	Operating in good shape
2	JINIJINI WATER BOARD	WARD D-JINIJINI	POUR FLUSH	0505133391	Operating in good shape
3	COMMUNITY	WARD D-JINIJINI	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		NOT IN USE
4	MADAM AMA	WARD A-JINIJINI	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		Needs rehabilitation

5	YAA APOMASU	WARD C- JINIJINI	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		Needs rehabilitation
6	UNIT COMMITTEE	AMANKOKWAA	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		Operating under insanitary conditions (offensive odour)
7	MR. JOSEPH A.	JAMDEDE	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE	0570401051	Operating under insanitary conditions (offensive odour)
8	UNIT COMMITTEE	JAMDEDE	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		Operating under insanitary conditions (offensive odour)
9	COMMUNITY	ABI	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		Need rehabilitation
10	COMMUNITY	NKYENKYEMA M	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE	0541187212	Operating under insanitary conditions (offensive odour)
11	COMMUNITY	AYIMOM	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE	0202559852	Operating under insanitary conditions (offensive odour)
12	COMMUNITY	DOMFETE	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		Needs rehabilitation
13	COMMUNITY	NSAPOR	SEPTIC TANK LATRINE		Needs rehabilitation

Source: DEHU, 2018

1.27.6 Housing

The type of housing in the District is not different from what pertains in most rural areas of the country. Mud bricks are the construction materials used for outer walls by the household units. These are mostly found in the rural/smaller communities. The buildings are roofed with raffia and bamboo. The newly built houses use the sandcrete blocks and roofed with corrugated iron sheets.

1.27.7 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability Analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged, the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people with disabilities (PWDs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed.

The Department of Social Welfare/Community Development is the main department that has been charged in the District to champion the course of the vulnerable groups.

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

On the issue of destitute, agriculture projects are being implemented to assist them to improve their lots. The Youth in Employment Programme component in agriculture would look at them. A sizeable number of vulnerable in the District including children, unemployed, youth, subsistence farmers, women, people with disabilities and elderly either do not reach their full potential as human beings and thereby cannot contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic development of the District as a result of their vulnerability. Human capital is an essential ingredient for any sustainable development. Therefore there is the need to take a holistic approach under this area in order to yield the highest rate of returns of these vulnerable groups.

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

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

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

1.27.7.1 Special Programme for Vulnerable and Excluded

This section is focused on the plight of the children, the girl child, women, disabled and the mentally retarded that are well represented in the District.

1.27.7.2 Incidence of Child Labour

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

- ✓ Engagement of children in cocoa production
- ✓ Children engaged to wash dishes at 'chop' bars
- ✓ Petty trading at the expense of their education

1.27.7.3 Vulnerable Groups in the District

Vulnerability in the Berekum West District is paramount among the following groups of people.

- ✓ Persons with disabilities (or severe disabilities)
- ✓ Persons living with HIV/AIDS
- ✓ Extremely poor households
- ✓ Single parents, especially mothers
- ✓ Children in need of care and protection
- ✓ Strangers in transit, especially nursing mothers

Currently, there is no specialised educational institution for the disabled in the Berekum West District. This puts them at a disadvantaged especially persons who cannot be absorbed into the mainstream educational institutions. For instance, the blind, the deaf and the dumb cannot patronise the existing educational facilities and may have to remain uneducated. Apart from the absence of a specialised educational facility in the District, there are also financial assistance or sponsorship packages for persons with disabilities to pursue formal education.

1.27.7.4 Physically Challenged People

As at the time of gathering the data, there were physically challenged people in various categories who have not yet registered with the District. Among these are difficult in seeing, hearing impairment, difficulty in walking, difficulty in speaking and multiple disabilities.

Due to financial constraints, the District has not been able to take upon itself to train people with disability and to foster integration with the able body. It has therefore become expedient to organise educational programmes to change public perception and attitudes towards these people, and then again decentralise the training of physically challenged people in the community. Parliament has also passed a law for every MMDA to set aside 2% of its share of the District Assemblies' Common Fund to cater for the need of the Physically Challenged Persons. There is also Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme meant to support the vulnerable in the District.

1.28 Civil Society Organisations in the District

The Berekum West District currently has not been able to attract any civil society organisations.

1.28.1 People affected by Risks and Shocks.

There are two categories of risks and shocks in the District. These are fire outbreaks and incidence of pests and diseases. The reasons why people who are affected by risk and shock are vulnerable include the following;

- ✓ Deprivation of shelter in cases of domestic fire outbreaks
- ✓ Deprivation of security
- ✓ Low productivity of farmers who experience bush fires or domestic fire outbreaks which results in a decrease in income levels.
- ✓ Inability to provide basic needs for households with experience of any of the two categories mentioned above.

Risks and shocks can be said to be activities or situation that exposes the vulnerable group such as children, women and the elderly to emotional and physical stress or pain. Risk and shocks can be categorized into two; natural and artificial. Natural risks and shocks are those hazards which cannot be predicted and gives no warning for its occurrence. Artificial risks and shocks on the other hand, are those which are accidentally caused by individuals.

One major group of people at risk is children of school going age who are not in school. They are normally those who are involved in activities such as; hawking on the streets and other seduced places. These children especially females are prone to rape, defilement, teenage pregnancies and other sexual related diseases whilst the boys are normally caught up in drug abuse, armed robbery and related deviances.

1.28.2 Subsistence Farming

Even though farming remains the major economic activity in the District, the peasant farmers are confronted with over dependence on climate and that in the event of rain failure; farmers do not have any alternative means such as irrigation or drought resistance crops which will enable them to recover their cost of investment.

In times of bumper harvest as a result of good rains, there is also glut on the market and the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the prevailing market price since there are no price controls or storage facilities. The farmers also do not have access to information in relation to prices of produce outside the District or Region to enable them get better returns on their investment.

Poor road surface quality also affects marketing of farm produce as greater part of their produce are locked up in the farms due to limited accessibility. The net effect of the situations described is that farmers in the District hardly get good returns from their investment and as a result they are unable to take good care of themselves and their dependents.

1.28.3 Abused Children

The incidence of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape are common phenomenon in most third world countries of which Ghana is not an exception. This subsection explains the occurrences and statistics of child vulnerability in the District in terms of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape or defilement. It also highlights the meanings and effects of these

occurrences with respect to children. The breakdown and related explanations of these terms and statistics are shown in the subsequent sections.

Children are also identified in the District as belonging to the vulnerable group. Some of the children are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increased number in video and gaming centres in the District, children are found more comfortable at these centres moving from one centre to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

Child Abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians and others. There are several forms of child abuse according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development and these involve; Child Maintenance Cases, Paternity Cases, Welfare Cases and Domestic Violence.

The table below shows the forms of Child Abuse cases in the District.

Table 1.35: Forms of Child Abuse Cases in the District

Type of Abuse	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	6	12	18	2	20	22	7	6	13		4	4
Paternity Cases	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	2	2
Welfare Cases	2	12	14	4	8	12	2	7	9	4	4	8
Domestic	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	6
Custody	1	2	3	4	6	10	1	4	5	-	1	1

Source: CDSW, 2017

Cases of child maintenance top all the child abuse cases recorded by the Social Welfare/Community Development Department. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society in at large. Intensive education should be embarked on by the District on the need for parents to take the welfare of their children seriously. The Social Welfare/Community Development Department should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the District. The Department is however constrained with funding for child welfare issues.

The factors responsible for these child maintenance cases are as follows;

- ✓ First, most of the relationships are out of marriage or not under the three main legitimate marriages under ordinances in Ghana. The fathers refuse to fulfill their duty as such because they think they are not bound by law to do so to their wards.
- ✓ Divorce is one reason why parents fail to maintain their child. One party fails to maintain their children when the children are in the custody of the other party. Parental duty and responsibility is not clearly spelt out in moments of divorce.

- ✓ Moreover, most of the couples are immature as mothers and fathers. They have not developed the skills, experience and exposure to act as mothers and fathers, thereby, preventing them to maintain their children properly.
- ✓ Last, but not the least, residents and parents in the District are ignorant of the duty and responsibility of parents and guardians to their wards as enshrined in the Children's Act. This is due to inadequate education and awareness on the parental duty and responsibility to a child as enshrined in the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).

Human sociological formation starts from early stages of childhood hence children should be given the enabling environment and encouragement by parents and other stakeholders in development especially at their early ages (formation stage). Studies worldwide have revealed that investment in holistic childhood care and development of children before birth to eight (8) years covering care, infant stimulation, social and cognitive development, health, nutrition and early learning yield the highest rate of returns of any child's development activity at later stages in the life cycle. Priority should therefore be given to children by parents and other stakeholders in childcare and development.

In order to eradicate issues with child care and protection, child development related departments like the Social Welfare/Community Development Department should therefore be strengthened to continue to organise programmes concerned with child care in the District. Some of these programmes include; social education of the children's rights, sensitization on child labour and educating parents on the need to educate their wards.

1.28.4 Child Labour

Child labour is picking up in District. Children are mainly involved in street hawking and other informal activities. The situation is common in the District and this phenomenon has contributed to school drop-out and truancy within the District which pose as a threat to the future of the children and the country as a whole.

1.28.5 The Unemployed

There are no safety nets for the vulnerable groups in the District. The way by which the vulnerable and the excluded cope with their present predicament is reliance on external family support. Ironically, the external family support is currently under threat from the nuclear family system.

1.28.6 Physically Challenged Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, people with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The disabled in society are part of the people who are excluded in society. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (cripple), difficulty in hearing and speaking (deaf & dumb), intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Records obtained from the District Department of Social Welfare/Community Development indicates that, there are 148 persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. The break-down is as follows:

Table 1.36: Forms of Disability Registered from 2014-2017 in Berekum West District

Kinds of Disability	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Mal	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	21	14	35	4	6	10	2	6	8	4	2	6
Difficulty in Walking	73	64	137	3	2	5	2	2	4	4	1	5
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	11	8	19	6	4	10	3	2	5	3	3	6
Intellectually Disabled	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Others	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	105	88	193	18	18	36	7	10	17	11	7	18

Source: CDSW, 2016

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in walking are the highest in the District being 61 persons from 2014 to 2017. This was followed by persons with difficulty in seeing 45; persons with difficulty in hearing and speaking are 32.

A total of 105 people with various degrees of disabilities have been registered by the Social Welfare/Community Department by December 2016. This implies that relatively more resources should be channelled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. The physically challenged also has implication on the incomes and savings of other members of the family since they depend on them. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the District must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes. Those who have the necessary entry qualifications into institutions of higher learning and special schools also need to be supported by the District Assembly.

A number of programmes/projects have also been organized for the physically challenged persons in the District. These include:

- ✓ Registration and inclusion of Physically Challenged into the National Disability Register
- ✓ Sensitisation programmes organised for Assembly members, community leaders, religious bodies, head teachers on the Disability Act, 2006 Act 715 and guidelines for the disbursement and management of the DACF for Persons with Disability (PWDs).
- ✓ Sensitising communities on social protection programmes.

- ✓ Awareness programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

1.28.7 Challenges facing Vulnerable Groups in the District

1. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions
2. High incidence of poverty among the youth and the aged
3. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and other worst forms of child labour

1.29 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Computer skills and access to the internet have now become an integral part of everyday life in the globally competitive world as computers are essentially used in almost everything. Information and Communication Technology is well developed in the District. The District has internet cafes owned and managed by private individuals in some communities especially the peri- urban towns. The highlevel of ICT in the District is a positive sign in the use of ICT as a tool for development. At the household and the individual levels, 7.3% of the households have desktop/laptop. Also per report from the Statistical Service in 2010 PHC Report, 36.8% of the urban population have access to internet while only 2.6% of the rural population have access to internet facilities in the District.

At the District Assembly, most of the staff uses MTN, TIGO, Airtel and Vodafone modems to access the internet at the work place. Schools in the District have inadequate ICT facilities to train students in ICT skills.

Telecommunication services such as Vodafone, MTN, TIGO and Airtel are all available at almost every corner of the District. Internet facility is also available at Jinijini, Nsapor, and Koraso to mention a few. The District receives broadcasts from all the major television stations in the country, thus GTV, Metro TV and TV 3 among others via Digital Satellite devices (digi-boxes). Most of the communities also have information centers to disseminate information to the local people.

At the moment, there are few ICT Centres owned and managed by private individuals to train the youth in ICT in the District. This calls for urgent need of ICT infrastructures in the District to train the youth in modern ICT skills.

1.30 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one virulent disease that has a negative impact on productivity. HIV/AIDS has an adverse effect on productive assets, high treatment costs and the break in the transfer of valuable livelihood knowledge from one generation to the next. This has moved the District to adopt a strategic framework to strengthen the implementation of the Multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme (MSHAP) being sponsored by Ghana AIDS Commission.

Some of the programmes that have been put in place as intervention purposes are; the donation of money and relief items to HIV victims and orphans and organizing Multi-Retroviral Therapy (MRT) treatment for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs).

The agencies that are supporting the programme are; Local Council of Churches, Muslim Council and Redemption Care International (an NGO) and the Ghana AIAS Commission (GAC).

HIV/AIDS infection affects the development of an area in terms of social, economic and political development. People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs) are normally stigmatized because of the perception people have for them.

The table below shows the recorded cases of PLHAs in Berekum West District.

Table 1.37: People Living with HIV/AIDS (2014-2017) in the District

Year	No. of people with HIV/AIDS	Percent
2014	48	41.4
2015	33	28.4
2016	27	23.3
2017	08	6.9
TOTAL	116	100.0

Source: MHD, 2017

The above table shows a decline in the number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS from 2014 to 2017. It should be recognized that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is relatively low as indicated in Table 1.40. Even though reported cases may seem moderate, the rate at which the figure decreases is as a result of precautions taken on attitudinal and behavioural change on sexual practices, sensitization on the awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS and promotion on the use of condoms.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic seems to be reducing through the numerous efforts being implemented to curb the spread of the disease by the District Assembly and the Ghana AIDS Commission. New diagnosis of HIV cases is gradually reducing from 11.4% in 2015 to 7.2% in 2016. A continuous reduction in the incidence of HIV/AIDS from 2014-2017 requires regular attention to the issue of HIV/AIDS in any future development and hence measures and programmes intensified to break this trend. People leaving with HIV/AIDS are faced with challenges like stigmatisation since people would want to shy away from them on realising that they have the diseases. The District Assembly is currently facing the problem of lack of funding to organise regular sensitization programmes on the stigmatization of HIV/AIDS.

1.31 GENDER

Gender issues relate to how men and women in the society are given the chance to take part in decision making and power sharing. Gender equality is an important human right. It is central to economic and human development in a country and therefore very essential in the District where traditional values have in way marginalised women and does not easily give room for gender equality. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop. When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption.

Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and control of resources as well as decision-making. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. For example, the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report reveals that the Berekum West District

household headship is dominated by male representing 4,956 (6.2) as against 3,245 (4.1%) female headed household of the total population of the District. This implies that since males are mostly the heads of households, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process.

Men own most of the land resources in the District. This is because historically men had the strength to clear the virgin forest while the women did the cultivation of the crops. Women on the hand are traditionally responsible for the upkeep of the house by performing all the household chores and caring for the children. Issues of water and sanitation, education and health matters are of interest to women. Women are also mostly the victims of domestic violence due to their infirmity and physiological circumstance, as well as hateful cultural practices such as widowhood rights and inheritance.

While gains have been made, gender inequalities are still striking given that:

1. Female population constitute 42,855(50.8%) of the entire population of the District
2. Women are not actually well involved as men in almost all issues relating to the development of the communities in the District. For example, the current membership of the District Assembly attests to this fact. The numbers of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are 19 and the Government Appointees constitute 8 members. Women constitute two (2) of the total 27 Assembly Members representing 7.4% of the total Assembly Members. This means that only few women (2) are elected as Assembly Members hence leading to gender inequalities in decision making.
3. A number of women die each year from complications during pregnancy and child birth
4. Generally 1 in 3-5 women and girls experience physical and sexual violence like rape.

In our quest to ensure gender equity in decision making of the District Assembly the following should be considered;

To bridge the gap between male and female and to ensure the speedy development of the District, it is very crucial that the Assembly promotes gender balance which is currently skewed in favour of males by adopting gender sensitive pragmatic programmes like the need to promote girl-child education. Participation of women in decision making is very low, hence, the need to sensitise women to participate in decision making process since they are key stakeholders in the development of the District.

In an effort to ensure gender equity in decision making in the District, women should be educated on the need to take part in decision making in their various communities. Other affirmative action programmes should be put in place to encourage women to participate in the local decision making process by involving them in decision making bodies like WATSANs, Unit Committees, Area Councils and the Assembly. This is to ensure that larger proportion of Assembly members are women; which will also help increase voting powers especially with issues affecting women in the District.

In addition to the above, women in the District need to be educated on their civil liberties and where they can seek early redress. Economic packages such as soft loans and skills training on income generating activities must also be given to identifiable women's group to economically empower

women in the District. The District's goal for women is to help promote gender equality and empower women in towns/communities under its jurisdiction. Investments in women and girls' education and health could lead to a reduced rate of maternal mortality, better educated and healthier children and increased household incomes.

For example, the Berekum East Municipal Department of Agriculture has since 2014 carried out training of 58 women farmers in the processing of cassava into High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) for pastries to generate income at Tewbaabi and Domfete. A recognizable number of women have taken up the various activities to generate extra income. This in the long run will help generate adequate income for these vulnerable women hence providing them with economic empowerment.

The District's approach to achieving gender equality extends beyond improving female health and education. It means access to economic resources, participation and leadership in decision making and respect for the human rights of women, including the right to a life free of violence.

1.31.1 Women Empowerment

Women disempowerment results in exclusion from their children. Poverty has been identified as the main cause of poor parenting. Impediments to progress in the fight against gender discrimination includes, lack of good quality data disaggregated by sex, the paucity of financial and technical resources for women's programmes and lack of representation in the political sphere. Gender discrimination in the District would be addressed as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals of promoting gender equality and empower women within the plan period.

Programmes such as economic empowerment in agriculture sector through credit facilities for women farmers, sensitisation of women on domestic violence bills, disability bills and encouraging women to accept public office in the Local Government structures would be pursued. More girl-child enrolment in second cycle and possibly third cycle schools and colleges would be pursued for them to serve as role models.

1.31.2 Objectives of Gender Mainstreaming

To provide equal opportunities and facilities for use of both sexes

To finance programmes that promotes girls' education

Collaborate with NGOs/CSOs and the District Education Directorate to enhance quality education in the District

Increase women participation in decision- making process

Support and provide skills training for gender selected activities in the District

Ensure that the Assembly's budget caters for the poor especially women and girl child

1.31.3 Situational Analysis

The enrolment, completion/retention and achievement of girls in formal education lag behind that of boys.

Few girls occupy leadership positions in school Governance. This is as a result of the low percentage of girls in schools. Female participation in District Assembly programmes is very low. This situation is improving, as the participation of female in the District Assembly programmes is increasing gradually.

The physically challenged in the District would form an association that seeks support from the District Assembly. They regularly do this by undertaking dissemination exercise. Some children are out of school due to parental neglect and poverty.

1.32.4 Gender Planning

The District Assembly included Gender Planning in its District Medium Term Development Plan to bring women into development on equal terms with men, both as agents of change and as beneficiaries.

It is recognized that there is a gender division of labor and that most women in the communities have less access to resources, power and control over their lives. Thus, in the interest of the society, the Assembly deems it essential to bring women into the mainstream of development.

Furthermore, the District Assembly prepared a Programme of activities to support Gender Mainstreaming as indicated in table 1.38 below.

Table 1.38: Support for Gender Mainstreaming 2018-2021

No.	Activity	Location	Time Frame	Target Beneficiaries	Indicator
1	DEOC embark on school monitoring and enrolment drive	District wide	2018-2021	Girls and boys in basic school	% of DEOC activity supporting girl's education. (b) No of schools attaining gender parity of enrolment
2	Provide funds for needy but brilliant students	Junior and Senior High Schools	2018-2021	Thirty-five (35) girls & boys	% increase in gender parity at the basic and senior high school level
3	Organize workshop on women empowerment	District level	2018-2021	500 women selected from Area Councils	Number of women participate effectively

4	Organize Girls Education week	District Wide	2018-2021	Girls in the various circuits	Number of Girl child participate effectively
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Source: DPCU, 2018

1.32.5 Economic Activities of Women

The agricultural sector (farming and animal husbandry) employs majority of the District’s women population and in a labor-intensive activities. Moreover, the poor quality of their health often reduces the productivity level of rural women in their agricultural pursuits. In general, women’s work is centered on the house or compound where she undertakes an activity which ensures the upkeep and well-being of the family. The man’s tasks are more outside of the house and these activities are intended for household consumption and maintenance as well as proper regulations of community affairs.

Women in the District generally play a vital role in the maintenance and development of the communities.

They raise children; prepare food for their families and their general household chores such as cooking, fetching water and firewood, child care and a host of others

They also trade in food crops and trading thus, creating a link between the customers and producers

In addition women are engaged in a number of income generating activities and farming in both rainy and dry seasons

Children learn their roles and responsibilities in relation to their sex through the socialization process

It is also worth noting that women in agriculture also carry farm produce on their head – a task that is overwhelmingly arduous and time consuming

Women’s limited participation in public level decision- making process affect their ability to contribute to discussions with the development agencies in matters affecting projects and programmes intervention and their well-being since they are not members of community level decision-making bodies like WATSAN Committees, Unit Committees and Area Councils.

The effects of these limitations and problems on the women are poverty, ignorance and low standard of living. The District is to put in place pragmatic measures to stem these gender inequalities in the District. Enhanced support for rural women will further empower them, thereby increasing their own self-reliance and their right to make choices and influence greater positive change.

1.33 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE and GREEN ECONOMY

1.33.1 Climate Change

Climate change has become a serious challenge around the globe of which Berekum West District is no exception. A number of environmental challenges which has brought about changes in temperature or the atmospheric conditions are inevitable. Key factors amongst them include lumbering, soil erosion, bad farming practices (slush and burn), waste disposal and bushfires.

The effects of these activities have brought about serious environmental challenges such as land degradation, air pollution, pollution of water bodies and reduction in water volumes during the dry season. Some streams dry off completely because they are directly exposed to the sun. Also forest reserves are being depleted due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, leading to the depletion of economic tree species. This climate change has accounted for the erratic pattern of rainfall which has affected agricultural activities in the District for the past years.

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of the rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

1.33.2 Environmental Concern

The District Assembly has imposed by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the District include Sand and Stone winning and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation has received serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

1.34 Population

Population refers to the total number of people living in a geographical defined area or location at a given point in time. Generally, demographers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. This section of the report focuses on all issues relating to population and its characteristics that is the growth rate of the population. It also analyse population densities, dependency ratios, rural-urban split and the implications of these demographic characteristics to development planning.

1.34.1 Population Growth and Size

The population of the Berekum West District in 2010 was 50,749 based on a selection of twenty communities out of these figures, 25,324 (49.9%) are males and 25,425 are females representing (50.1). The current projected population of the District for 2018 is 79,656 using a growth rate of 3.5%.

Table 1.39: Population by sex in Berekum West District

Composition of Population by Sex	Both Sexes	Total	Percent
			79,656
	Male	36,801	46.2
	Female	42,855	53.8

Source: Field Work, BWDA 2018

1.34.2 Population Density

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometre. Thus, the population divided by the total land area.

The population density of the District as at 2010 was 150. The projected population density of the District is 198 persons per square kilometre using the projected population of 79,656 for 2018. The

Using the 2010 population of Berekum East Municipal as the base, the projected population for the District is 79,656 calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 2.5% would be held constant through-out the plan period (2018-2021).

The need to increase productivity to tap the vast potential resources to contain the population cannot be overemphasized. A relatively low population density implies that land will be abundant in the District compared with other parts of the region. The acreage of agricultural land per head will therefore be bigger all things being equal except that the traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families.

Although the influx of people into the District is an opportunity to expand the production of food crops, the growth in population shall require rapid expansion in social services and infrastructure and undue pressure on the existing infrastructure. Reproductive health education is also required to bring the growing population to manageable limits.

1.34.3 Household Sizes/Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, a household is defined as person or group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.

The District household headship is dominated by male representing 4,957 (6.2%) as against 3,245 (4.1%) female household heads of the total population of the District as indicated above.

This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the District, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process. Hence affirmative actions and interactions with identifiable women groups are needed to elicit the perspectives of women in the development processes.

Vigorous educational campaigns are also needed to abolish completely or mitigate the social effects of terrible traditional practices that violate the fundamental human rights and liberties of women.

The District's total population in households is 8202 as the total number of households heads representing an average household size of 10.3% as compared to the regional average of 4.0 (Source: DPCU, Field Survey, 2018).

The average household size of 4.0 has the potential to increase dependency ratio if population is not properly managed through the use of family planning methods.

1.34.4 Age and Sex Composition

Population structure shows the age-sex distribution of the population. This will help identify the trends of population over the period based on the ages within the District. Below are the age-sex distribution and the population pyramid for the District.

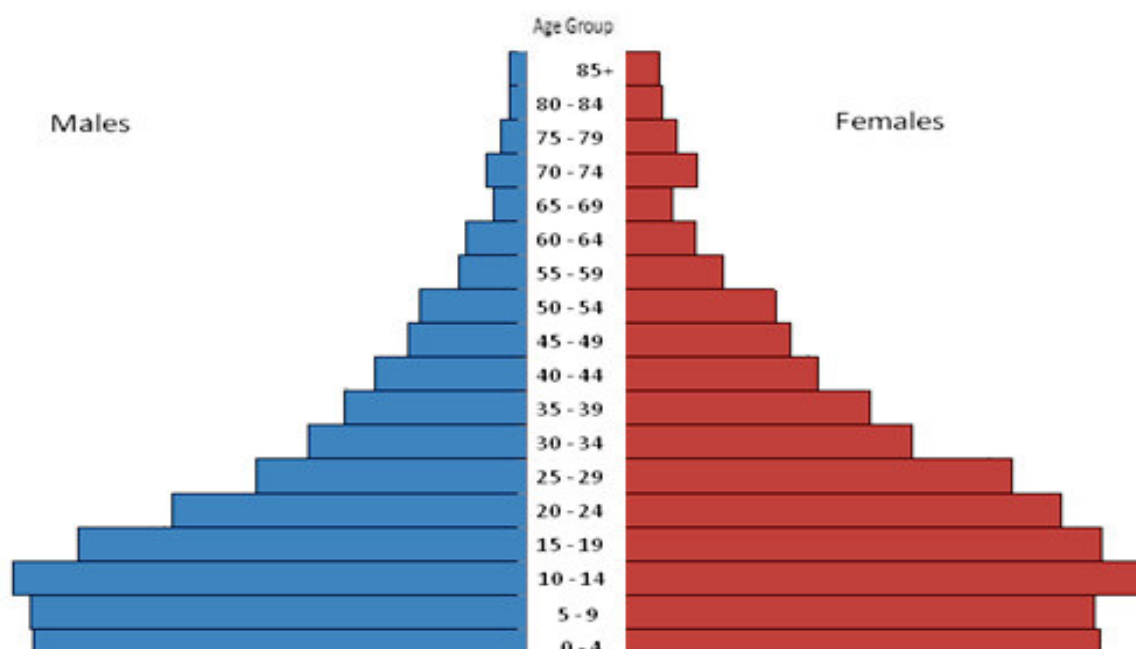
According to the Population and Housing Census Report of 2010, there are more females than males in the District. The report puts the sex ratio at 85.8. The structure of the District population indicates 46.2% males and 53.8% females.

Table 1.40: Age and Sex Distribution in Berekum West District

AGE GROUP	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	SEX RATIO
0 – 4	8,185	13.7	7,851	11.3	16,036	12.4	104.3
5 – 9	8,222	13.7	7,758	11.1	15,980	12.3	106.0
10 - 14	8,519	14.2	8,650	12.4	17,169	13.2	98.5
15 - 19	7,433	12.4	7,865	11.3	15,301	11.8	94.5
20 - 24	5,880	9.8	7,214	10.3	13,094	10.1	81.5
25 - 29	4,471	7.5	3,379	9.1	10,850	8.4	70.1
30 - 34	3,609	6.0	4,733	6.8	8,342	6.4	76.3
35 - 39	3,011	5.0	4,047	5.8	7,058	5.4	74.4
40 - 44	2,504	4.2	3,162	4.5	5,667	4.4	79.2
45 - 49	1,956	3.3	2,716	3.9	4,672	3.6	72.0
50 - 54	1,767	3.0	2,479	3.6	4,246	3.3	71.3
55 - 59	1,118	1.9	1,631	2.3	2,749	2.1	68.5
60 - 64	998	1.7	1,190	1.7	2,188	1.7	83.9
65 - 69	542	0.9	799	1.1	1,341	1.0	66.8
70 - 74	667	1.1	1,194	1.7	1,861	1.4	55.9
75 - 79	424	0.7	876	1.3	1,199	1.0	48.5
80 +	562	1.0	1,213	1.7	1,775	1.3	48.3

Source: 2010 PHC Report, GSS, 2012

Figure 1.3 Population Pyramid of the Berekum West



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS, 2012

Figure 1.3 above presents data on the age dependency ratio by sex for the district. The population aged 15-64 has more than the half (57.2%) of the total population. The Child dependency is therefore higher (66.3) as compared to old age dependency (8.5). This is likely to put a strain on the family budgets as more will be spent in educating the children, providing clothing, health care and many others.

The figure 1.3 further shows that, the age dependency ratio of males is higher (82.8) than females (68.4). Child dependency is also higher among the males (76.1) than females (58.6). However old age dependency is higher for females (9.9) than males (6.7). Overall the total dependency is 81.5 percent.

Table 1.41: Broad Age-Sex Structure of the District

Age-group	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
0-14	32,482	19.3	30,294	18.7	63,785	37.9
15-64	42,579	25.3	53,856	32.0	96,435	57.3
65+	28610	17.0	5,217	3.1	8,078	4.8
Total	77,754	46.2	90,545	53.8	168,299	100

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

The age structure of the District is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age cohorts; 15-64 (57.3%). Cumulatively, 37.9% of the population in the District is below 15 years which is higher than the regional figure.

The implication for development planning is that there must be adequate provision of social amenities such as education, health, water and sanitation, recreational centres and other needs for these children. It also calls for increasing demand for social facilities such as schools and health. The youthful population promises potential labour force if properly managed. Another implication of the youthful population is its potential to grow rapidly. It is therefore recommended that employment opportunities should be available to utilise the youthful population.

1.34.5 Population Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part that is the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0-14) to the population in the “working ages” (15-64). Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0-14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as economically active (15-64) in a population. It is assessed to find the hypothetically ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent. The dependent population conceptually, is made up of age groups 0-14 years (child dependency) and 65 years and older (older age dependency) divided by the working population (15-64).

The dependent population is the proportion of people catered for by the working population or those in the employable age bracket (15-64). The structure or composition of the broad age cohort above indicates that majority (57.3%) of the population are in the working age group, which is a resource potential for the District. Again, 37.9% of the Districts population is children below 15years as shown in table above.

The dependency ratio for Berekum West District is 0.8:1. This implies that about one person is dependent on one employable person with a dependency ratio of 0.8: 1. The real dependency burden may be higher since the employable ages include a greater proportion of the unemployed and those in school or acquiring some skills.

Measures are therefore required to increase employment avenues so as to be able to support and cater for the dependent population. There is therefore the need for the creation of employment opportunities so that the active working population could cater for their dependants as well as the aged.

The youthful nature of the population (57.3%) is a good source of future labour supply in the District. However, this also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and other interventions geared towards improving the quality of life of the people and human development. This also implies that alternative jobs must be created to absorb the youthful population while those with no skills are given suitable employable skills to make them productive to the local economy.

1.34.6 Rural-Urban Split

Many countries differ in their definitions of urban and rural areas, though it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities and the rural population refer to those living in villages.

In Ghana, rural areas have populations below 5000 persons. In addition to this, rural areas are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant agricultural activity. Urban areas on the other hand, have a population of over 5000 persons and high utility services like electricity, water, waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce as opposed to agriculture.

An understanding of the rate and status of rural-urban growth is important in spatial planning and development of a jurisdiction.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Berekum West District is predominantly rural with 58.6% of the population living in rural communities. Given the present rural-urban split, a conscious effort should be made to provide the much needed development resources and facilities in the rural areas in order to avert potential rural-urban drift. The table below shows the figures of Rural- Urban Split in the Berekum West District.

Table 1.42: Rural-Urban Split by both sexes in the District

Sexes Locality	Male	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	23,260	49.8	23,418	50.2	46,678	100
Urban	16,433	49.8	16,545	50.2	32,978	100
Total	39,693	49.8	39,963	50.2	79,656	100

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, there are over 20 settlements in the District. This implies that rural areas take 58.6% whereas urban areas take 41.4% of the total number of settlements in the District giving a rural-urban split of 58.6 percent and 41.4% respectively. Some of the urban settlements are Jinijini, Koraso, Nsapor, Domfete, Jamdede and Adom to mention a few.

In line with the pattern of population distribution, provision of social amenities and services are skewed in favour of the relatively larger settlements like Jinijini, Adom, Domfete and others leaving many of the settlements with no or limited access to basic social facilities. Overwhelming number of the people living in the rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants) are thus deprived of access to basic social amenities since the rural areas are the least developed.

For this reason, the District's development focus must be geared towards interventions that will accelerate rural development in order to bring the rural and deprived areas of the District to the mainstream of development agenda of government.

1.35 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY and INNOVATION (STI)

Science involves investigation and experimentation in order to widen peoples' understanding of the natural world. Technology involves the application of scientific knowledge to practical thoughts in commerce and industry.

The Districts's application of Science and Technology is seen in most sectors of the economy. For example, the Agriculture Department trains Agricultural Extension Agents and farmers on modern farming practices and technology such as improved varieties on maize and cassava, training on animal improvement technologies, education of poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary services. The health directorate also uses modern health equipment in health delivery.

The impact of technology on the society and the District at large has helped improved health delivery, agriculture, education and businesses.

In the Berekum West District, mobile phones, Internet, localradio stations information centers, television are means of communication as compared to the traditional method of gong gong, drums, the use of computers and laptops at offices as compared to the old type writers.

Inspite of the above, the level of Science and Technology in the District is constraint with the following:

1. Lack of capital makes it difficult for some individuals and institutions to adopt the modern technology for development.
2. Lack of modern technical skills.

3. Lack of research, development and creativity

1.36 SECURITY

It is a statutory obligation of any government of a country, region, district and a spatial entity to ensure that its citizens are protected to go about their normal duties without fear of intimidation or oppression. Failure to do this will bring about anarchy in that spatial entity concerned and in the long run retarding its development.

1.36.1 District Police Service

The District Assembly in collaboration with the District Police Service is generally expected to maintain law and order, protect life and property by arresting and prosecuting those who fall foul of the law. Berekum West District has a single police post to ensure maximum security protection and maintenance of law and order in the District which is generally on the lower side.

1.36.2 Current Security Situation

Police to citizens' ratio was 1:1,137. The standard ratio is 1:500 ie. One Police Officer is to 500 citizens. The Criminal Investigations Department Cases Reported by the end of the second quarter of the year is stated below:

Table 1.43: Nature of Cases for 2017

NO	NATURE OF CASE	TOTAL NO. OF REPORTED CASES
1	Murder	-
2	Attempted Suicide	2
3	Causing Harm	8
4	Assault	43
5	Stealing	87
6	Fraud	45
7	Unlawful	1
8	Causing Damage	25
9	Offensive Conduct	14
10	Abortion	5
11	Rape	-
12	Threat of death	45
13	Possession of fake currency	1

14	Fictitious Trading	2
15	Cruelty to Animals	2
16	Illegal Felling	6
17	Child Trafficking	1
18	Defilement	-
19	Attempt Rape	-
20	Impersonation	2
22	Obscenity	2
23	Attempted Suicide	2

Source: GPS Quarterly Report, 2017

The general security situation has been peaceful which has enabled the citizens in the District going about their duties in the atmosphere of peace and tranquility

Table 1.44: Police Annual Report for the ending December, 2016

NO	NATURE OF CASE	TOTAL NO. OF REPORTED CASES
1	Murder	-
2	Attempted Suicide	2
3	Causing Harm	8
4	Assault	43
5	Stealing	87
6	Fraud	45
7	Unlawful	1
8	Causing Damage	25
9	Offensive Conduct	14
10	Abortion	5
11	Rape	-
12	Threat of death	45
13	Possession of fake currency	1
14	Fictitious Trading	2
15	Cruelty to Animals	2

16	Illegal Felling	6
17	Child Trafficking	1
18	Defilement	-
19	Attempt Rape	-
20	Impersonation	2
22	Obscenity	2
23	Attempted Suicide	2

Source: GPS Quarterly Report, 2017

Table 1.45: Review of Crime Statistics

Total Number of cases reported	123
Total Number of cases refused	102
Total Number of cases true cases	25
Total Number of sent to court	95
Total Number of cases acquitted	26
Total Number of cases convicted	1
Total Number of cases awaiting trial	10
Total Number of cases closed as settled	15
Total Number of cases under investigation	65

Source: GPS Quarterly Report, 2017

Table 1.46: Police Annual Report for 2017

Assault	45
Threatening	28
Causing harm	4
Stealing	58
Fraud	15
Offensive conduct	16
Possessing Narcotic drugs	2
Causing Damage	25
Acts tending	2

Robbery	4
Trespassing	1
Attempting Suicide	2
Defilement	-
Unnatural Death	-
Carnal knowledge of a female idiot	-
Unlawful Entry	1
Causing criminal abortion	1
Abduction	1
Murder	-
Possession of forged note	1

Source: GPS Quarterly Report, 2017

Table 1.47: Review of Crime Statistics

Total Number of cases reported	123
Total Number of cases refused	102
Total Number of cases true cases	25
Total Number of sent to court	95
Total Number of cases acquitted	26
Total Number of cases convicted	1
Total Number of cases awaiting trial	10
Total Number of cases closed as settled	15
Total Number of cases under investigation	65

Source: GPS Quarterly Report, 2017

1.36.3 Key Issues

- ✓ Inadequate human and institutional capacity
- ✓ High incidence of crime
- ✓ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
- ✓ Over-crowding in custodial facilities
- ✓ Delays in investigation of reported cases
- ✓ Insufficient Police stations/Personnel

1.36.4 Justice and the Legal System

There District has no court house or any legal aid service department.

1.36.5 Fire Service

Berekum West District has no fire service station. Plans are far advanced to establish a fire station at Jinijini.

1.37 Disaster

A disaster is an event which affects human beings, that is, life, properties, infrastructure and environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with daily life. It creates needs for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind, rain, blasts, bombs and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning. A hazard is also defined as a rare or extreme natural or human-made event that threatens or adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster (NADMO, 2007).

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in collaboration with the Ghana National Fire Service and the Ghana Police Service has been charged the responsibility of managing disaster issues in the District. NADMO has a representation at the District. It is the mandate to provide relief for victims of such disasters as fire outbreaks, Rainstorm and floods as and when they occur. It is also its responsibility to educate the local people on the best life-saving practices during such disasters. One challenge that faces the department however is where to get both financial and material resources for its operations. The major functions of the Organisation include;

1. Provision of assistance to victims of disaster
2. Education of the public on disaster prevention measures

Some communities in the District have experienced disasters of different forms; natural and man-made disasters. The table below depicts the various communities and the kind of disasters that occurred in these communities for the past two years.

Table 1.48: List of Disaster Prone Communities and their Form of Disasters (2015/2016)

No.	Community (Area)	Form(s) of Disaster
1.	Jinijini	Rainstorm
2.	Nsapor	Rainstorm
3.	Koraso	Rainstorm
4	Fetentaa	Rainstorm

Source: District NADMO Office, BEMA, 2017

1.38 Water Security

Access to safe water constitutes essential ingredients for safeguarding the health and lives of the people. Sources of water in the District are pipe-borne water, boreholes; hand-dug wells fitted with pumps, open hand dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Boreholes are the commonest sources of drinking water for the people. Currently, there are a number of boreholes in the District with majority

of them functioning. Pipe borne water is very much accessible to the people in the District due to an expansion of the supply system in 2016 by the government and the World Bank.

Portable water coverage in the District is about 76.4% indicating that some communities still face difficulties in access to water for domestic purposes.

Currently, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency is constructing 10 boreholes with financial support from the Government of Ghana to increase access to potable water to a greater proportion of the population in the District.

1.39 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. The terms immigration and emigration are used to refer to movement across countries. Immigration refers to movement into a country while emigration refers to movement outside the country. In-migration and out-migration are used to locally describe internal movement between two or more areas within a country.

As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is also a component of population change.

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

Net migration in the District is such that the rate of out-migration in rural communities is higher than that of urban communities because of the proximity of the District to Berekum East and Sunyani. The rate of immigration into the urban towns is also higher than that of rural communities.

As a predominantly farming area, the District is a net receiver of migrants. Annually, a number of people from other parts of the country migrate to the District especially Jinijini Township. In-migrants constitute about 24.6% of the District's population.

1.40 Immigration

According to a field Survey, the total population of immigrants in the Berekum West District in 2017 is 15,302, therefore giving the percentage of immigrants as at 2017 as 20.7% of the total District's population.

1.40.1 Permanent Residency and Policy Implications

The data collected and analyzed by Ghana Statistical Service-PHC 2010 indicates that 48,775 persons out of 50,749 are natives of the District representing 96.11%. For this reason, communal spirit in the District would be assured during developmental activities. This means that the citizens will be in full support of community development issues because of the communal spirit that exists amongst them.

1.41 Basic Indicators of Development of the District

The indicators are specific and objectively verifiable quantitative or qualitative measures of change that enables judgments to be made about progress or achievement (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound) within the plan period.

Development indicators have therefore been set to measure progress towards the district goal and objectives. The set indicators have been summarized in the following matrices.

Table 1.49: Indicators for Economic Development

No.	Indicators	IndicatorType	District Baseline 2018	District Target 2021
1.	% increase in Internally Generated Fund	Output	50.0%	100%
2.	Update data on all existing and potential revenue items in the District	Output	Existence of revenue potential and database	Credible database on all revenue items
3.	Train revenue collectors and supervisors on revenue mobilization strategies	Output	Revenue collectors yet to be trained	14 Collectors and 4 Supervisors to be trained
1.	Increase in the number of skills/ apprenticeship training centers for the youth	Output	Nil	20 apprentices trained
2.	Number of SMEs operators trained in marketing and managerial skills	Output	Nil	25 SME operators to be trained
1.	% increase in hectares of cash crops under cultivation	Output	-	-
	Hectares of degraded forest, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored.	Output	13,530ha	14,270ha
2.	% increase in yield of selected food crops	Output	Maize = 12% Cassava=20% Yam = 8.8 Plantain = 26.8 Cocoyam=28.6	35.8% 37.4% 15.7% 41.4 36.5%
3.	Rehabilitate market facilities	Output	Nil	Nil
4	Increase in the number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs)	Output	11	30
	Number of farmers supported with credit (financial and inputs)	Output	68	150

	Number of new farmers using improved technologies	Output	1,450	1,700
	Number of farmers in all year round vegetable production	Output	104	175
Proportion/Length of Roads maintained/Rehabilitated/Upgraded	Trunk Roads(km)	Output	21km	34km
	Urban Roads (km)	Output	4.2km	10km
	Feeder Roads (km)	Output	27.4km	51km
	% increase in electricity coverage	Output	88.3%	95%
	% increase Teledensity/Penetration(No. of Communities)	Output	93.6%	98%
	% of population with accessto safe water	Outcome	72.6%	85%
	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities (eg. Refuse containers)	Outcome	11	30
	Create and develop ICT centres	Outcome	Nil	2
	Provide community libraries	Outcome	1	3
	% of households with access to electricity	Outcome	82.4%	92.7%

Source: Berekum East, 2017

Table 1.50: Indicators of Development for Social Development

No.	Indicators	Indicator Type	District Baseline 2018	District Target 2021	
1.	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	• KG	Outcome	126%	
		• Primary	come	%	
		• JHS	come	%	
		• SHS	Outcome		
2.	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (1-6) In Primary Schools	Outcome	56.5%	83.4%	
3.	BECE Pass Rate	Outcome	94.6%	100%	
4	New School Buildings	Output	2	18	
5.	New Sanitary facilities: KVIP Toilets	Output	2	10	
6	Number of Teachers Accommodation	Output	-	14	
7					
8	Improvement in Pupil Teacher Ratio	• KG			
		• Primary			
		• JHS			
		• SHS			
9	Gender Parity Index (GPI)	• KG	Outcome	0.74	1
		• Primary	Outcome	0.96	1
		• JHS	Outcome	0.94	1
		• SHS	Outcome	-	1
10	Under 5 Mortality Rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age 5 per 1000 live birth)	Outcome	54	42	
11	Maternal mortality (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live birth)	Outcome	217	188	
12	Percentage of under 5 years who are malnourished	Outcome	5.2	4.2	
13	Population to Doctor Ratio	Outcome	1:24,538	1:17,600	
14	Population to Nurse Ratio	Outcome	1:5,493	1:3,855	
15	Out-Patient visit per capita	Outcome	8.7	5.2	
16	Under 5 malaria cases fatality Rate	Outcome	2.6	1.8	
17	Percentage of family planning acceptors	Outcome	16.4	30	

No.	Indicators	Indicator Type	District Baseline 2018	District Target 2021
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18	% Change in District Health Insurance coverage	Outcome	78.8	88.6
19	Increase in the Number of CHPS compounds	Output	4	15
20.	Reduce in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population 15-49 positive)	Outcome	2.3	1.6
21.	Reduction in the incidence of malaria cases	Outcome	56.6%	36.0%
22	Number of physically challenged persons/aged	Output	138	300
23	Number of vulnerable registered/ supported	Output	-	1,400
24	Number of women groups trained and supported with credit	Output	-	150
25	Number of completed community initiated projects	Output	-	37

Source: Berekum East, 2017

	Percentage of DA's expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Output	97.6	100
	Percentage of development partners' and NGOs' funds contribution to the implementation to the DMTDP	Output	2.4	10
	Number of Women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Output	2	5
	Number of Area Councils	Output	4	4
	Number of functional Area Councils	Output	4	4
	Number of Unit Committees	Output	-	-
	Number of reported cases of human abuse (Child, Spouse, Househelp)	Output	-	-
	Number of community fora held (Town Hall Meetings, Education programmes, Budget and Annual Action Plan Hearing)	Output	-	5
	Prepared Revenue Improvement Plan	Output	Yes	Yes
	Existence of District Needs Assessment and Improvement Reports	Outcome	Yes	Yes
	Police-Citizen ratio	Output	1:500	1:600
2.	Construct Staff Residential Bungalows	Outcome	Nil	6 Staff Bungalows
3.	Increase the number of women participation in decision making of DA	Outcome	3	15

1.42 Summary of Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review of the Implementation of Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) and preparation of the District Profile (2018)

The development issues/problems identified and teased out of the Performance Review and the Situation Analysis conducted by Berekum East Municipal which relates to Berekum West District have been summarised below under each dimension under the Agenda for Jobs Policy are as follows:

Table 1.52: Summary of Key Development Problems/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review (2014-2018) and Preparation of the District Profile

THEMATIC AREAS UNDER GSGDAII (2014-2017)	DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/GAPS
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Low internally generated funds
	2. Inadequate data on all revenue items
	3. Untimely released of Funds
	4. External Control of Development Funds
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Management	5. Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water
	6. Inadequate toilet facilities
	7. Poor environmental sanitation
	8. Inadequate Refuse Containers
	9. Poor road conditions
	10. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes
	11. Absence of ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills
	12. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	13. Low agriculture production/productivity
	14. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
	15. Lack of Storage Facilities
	16. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents
	17. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up
	18. High cost of Farming Inputs
	19. Limited Access to Credit
	20. Deforestation due to illegal chain saw operations
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	21. High Youth Unemployment
	22. Inadequate skills training centers
	23. Low industrial development
Human Development, Production and Employment	Education
	24. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure making Pupil-Classroom-Ratio of 40:1 for KG, 36:1 for Primary and 41:1 for JHS as against the national standard of 25:1 for KG, 35:1

For Primary and 25:1 for JHS.

No residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers.

Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the District.

No motorbikes for circuit supervisors.

Teen motherhood in the District encourages female drop outs.

Health

Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities

Inadequate residential accommodation for health personnel

Inadequate health equipment and logistics

Limited access to health facilities

Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases Disability

Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions

Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA and its Departments Staff.</p> <p>Inadequate office equipment and logistics for the DA and its Departments</p> <p>Ineffective functioning of area council structures</p> <p>Low participation of women in decision making processes</p> <p>Inadequate police stations/posts</p> <p>Inadequate residential accommodation for security services personnel</p>
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Source: BEMA, 2017

1.43 Community Needs and Development Aspirations

A problem could be simply explained as any inhibiting factors that work against the progressive development of a community, a district and the nation as a whole. Problem identification and assessment of community needs and development aspirations are the basis for effective and rational project planning and design. The identification of community problems and assessment of their needs therefore lead to the design of intervention mechanisms that guarantee sustainable qualitative and quantitative living conditions for the people.

District/community needs, invariably is derived from the challenges and problems that faces the community and this therefore explains why this section will throw more light on the problems of Berekum West District to aid in coming out with the development needs and aspirations of the District. A District-Wide needs assessment was carried out in all the communities and the following were the major felt needs and development aspirations given by the various communities to guide planning, programming and implementation of development interventions. It is important to note that these development problems exist in all spheres of life in the District.

All the communities that constitute the four Area Councils were guided to go through participatory planning skills to come out with their needs and development aspirations. Fora were held at the Area Council level where dialogue was made with Traditional Authorities, Assembly and Area Council Members and Opinion Leaders of communities and finally their inputs were submitted for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2021).

Stated below is a list of developmental problems and development needs derived from the communities in the Berekum West District during the data collection conducted in May, 2018

Table1.53: Community Needs and Aspirations

Area Council	Community Problems	Development Needs and Aspirations	Location/ Communities
KORASO	1.Poor Road Conditions	1.Rehabilitate/reshape roads	Abisase-Koraso, Abisase –Jamdede-Amankokwaa
		2. Construct culverts and drains	Akroforo, Abisaase -Kwaware , Jamdede
		3.Construct engineered roads	Koraso-Akroforo
	2.Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate Education Infrastructure	1.Construct teachers quarters	Koraso
		2.Extend electricity	Jamdede
		3.Supply potable water	Jamdede
		4. Construct classroom block	Amankokwaa
		5. Establish Senior High School	Koraso
		6.Rehabilitate classroom block	Jamdede
	4.No School Feeding Programme	1.Introduce Schooling Feeding Programme	Koraso, Domfete, Abi, Jamdede
	5.Lack of equipment and logistics	1.Supply furniture 2.Supply computers	Koraso, Domfete, & Abi Jamdede, Amankokwaa
	6.Lack of Health facilities	1. Construct Maternity Block	Abisase , Koraso
		2.Construct CHPS Compounds	Tewbabi, Jamdede
		3. Construct Nurses Quarters	Amankokwaa
		4.Supply potable water	Tewbaabi
7.Inadequate Medical	1.Supply medical	Koraso, Jamdede, Amankokwaa	

	equipment/logistics	equipment	
	8.Poor Environmental Sanitation	1. Supply refuse containers	Jamdede, Amankokwaa
		2.Evacuate refuse dump	Jamadede
		3.Repair and mechanize existing boreholes	Jamdede, Amankokwaa
		4.Construct public toilets	Jamdede, Amankokwaa
	9.Inadequate water facilities	1.Drill boreholes	Amankokwaa, Jamdede
	10.Inadequate electricity coverage	1.Provide street lights	Koraso, Adom Jamdede, Amankokwaa
		2.Extend and expand electricity	Adom New site, Jamdede , Amankokwaa
		3. Supply electricity transformer	Jamdede
	11.Inadequate security	1.Povide Police Post	Koraso, Jamdede, Amankokwaa
	12. Lack of market Infrastructure	1.Construct market	Koraso, Adom ,Jamdede
	13. Lack of recreational facilities	1.Construct community centre	Koraso
		2.Construct football pitch	Koraso
		3.Construct durbar ground	Koraso
JINIJINI	1.Poor road conditions	1.Rehabilitate/reshape roads	Jinijini township
		2.Construct culverts & gutters	Jinijini township
		3.Construct access roads	Jinijini township
		4.Construct engineered roads	Jinijini township
	2.Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate	1.Construct teachers quarters	Jinijini township

	educational infrastructure	2.Construct classroom blocks	Jinijini township
		3.Construct library and ICT centre	Jinijini township
		4.Extend electricity	Jinijini township
		5.Supply potable water	Jinijini township
	3.Lack of equipment and logistics	1.Supply computers	Jinijini township
	4.No School Feeding Programme	1.Introduce School Feeding Programme	Jinijini township
	5.Inadequate Health facilities	1.Upgrade Health Centre to Polyclinic	Jinijini township
	6.Inadequate medical equipment/logistics	1.Supply of medical equipment	Jinijini township
	8.Poor sanitation / Inadequate water facilities	1.Construct public toilets 2.Supply refuse containers	Jinijini township
		3.Mechanize existing boreholes	Jinijini township
		5. Expand water system	Jinijini township
	9.Inadequate electricity coverage	1.Extend and expand electricity	Jinijini township
	10.Inadequate Security	1. Provide street lights	Jinijini township
	8.Inadequate Security	1.Construct of Police Post	Jinijini township
	1.Rehabilitate/reshape roads	Nsapor	

NSAPOR	Poor roads conditions	2. Construct culverts and drains	Amomaso, Nanasuano
		3 Construct access roads	Benkasa
		5. Construct farm tracks	Benkasa, Nsapor
	2. Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate educational infrastructure	1. Construct teachers quarters	Nsapor Nanasuano, Benkasa
		2. Rehabilitate JHS Block	Nsapor
		3. Construct toilets	Benkasa
	3. Lack of equipment and logistics	1. Supply computers	Nsapor, Nanasuano, Benkasa
		2. Supply furniture	Amomaso Amomaso, Benkasa, Nsapor, Nanasuano
	4. No of School Feeding Programme	1. Introduce School Feeding Programme	Benkasa
	4. Lack of Health facilities	1. Construct CHPS Compound	Nsapor
		2. Construct public toilet	
	5. Inadequate medical equipment/logistics	1. Supply medical equipment	Amomaso,
	6. Poor sanitation/Inadequate water facilities	1. Supply refuse containers	Nsapor, Amomaso
		2. Repair and mechanize existing boreholes	Amomaso,
		4. Drill boreholes	Amomaso
7. Inadequate electricity coverage	1. Extend and expand electricity	Nsapor and Nanasuano	
	1. Provide street lights	Nsapor and Nanasuano	
8. Inadequate Security	1. Supply of Computers	Nsapor and Nanasuano	

	9. Inadequate Security	1.Construction of Police Post	Nsapor and Nanasuano
	10. Lack of Market Infrastructure	1.Construction of market Centre	Nsapor and Nanasuano
	11.Lack of recreational facilities	1. Construction of Community Centre	Nsapor Nanasuano
	1.Poor Road Conditions	1.Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of Roads	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
		2. Construction of Culverts and Drains	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
		3.Construction of Access Roads	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
		4.Construction of Farm Track Roads	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
	2.Dilapidated classroom block/Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	1.Construction of Teachers Quarters	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
		2.Supply of Potable water	
		3. Construction of Classroom Blocks	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
	3.Lack of Equipment and Logistics	4. Construction of Toilet and Urinal	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
		1.Supply of Computers	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso
	4.No of School Feeding Programme	2.Supply of Furniture	Botokrom, Pruso
		1.Introduction of School Feeding Programme	Botokrom,-Pruso-Fetentaa, Botokrom, Pruso
	4.Lack of Health Facilities	1.Construction of Nurses Quarters	Fetentaa,
	5.Inadequate Medical Equipment/Logistics	1.Supply of Medical Equipment	Botokrom,Pruso
6.Poor sanitation/Inadequate water	1..Construction of Public Toilet	Fetentaa, Botokrom,Pruso	

FETENTAA	facilities	2. Supply of Refuse Containers	Botokrom, Pruso
		3. Repair and mechanization of Existing Boreholes	Botokrom, Pruso
	7. Inadequate Electricity Coverage	1. Extension and Expansion of Electricity	Fetentaa, Botokrom
		2. Provision of Street Lights	Fetentaa, Botokrom
		3. Supply of Transformer	Fetentaa, Botokrom
	8. Inadequate Security	1. Construction of Police Post	Fetentaa
	9. Lack of Market Infrastructure	1. Construction of market Centre	Fetentaa, Botokrom
	10. Lack of Recreational facilities	1. Construction of Community Centre	Botokrom, Fetentaa

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

1.44 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

The issues identified in the communities during the conduct of the situational analysis and the preparation of the District Profile have been harmonised to provide direction for programming towards addressing the development problems of the District.

Table 1.54: Harmonization of Key Community Needs and Aspirations

Agenda For Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions	Harmonised Key Development Issues of the Agenda For Jobs (2018-2021)	Development Needs and Aspirations
Economic Development	<p><u>Revenue Mobilization</u> Low internally generated funds</p> <p>Inadequate data on all revenue items</p> <p>Untimely released of funds</p> <p>External Control of Development Funds</p> <p><u>Agricultural Development</u> Low agriculture production/productivity Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture Lack of storage facilities Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) Limited market facilities</p>	<p>Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff</p> <p>-Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors</p> <p>-Identify other forms of revenue items</p> <p>-Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax</p> <p>-Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the District by creating revenue Data Base Management System (DBMS)</p> <p>Provide irrigation facilities Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest management) Provide adequate extension services to farmers Provide improved seeds Construct Market facilities Provide credit facilities to farmers Encourage farmers to form cooperative groups</p> <p>Provide job opportunities for the youth Facilitate the provision of training and business development centres</p>

	<p>High cost of farming Inputs Limited access to credit</p> <p><u>Industrial Development</u> Youth unemployment Inadequate skills training centres Low industrial development</p>	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>Inadequate boreholes</p> <p>Inadequate toilet facilities</p> <p>Poor environmental sanitation Inadequate refuse containers Poor road condition and road networks Poor settlement layout or planning schemes Absence of community libraries and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas. Limited access to electricity</p>	<p>Construct new boreholes, maintain existing ones. Provision of toilet facilities Construct/rehabilitate roads, drains/gutters along roads Conduct regular education on hygiene Provision of refuse containers Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well structured layout of all communities in the District and regular site inspection of all settlements. Construct Community Libraries and ICT Centres Extend electricity to newly built up areas Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads Provide street bulbs and light poles</p>
Social Development	<p><u>Education</u> 1. Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate Educational infrastructure. 2. Inadequate accommodation for teachers 3. No residential accommodation for office Staff of the Directorate and teachers. 4. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the District 5. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors</p> <p><u>Health</u> 1. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</p>	<p>1. Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate Dilapidated buildings. 2. Provide residential accommodation for teachers. 3. Provide adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education 4. Provided motor bikes for circuit supervisors to facilitate supervision of schools and teachers 5. Conduct regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education</p> <p>1. Upgrade health centre to Polyclinic 2. Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg.</p>

	<p>2. Inadequate residential accommodation for health personnel 3. Inadequate Health equipment and logistics 4. Limited access to health facilities 5. High Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS Cases</p> <p><u>Social Protection</u> Inadequate funding for disability activities</p>	<p>CHPS compound, health centers. 3. Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers. 4. Provide mosquito nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce incidence prevalence of Malaria 5. Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<p>1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA its Departments Staff. 2. Inadequate office equipment and logistics for the DA and its Departments 3. Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures 4. Low participation of women in decision making processes 5. Inadequate police personnel/stations/posts 6. Inadequate residential accommodation for security service personnel</p>	<p>1. Provide office and residential accommodation for DA/Depts Staff 2. Procure computers, vehicles and office equipment for the DA/Depts 3. Conduct regular supervision and provision of office equipment/logistics to Area Councils. 4. Encourage and support women to contest local and other leadership elections 5. Establish Police Posts. 6. Provide residential accommodation for the security services personnel</p>

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

1.45 Harmonised Development Issues with Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimension

The Harmonised Development Issues identified are related to the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) by assigning scores.

Table 1.55: Scoring for the Harmonization

Definition	Score
Strong relationship This is when achieving the development issue/need would lead to the solution of the Gap identified in the District under the Agenda for Jobs	2
Weak relationship This is when achieving the development issue/need would indirectly help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the Agenda for Jobs	1
No relationship This is when achieving the development issue/need would not help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the Agenda for Jobs	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of DMTDP under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

1.46 Harmonized Development Issues Identified related to the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) as shown in the table below

Table 1.56: Harmonised Development Issues with Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimension

Harmonised Development' Issues	Agenda For Jobs Dimensions				
	Economic Development	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Social Development	Governance, Corruption and Public	Total Score
Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff	2	2	2	2	8
Identify other forms of revenue	2	2	2	2	8
Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	2	2	1	1	6
Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	2	2	1	1	6

Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the District to upgrade Data-base Management System (DBMS)	2	2	1	1	6
Construct new boreholes, maintain existing ones	1	2	2	0	5
Provision of toilet facilities	0	2	2	0	4
Construct drains/gutters along roads and regular education on hygiene	0	2	2	0	4
Provision of Refuse Containers	0	2	2	0	4
Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well-structured layouts of communities in the District					
Construct Community Libraries and ICT Centres	1	2	2	0	5
Extend Electricity to newly built up	2	2	2	0	6
Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads	2	2	2	0	6
Provision of irrigation facilities	2	1	1	0	4
Provide storage facilities	2	2	1	0	5
Provide adequate extension services to farmers	2	0	2	0	4
Construct Market facilities	2	2	2	0	6
Provide improved seeds	2	0	1	0	3
Provision of credit facilities for farmers	2	0	2	0	4
Encourage farmers to form cooperatives	2	0	2	0	4
Provision of Job opportunities for youth	2	0	2	1	5
Facilitate the provision of training and business development centres	2	0	2	0	4
Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings.	1	1	2	0	4
Provision of residential accommodation for teachers.	0	1	2	0	3
Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all	0	0	2	0	2

Provision of Motorbikes to circuit supervisors to encourage supervision of schools and teachers	0	0	2	0	2
Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education	0	0	2	0	2
Upgrade a health centre to a Polyclinic	1	1	2	0	4
Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compounds, health centres etc	1	1	2	0	4
Provide adequate residential Accommodation for health workers.	0	1	2	0	3
Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of	1	0	2	0	3
Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.	2	0	2	0	4
Regular and adequate funds for disability programmes and social	2	0	2	0	4
Rehabilitate administration block and construct quarters for DA staff	2	2	2	2	8
Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the DA	2	0	2	2	6
Effective/Regular supervision and provision of office equipment to the	1	0	2	2	5
Encourage and support women to contest local and other leadership	0	0	0	2	2
Construct Police Posts	1	0	2	2	5
Provision of residential accommodation for the security services personnel	1	0	2	2	5
TOTAL NUMBER OF ISSUES	50	38	69	21	181
AVERAGE SCORE	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.5	4.7
RANK	2ND	3RD	1ST	4TH	

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

From the table above, the total score for each of the Agenda for Jobs Dimension divided by the total number of community Needs/Issues (i.e. 4.6) gives the average score.

Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of development issues. A low score will indicate weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the development issues, if possible, to identify real problem to be.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PRIORITISATION OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

Scarcity with respect to resources makes it imperative for conscious effort to be made in order to ensure orderly and efficient use of resources to achieve optimal utilization for the satisfaction of Human Needs. It is against this background that efforts have been made to collect data on the community problems, community needs and development aspirations. In line with this, the concept of prioritization becomes paramount. Prioritization ensures efficient and effective allocation of resources to address issues in terms of their urgency.

This report therefore spells out the process involved in prioritization. These include linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues identified from GSGDA II (2014-2017) to the Agenda for Jobs Dimensions for 2018-2021.

The development problems or issues of the District are prioritized. The refined priorities are subjected to the POCC (Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges) analysis. Since the District Assembly's financial resources will not be able to meet all the development needs and aspirations of all sectors of the District, there is the need to prioritise, so that the urgent needs are attended to first.

This section thus deals with the prioritisation of the District's needs in line with the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs Dimensions (2018- 2021).

2.2 Linking Harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues Identified from the GSGDA II (2014-2017) to the Issues of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions

The linkages of the Key Development Problems/Issues identified in the 2014-2017 DMTDP to the dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs are made up of the National Development Policy Framework;

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

The table below shows the Linkages of the harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II 2014-2017 Thematic Areas to the issues of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions.

Table 2.1: Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II 2014-2017 to Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 Dimension

Agenda For Jobs 2018-2021 Dimension	Adopted Issues of MTNDPF 2018-2057	Harmonised Issues of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)
Economic Development	Leakages in revenue collection Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal policy management. Weak capacity to forecast economic growth rates	Low internally generated funds Inadequate data on all revenue items Untimely released of funds External Control of Development Funds
	Inadequate job creation Limited access to finance Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry	Youth unemployment Inadequate skills training centres Low industrial development
	Low level of agricultural mechanization High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment Low adoption of technology Low transfer and uptake of research findings by	Low agricultural production/productivity Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture Lack of storage facilities Inadequate number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs)

	<p>stakeholders</p> <p>Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds</p> <p>Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level</p> <p>Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators</p> <p>Low patronage of locally produced/processed products (due to lack of awareness, high cost, prejudice and poor packaging)</p> <p>Limited access to market information</p> <p>Low standardization and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures; grades and standards)</p> <p>High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>Inadequate incentives and subsidies</p> <p>High levels of environmental degradation</p> <p>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>High incidence of bush fires</p>	<p>Limited market and Infrastructural back-up</p> <p>High cost of farming inputs</p> <p>Limited access to credit</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</p> <p>Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport</p> <p>Inadequate science and technology facilities</p> <p>Weak institutional framework and infrastructure to promote the development and application of STI in the country</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country</p> <p>High cost of providing ICT services</p> <p>Poor quality of ICT services</p> <p>Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development</p> <p>Limited access to public information</p> <p>Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</p> <p>High cost of electricity generation</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>Absence of a Human Settlements Policy to</p>	<p>Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system</p> <p>Inadequate toilet facilities</p> <p>Poor environmental sanitation</p> <p>Inadequate Refuse Containers</p> <p>Poor road condition and road networks</p> <p>Poor settlement layout or planning schemes</p> <p>Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills</p> <p>Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.</p> <p>Limited access to Electricity</p> <p>Inadequate street bulbs and light poles</p>
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	<p>guide the comprehensive growth and development of human settlements</p> <p>Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Limited adherence to building codes and planning regulations</p> <p>Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</p> <p>Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>Poor disposal of waste</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</p>	
	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>1. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs</p> <p>2. Weak management and supervision</p>	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>1. Dilapidated classroom blocks/inadequate Educational Infrastructure.</p> <p>3. Inadequate residential accommodation for</p>

Social Development

3. Lack of timely and reliable data for planning and programming

4. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic school level

Health

7. Inadequate financing of the health sector, and ever increasing cost of healthcare delivery

8. High stigmatization and discrimination against PLHIVs

9. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups

10. High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities

Social Protection

11. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions

teachers.

4. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education

5. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors

6. Teen motherhood which encourages female school drop-outs.

Health

7. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities

10. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel

11. Inadequate health equipment and logistics

12. Limited access to health facilities

13. Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases

Social Protection

14. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions

<p style="text-align: center;">Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<p>Weak leadership and managerial capacity at DA level</p> <p>Non-functioning sub-municipal structures</p> <p>Low recognition of gender equity in public sector</p> <p>Lack of gender responsive budgeting</p> <p>Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance</p> <p>Insufficient females in leadership</p> <p>Inadequate facilities for legal education</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacity</p> <p>Incidence of violent crimes</p> <p>Tendency of communal conflicts and disputes</p> <p>Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p>	<p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.</p> <p>Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA</p> <p>Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures</p> <p>Low participation of women in decision making processes</p> <p>Inadequate Police Stations/Posts</p> <p>Lack of residential accommodation for security services personnel</p>
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Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

2.3 Prioritisation of Adopted Issues (Development Needs)

Prioritizing the district needs are of extreme importance to planning since resources are scarce and hence these resources must be planned in order that the limited resources would be used in satisfying the more pressing needs.

The development priorities look at the development needs and aspirations in terms of urgency, importance and availability of resources. This helps in judicious use of available resources in satisfying the needs of the people. The felt needs of the people obtained through community durbars and meetings have been prioritised.

To be able to obtain optimum benefits from resources to be utilized, the community problems have been prioritized for interventions available for implementation based on the following set of criteria:

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

Table 2.2: Scale for Scoring Prioritised Issues

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2018

Issues/concerns/problems that have a higher number in the total column are of a higher priority to the District. Lower numbers mean that the issues/concerns/problems are of a lower priority.

2.4 Prioritization of the Harmonized District Development Needs under each Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

Table 2.3: Priority Setting for Economic Development

	CriteriaDevelopment Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total	Rank
1	<u>Revenue Mobilization</u> Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff	2	1	2	5	2 nd
2	Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	0	0	0	0	3 rd
3	Identify other forms of revenue	2	2	2	6	1 st

4	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax	2	2	2	6	1 st
5	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the	2	1	0	3	2 nd
1	<u>Industrial Development</u> Provision of Job opportunities for youth	2	2	2	6	1 st
2	Facilitate the provision of training and business development centres	2	2	2	6	1 ST
1	<u>Agricultural Development</u> Promotion of irrigation facilities	1	2	2	5	5 th
2	Provision of storage facilities (improve post-harvest management)	2	2	2	6	1 st
3	Provision of adequate extension services to farmers	2	2	2	6	1 st
4	Rehabilitation of Markets	2	2	2	6	1 st
5	Provision of improved seeds	1	0	1	2	3 RD
6	Provision of credit facilities for	2	2	2	6	1 st
7	Encourage farmers to form cooperative groups	1	1	1	3	2 ND
TOTAL		21	19	22	66	

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

2.5 List of Prioritised District Development Issues under Economic Development

2.5.1 Revenue Mobilization

1. Identify other forms of revenue
2. Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax
3. Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff
4. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the District by updating Data Base Management System (DBMS)
5. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors

2.5.2 Industrial Development

1. Provision of Job opportunities for youth
2. Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers

2.5.3 Agricultural Development

1. Provision of storage facilities (improve post-harvest management)
2. Provision of adequate extension services to farmers

3. Provision of credit facilities for farmers
4. Rehabilitation of Market facilities
5. Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
6. Provision of improved seeds
7. Promotion of irrigation facilities

Table 2.4: Priority Setting for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

No	Activity Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local	Total	Rank
Water, Environment and Sanitation						
1	Construct new boreholes and maintain existing ones	2	2	2	6	1 st
2	Provision of toilet facilities	2	1	2	5	2 nd
3	Construct drains/gutters along roads and regular education on hygiene	2	0	2	4	3 rd
4	Provision of refuse containers	2	0	2	4	3 rd
Human Settlements and Housing						
1	Equip the Physical Planning Department	2	0	1	3	1 st
2	Prepare well-structured layout of all the communities in the District and regular site inspection of all settlements	1	1	0	2	2 nd
Urban Development						
1	Construction of Community Libraries and ICT Centers	2	0	2	4	3 rd
2	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	2	1	2	5	2 nd
3	Rehabilitation/Reshaping of roads	2	2	2	6	1 st
4	Provision of street bulbs and light poles	2	0	2	4	3 rd
TOTAL		18	6	17	41	

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

2.6 List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

2.6.1 Water, Environment and Sanitation

- ✓ Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones
- ✓ Provision of toilet facilities
- ✓ Construction of drains/gutters along roads and regular education on Hygiene
- ✓ Provision of refuse containers

2.6.2 Human Settlements and Housing

- ✓ Equip the Physical Planning Department
- ✓ Prepare well-structured layouts of all the communities in the District and regular site inspection of all settlements

2.6.3 Urban Development

- ✓ Rehabilitation/Reshaping of roads
- ✓ Extension of electricity to newly built up areas
- ✓ Construction of Community Libraries and ICT Centers
- ✓ Provision of street bulbs and light poles

Table 2.5: Priority Setting for Social Development

No	Activity Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local	Total	Rank
1	<u>Education</u> Construction of new classroom blocks and rehabilitation of dilapidated buildings	2	1	2	5	1 st
2	Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education	2	1	2	5	1 st
3	Motorbikes should be provided for circuit supervisors to facilitate supervision of schools and teachers	0	1	0	1	3 rd
4	Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education	1	2	0	3	2 nd

1	Health Upgrading of health centre to a Polyclinic	2	1	2	5	2 nd
2	Construction of well-equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compounds, health centres etc.	2	2	2	6	1 st
3	Provision of adequate residential accommodation for health workers.	1	0	2	3	3 rd
4	Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria	2	1	0	3	3 rd
5	Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.	2	0	0	2	4 th
1	Social Protection Regular funds to organise disability programmes and support all persons with disability.	2	0	2	4	1 ST
1	GENDER EQUALITY Train women to take up leadership roles and participate effectively.	2	1	1	4	1 ST
1	Disability and Development Support CDSW Dept to undertake	2	2	0	4	1 ST
2	Sensitize public on child welfare and other vulnerable groups	1	0	0	1	4 TH
3	Procure logistics for CDSW	2	0	0	2	3 RD
4	Provision of Goods and Services for	2	1	0	3	2 ND
TOTAL		25	13	13	51	102

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

2.7 List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Social Development

2.7.1 Education

- ✓ Construction of new classroom blocks and rehabilitation of dilapidated buildings
- ✓ Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- ✓ Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education
- ✓ Motorbikes should be provided for circuit supervisors to facilitate supervision of schools and teachers

2.7.2 Health

- ✓ Construction of well-equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compounds, health centres etc.
- ✓ Upgrading of health centre to a Polyclinic
- ✓ Provision of adequate residential accommodation for health workers.
- ✓ Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the

prevalence of Malaria

- ✓ Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.

2.7.3 Social Protection

- ✓ Regular funds to organise disability programmes and support all persons with disability

2.7.4 GENDER EQUALITY

- ✓ Train women to take up leadership roles and participate effectively

2.7.5 Disability and Development

- ✓ Support CDSW Dept to undertake activities
- ✓ Provision of Goods and Services for CDSW
- ✓ Procure logistics for CDSW
- ✓ Sensitize public on child welfare and other vulnerable groups

Table 2.6: Priority Setting for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

S/N	Activity	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local	Total	Rank
Development Issues						
1	<u>Local Government and Decentralization</u> Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document.	2	2	2	6	1 st
2	Rehabilitate Area Council office Building	2	2	2	6	1 st
3	Construct an Assembly Staff Quarters	1	1	2	4	2 nd
4	Construct an Assembly Office building	2	0	2	4	2 nd
<u>Public Policy Management</u>						
1	Procure computers and office equipment for the DA	0	0	2	2	3 RD
2	Effective/regular supervision and provision of office equipment to the Area Councils	2	0	0	2	3 RD
3	Encourage and support women to contest local and other leadership elections	1	0	0	1	4 th
4	Construct Police Stations/Posts	2	0	2	4	1 st
5	Provide residential accommodation for security services personnel	0	0	2	2	3 RD

6	Procure a Pick up vehicle	1	0	2	3	2 ND
TOTAL		8	0	12	20	

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

List of prioritized Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Issues

2.7.6 Local Government and Decentralization

- ✓ Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document.
- ✓ Rehabilitate Area Council office Building
- ✓ Construct an Assembly Staff Quarters
- ✓ Construct an Assembly Office

2.7.7 Public Policy Management

- ✓ Construct Police Stations/Posts
- ✓ Procure a Pick up vehicle
- ✓ Procure computers and office equipment for the DA
- ✓ Effective/regular supervision and provision of office equipment to the Area Councils
- ✓ Provide residential accommodation for security services personnel
- ✓ Encourage and support women to contest local and other leadership elections

Table 2.7: Priority setting for all the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

No.	Dimensions of Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor vulnerable (Cumulative)	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs (Cumulative)	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy (Cumulative)	Total	Rank
Economic Development						
1	Revenue	8	6	6	20	2 nd
2	Industrial Development	4	4	4	12	3 rd
3	Agricultural Development	11	11	12	34	1 st
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
1	Water, Environment and	8	3	8	19	1 st
2	Human Settlement and Housing	3	1	1	5	2 nd
3	Urban	8	3	8	19	1 st
Social Development						
1	Education	5	5	4	14	2 nd
2	Health	9	4	6	19	1 st
3	Social Protection	2	0	2	4	4 th

4	Gender Equality	2	1	1	4	4 th
5	Disability and Development	7	3	0	10	3 rd
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
1	Local Government and	7	5	8	20	1 st
2	Public Policy Management	6	0	8	14	2 nd

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

From the above table, the development dimensions are prioritised as follows:

- ✓ Economic Development
- ✓ Social Development

- ✓ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- ✓ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The implication of the above is that more resources both human and financial should be channelled into Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability in terms of priorities.

2.8 Prioritisation of Spatial Issues

The distribution of services and facilities will be based on the needs of the various communities. There will also be a conscious effort within the plan period to adopt implementation strategies which will address spatial imbalances in the distribution of development interventions. This should be done apparently to ensure holistic development of the District.

2.9 Prioritisation of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues

2.9.1 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS which is no longer a health but rather development issue has to be tackled head-long by the District Assembly through the implementation of the following activities:

- ✓ Embarking on public education and awareness campaigns on prevention and management of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- ✓ Carrying out prevention activities in the area of Mother-To-Child Transmission
- ✓ Supporting children or wards of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHAs) to pursue their education or learn trade
- ✓ Intensify Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) in order to reduce new infections.

2.9.2 Gender Equality

The District Assembly would promote a range of activities to advance gender equality in the DMTDP 2018-2021. Such activities would be that;

- ✓ Women would be given economic opportunities with the support from the DA
- ✓ Education on domestic violence against women
- ✓ Encourage and support women to contest in local and other leadership elections
- ✓ Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.

Other ways the District Assembly would consider in addressing gender equality are:

- ✓ Gender and adaptation to climate change

- ✓ Integrating Gender equality in the District Assembly's activities

2.9.3 Environmental Concern

The Assembly would put in place enforceable by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities include sand and stone winning, illegal chain-saw operations, farming along river banks and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

2.9.4 Climate Change Issues

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project, when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

2.9.5 Population Issues

Measures such as education on family planning would be embarked upon to reduce the rate population growth. Migration is also a component of population change. Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Berekum East and Sunyani 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 other areas into the District.

2.9.6 Emerging Sustainable Development Issues

Emerging issues such as destruction of farmlands and crops by cattle herdsmen in the District is a threat to peace and security. It is therefore envisaged that the District Security Committee (DISEC) in concert with security agencies and traditional authorities would devise strategies to curb the undesirable effects of activities of these herdsmen.

The strategic location of the District has increased demand for land for both residential and commercial activities. The high demand for land has actually increased the cost of land with its attendant problems such as litigation among traditional authorities, prospective developers and community members because of double and multiple sales of lands. These issues threaten peace and security of the District and further slow-down development.

2.10 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Assessing the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges is essential for development planning. Key development issues, priorities and the formulation of programmes of action are done on the basis of the existing potentials and opportunities. These are the ingredients that would facilitate the chances of success of these programmes.

2.10.1 Potentials of the District refers to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilised can enable it to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.

2.10.2 Opportunities are external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District.

2.10.3 Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.

2.10.4 Challenges may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort.

The POCC analysis under the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 dimensions is presented below. Through the analysis, the issues facing the District can be prioritized.

2.11 Application of Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis Tool to Problem Solving in the District

Table 2.8: POCC Analysis for Economic Development

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Revenue Mobilisation Low internally generated Funds	-DA has the authority to levy tax -Existence of sub-municipal structures to support revenue collection. - Existence of Finance and Administration Sub-Committee & -Revenue task force - Availability of Revenue unit	-Existence of legal instruments -Availability of Land Valuation Division for property revaluation	-Lack of enforcement of byelaws against tax evaders - Absence of revenue mobilization vehicle - High poverty level - Low public education on payment of taxes - A party of the public to participate in the fee fixing resolution exercise - Low motivation of revenue collectors	- Low level of economic activities - Citizens' unwillingness to pay tax/levy
<p>Conclusion: Revenue collectors with the support of the Area Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development. Even though a number of constraints exist, when revenue collectors are motivated, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue receipts in the District. The sub-district structures should be strengthened to help in collecting revenue at the local level. The inaccessible areas should be link to the major towns by means of feeder roads.</p>					
2.	Inadequate data on all Revenue Items	- Availability of sources of revenue (rates, fees, licences,) - Revenue task force - Availability of funds to purchase database management equipment - Availability of	- Existence of Consultancy Firms on Revenue	-Absence of revenue mobilization vehicle	Unwillingness of Rate payers to respond to questionnaires on revenue matters

		- Available database management equipment - Existence of Sub-District structures			
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Conclusion: Even though a number of constraints exist, when revenue task force is strengthened, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon, reliable revenue data created and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilised in the District.

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	<u>Industrial Development</u> Youth Unemployment	-Existence of Employment Opportunities	-Existence of Development Partners	-Lack of Skills training Centres -Inadequate Funds -Low literacy Rate	-Inadequate Funds -Lack of National Employment Policy
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation by all stakeholders. The constraints can be addressed through facilitation				Plementation. The challenges can be addressed through pooling of A.	
2.	No Skills Training Centres	-Availability of large labour force -Existence of Business Advisory Centre	Donor Partners	- Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centres	-Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers

Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	<u>Agricultural Development</u> Lack of Storage Facility	-Availability of local construction materials; -Availability of technical expertise on post-harvest storage and preservation.	-Government food security programme -Support from development partners	-Inadequate agricultural extension agents -Lack of skills in food preservation techniques. -Attitude of farmers in adopting improved technologies	-Untimely release of funds for the construction of silos -High cost of storage facilities
Conclusion: Availability of personnel from MoFA and t storage facilities ie local construction materials coupled with funds could be used as resources for the construction of					
2.	Inadequate Number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	-Existence of FBOs -Existence of District Agricultural Development Unit	Availability of land to set up Agric Institutions.	-Inadequate logistics -Unwillingness of extension agents to accept postings to rural areas.	-Inadequate supply of agriculture extension staff -Lack of scholarships for short term courses -High cost of Tertiary education
Conclusion: Since the district is agrarian in nature, enough and productivity. unds from the DACF should be directed in training of extension agents in order to promote production					
3	Limited access to credit facilities by farmers	-Existence of Farmers/FBOs -Existence of banking and non-banking financial institutions -Existence of DADU	-Support from DACF -Support from donors in agriculture production	-Ineffective functioning of FBOs -Lack of education on micro credit management -Lack of collateral security	-High interest rate -Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing and training the farmer groups. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions. Financial institutions as well as the GoG should organize training on acquiring financial support with moderate financial terms to improve upon production.					
4	Limited market and infrastructural back-up	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -Support from DA -Availability of Non-functional markets	-Support from DACF and other development partners	-Inability of the people to pay counterpart funds -Poor road networks -Absence of weekly markets in some communities	-Inadequate and untimely release of funds
Conclusion: The population of the district constitutes a potential market and when market facilities are provided and roads improved, the economy of the district would improve to reduce the poverty level of the people. Constraints can be addressed by mobilization and educating the people to pay their counterpart funding. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing enough financial resources.					

5	Over-dependence on rain fed agriculture	-Availability of surface water -Presence of water bodies that can be used for small irrigation schemes	-Technical assistance from the DADU and irrigation Development Authorities	-Lack of funds for irrigation development especially for vegetable cultivation -Seasonal nature of most rivers in the District	-Untimely release of support from external donors -Irregular rainfall pattern
Conclusion: With the availability of water bodies and assistance from the District Assembly and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, when irrigation facilities are developed, farmers are assured of water supply throughout the farming seasons. The challenges can be managed also through dialogue with					
6	Low adoption of improved technologies	-Existence of demonstration farms. -Availability of agricultural extension agents	-Availability of Improved seedlings	-High illiteracy level -Unwillingness to change but keep to traditions	-Inadequate support from financial agencies
Conclusion: Availability of Institutions on training programmes and seminars and the Agriculture Department through facilitation by personnel from CSIR and MOFA.					
7	Land degradation	• Availability of Security Task force to check on land degradation	• Government Policy on Land Degradation	• Inefficiency of the Traditional Authorities and Unit Committees to check on land degradation	• Poor implementation of policies
Conclusion: Enforcement of laws on environmental/land degradation should be adhered to in the locality in order to prevent depletion of the ozone					
8	Low Agricultural Production/Productivity	-Availability of fertile land -Availability of labour force -Existence of Agricultural Extension Agents	-Government Interventions e.g. Mass spraying, Planting for Food and Jobs and Investments	-Land tenure system -Subsistence method of farming -Poor attitude towards improved method of farming -High cost of labour and farming inputs	-Over dependence on rainfall -Over dependence on government to supply equipment/Inputs
Conclusion: Availability of fertile land, favourable weather, existence of AEAs and technical support from MOFA are means for improved yield. However, access to affordable technology and credit will help increase the yield of farmers in the District.					

Table 2.9: POCC Analysis for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

No.	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of DWST and CWSA -Good water table level -District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart fund towards capital cost -Presence of NGOs -Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan -Existence of WATSANs -Willingness of community members to contribute matching funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Willingness of Donors to be involved in the provision of potable water in the District -National Water and Sanitation Policy -KfW -Public private partnership in water delivery -Presence of Ghana Water Company Limited in the District -Ready assistance from NGOs outside the District. -GOG support in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor maintenance culture -Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pollution of water bodies in the District -Delay in the release of funds -High cost of maintenance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water delivery -Availability of water drilling firms -Availability of water technologists 		
<p>Conclusion: Willingness of the District Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the communities.</p>					
2.	Poor road conditions and road networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of road networks -Existence of District Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from GoG -Availability of Road Fund to maintain and improve feeder roads in the District -Existence of feeder roads department with competent Engineers -Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor maintenance culture -Inadequate equipment for road construction and maintenance -Lack of funding to undertake such capital intensive projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of road maintenance -Irregular release of funds from the Central Government

Conclusion: The production capacity of all sectors of the District economy will be improved if the roads are rehabilitated and maintained. This can be achieved by regular maintenance of the roads when funds are released regularly and on time.					
3	Inadequate sanitary facilities (toilet and refuse containers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of District Environmental Health Unit -Presence of Zoomlion -Presence of DWST -Availability of land -Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Sub-committee -Existence of District Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of external funds such as DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Failure of the public to pay reasonable user fees for refuse disposal and the public toilets -Improper management of public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Untimely release of Funds
Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges		exist, if the potentials and the opportunities are properly managed the			Problem can be resolved.
4	Limited access to electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contributions from beneficiary communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of national grid -Presence of Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCo) -Presence of NEDCo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of development schemes for settlements -Inability of some people to contribute towards Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Long delay in electricity extension -High cost of electricity extension
Conclusion: The constraints can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider and the preparation of development schemes for settlements.					
5	Poor Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP) -Existence of District Environmental Health Unit -Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws -Existence of Zoomlion -Existence of Environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy -Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures -Inadequate logistics to organise regular hygiene education -Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through and development partners.					

6	Inadequate Community Library and ICT Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of District Directorate of Education -Existence of District Works Department -Availability of electricity in most communities -Availability of IGF and DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on developing ICT Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of knowledge in ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of ICT infrastructure -Inadequate funds
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Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges exist, right training and orientation together with the potentials and opportunity that exist, construction of community libraries and ICT centres in the District is feasible.

7	Poor settlement layout or planning schemes and uncontrolled development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Traditional authorities as custodians of lands -Existence of Physical Planning Department -DA support -Existence of Statutory Planning Committee -Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Survey Department and Existence of Lands Commission -Support from development partners -Availability of Building Regulations and laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of layouts in some communities -Disputes and litigation over land ownership -Cost of preparing a town layout map -Poor house numbering and identification system. -Inadequate logistics for regular site inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cumbersome land acquisition procedures
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Conclusion: The poor settlement layouts can be managed through the preparation of layouts and collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and Traditional Authorities. Potentials and Opportunities exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and preparation of layouts.

Table 2.10: POCC Analysis for Social Development

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate health infrastructure/ facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -Existence of District Directorate of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from MoH and GHS -Availability of DACF -Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor road network -Low local revenue base -Inadequate health personnel and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds

Conclusion: Adequate and timely release of funds from the Central Government and support from development partners as well as communal support, adequate health facilities will be provided.

2.	No/ Absence of a Polyclinic	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -Existence of District Directorate of Health - District Assembly support -Existence of Health Centres for upgrading	-Support from MoH and GHS -Availability of DACF -Support from development partners	-Poor road network -Low IGF -Inadequate health personnel and logistics	-Lack of funds as hospital construction/ upgrading requires huge capital investments.
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Conclusion: Improvement in health facilities, increase in staff and provision of equipment for health delivery would help improve access to health services. The District's proximity to Sunyani offer it an advantage as some doctors would be prepared to work in the District.

3.	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure/ Dilapidated classroom blocks and Inadequate furniture at all levels of education	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -Existence of District Directorate of Education -Presence of Parent- Teacher Associations and School Management Committees. -Support from DA	-GETFUND -Availability of DACF and DDF	-Low local revenue base -Poor maintenance culture	-Inadequate and untimely released of funds
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Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as address the infrastructural challenges facing the provide and improve adequate classrooms.

GETFund, DDF etc together with adequate and timely release of educational sector. Existing potentials and opportunities provide the

DACF would help Assembly with resources

5.	Lack of residential accommodation for teachers and office staff	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -Support from DA	-Availability of DACF and GETFund	-Low IGF revenue	-Inadequate Funds
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Conclusion: The adequacy of funds would help address the challenges of residential accommodation for teachers and staff.

6.	Inadequate funds to organize disability programmes and provide support to persons with disability	-Existence of Department of Social Welfare/Community Development -Support from DA	-Existence of Government policy to set aside 5% of DACF to support physically challenged -Existence of NGOs that support physically challenged persons	-Low level of IGF to support persons with disability	-Inadequate funds and untimely released of funds
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Conclusion: The availability and timely released of DACF would help organise programmes and support persons with disability.

7.	Inadequate residential accommodation for health workers	-Availability of land and labour Existence of Works Depts -Support from DA	-Availability of DACF	-Low IGF revenue	-Inadequate Funds
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Conclusion: The adequacy of funds would help address the challenges of residential accommodation for the health personnel.

8.	Prevalence of Malaria Cases	• Presence of Community Based Organizations to assist in sensitizing the people on malaria preventive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Roll Back Malaria Programme • Availability of insecticide treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper drains/ Poor environmental sanitation • Unkempt refuse dump sites • Indiscriminate refuse disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely released of funds for the organization of an anti-malaria
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		-Availability of community based health workers -Presence of Unit Committees to organise regular communal labour -District Assembly support for malaria prevention	bed nets -Presence of the media such as television and radio stations to help in the education on prevention of malaria. -Availability of malaria drugs in the clinic		Campaign.
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Conclusion: The incidence of malaria could be drastically reduced if there is regular environmental cleanliness and education of the people on prevention and control measures. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the successful implementation of the programme.

9.	Female drop out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of Girl Child Unit of the District Directorate of Education -Support from the District Assembly -Presence of School Management Committees -Existence of sponsorship for brilliant but needy students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy on Free Compulsory Basic Education & Free Senior High School education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of Bye-Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of policy on sanctions against female drop outs
Conclusion: Potentials		and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by the District Assembly. The challenges can be managed by key stakeholder's in education through dialogue.			
10.	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of health institutions and trained staff to handle HIV cases -Existence of CBOs and NGOs to support and create awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Ghana AIDS Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High risk sexual behaviour -Stigma and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular flow of funds from Ghana AIDS Commission
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on HIV/AIDS cases --Existence of District AIDS Committee 			
Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDS/STDs transmission. The constraints can be addressed through sustained information, communication and education whereas the challenges can be managed through seeking support from other development partners.					

Table 2.11: POCC Analysis for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate police stations/posts personnel	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -District Assembly support	-Support from MOI and GPS -Availability of DACF	-Inadequate police personnel and logistics	-Inadequate funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the es ties and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the es ties and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the es ties		and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the es ties and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the es ties and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the es ties			
2.	Poor State of the old District Assembly Office block	-Existence o District Works Department -District Assembly support	-Support from GoG -Availability of DACF	-Low internally generated funds	-Inadequate and untimely release of Funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time for work to be done		and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time for work to be done			
4.	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for the DA staff	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -Availability of IGF	-Support from Central Government -Availability of DACF	-Low internally generated funds	- Inadequate and untimely released of Funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time so as to help provide and		and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time so as to help provide and			
5.	Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA	-Availability of IGF -Existence of District Procurement Unit	-Availability of DACF -Support from MLGRD -Support from development partners	-Low internally generated funds -No permanent office for the DA's Procurement Unit	-Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.		and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.			

6.	Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of Area Councils -Existence of Assembly Members and Unit Committees -Availability of office accommodation for the Area Councils -Availability of qualified staff at the DA and national service personnel• -Existence of District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy on decentralisation -Existence of a Legislative Instrument backing the establishment of the sub-district structures (Act 936 and LI 1589) -Support from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds and logistics -Low morale of the staff of the Area Councils -Low internally generated funds by Area Councils -Lack of interest to work by some Area Councils staff due to non-payment of salaries -Poor co-ordination between the DA and the Area Councils/Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support from Central Government -Non-payment of salaries of staff of the Area Councils
<p>Conclusion: With the available logistics and willingness of the government to build the capacity of local governance the Area Councils will be made effective. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed through effective collaboration and dialogue with the Area Councils after some revenue items have been ceded to them. Challenges can be overcome through continued dialogue together with other districts with the MLGRD on the payment of salaries of staff of the Area Councils.</p>					
7.	-Lack of residential accommodation for security services personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land and labour -Existence of District Works Department -Support from the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Central Government -Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low internally generated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate Funds
<p>Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.</p>					
8.	Low participation of women in local decision making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Gender Desk in the Assembly -Support from NGOs eg. Redemption Care -Existence of Department of Community Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Development Partners -Support from Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Traditional power relationship skewed in favour of men -Low interest of women in decision making process -Low level of education among women -Low income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support from central government and Development Partners
<p>Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities are there to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through dialogue, education and lobbying the development partners.</p>					

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

2.12 CONCLUSION FROM POCC ANALYSIS

Berekum West District is endowed with a lot of potentials. These include forest resources, fertile agricultural lands and favourable climatic conditions. Skilled and unskilled labour is also available in the District with fairly stable/peaceful environment. There are however constraints of limited public access to social infrastructure and services like potable water, quality health care, better education, good road network, access of electricity supply, toilet facilities and many more. These are compounded by low local revenue mobilization capacity of the District Assembly and inadequate and untimely released of the DACF and other funds.

There is therefore the need to overcome these constraints by constantly developing the human resource of the District and improving agriculture activities since it is the major economic activities in the District. The main challenges confronting the District's developmental agenda is inadequate funding and untimely release of the DACF and the DDF.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

Development Planning involves the solution to local problems to help improve the welfare of the people at the local level. However, goals are formulated based on prioritized needs and aspirations of the District.

Prior to this chapter, Berekum West District development problems were identified by the inhabitants through data collection. This was done in order to know the problems the people really face and to engage them in their own development. Out of these problems their needs were identified. In an attempt to satisfy the District needs, there is the need to set goals which would facilitate the drive towards the achievement of the desired state.

The Agenda for Jobs is the national document that spells out the government's focus in its quest to move the country forward. This is reflected in four (4) out of five (5) dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs Policy document.

The development plan seeks to reduce poverty and improve upon the standard of living of people. In order to solve the various problems in the District, a goal, objectives and strategies have been set under the five dimensions.

3.2 District Development Focus

The development focus of the Berekum West District Assembly within the Agenda for Jobs during the plan period (2018-2021) would be the provision of basic services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the District.

3.3 Overall District Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or expectations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organisation or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the District would move into a better state than it is now.

The Overall Development Goal of the Berekum West District Assembly is to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, services, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well-being of the people.

3.4 Goal setting under each of the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

The goal setting process for the District started with inputs from Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Area Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Community leaders and people investigating and prioritizing problems in their respective areas. These prioritized needs were collated and framed into goals. The following sections list the specific sub-goals of the District under each of the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021):

Table 3.1: District Goals under each Dimension of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

AGENDA FOR JOBS DIMENSION	DISTRICT GOALS
Economic Development	<p>-To strengthen the District Assembly’s fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure.</p> <p>-To create the enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for productive employment through local industrialisation.</p> <p>-To ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management</p>
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>-To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development</p>
Social Development	<p>-To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation.</p> <p>-To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded</p>
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<p>-To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the District</p>

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

3.5 Development Projections for 2018 -2021

In development planning, population and other variables play very important roles. This is because planning is meant to improve the well-being of beneficiaries and is sourced from them.

3.6 District Population Projections from 2018-2021

The Districts’s population has therefore been projected over the plan period so that accurate provision could be made in respect of economic and social services for the benefit of the entire population.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census report puts the District’s population at 50,749. The current population growth rate of the district is 2.5%.

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for males and females in the District is calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 1.7% for males and 2.6% for females would be held constant throughout the plan period (2018-2021).

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula as is indicated below:

$$P1 = P0 (1+r)^t$$

Where,

P1 is the population for planned year (future)

P0 is the present (base) population 1 = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the

future r = Rate of growth

Table 3.2: The District's' Population Projections for 2018-2021

Year	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
2010 (Baseline)	23,423	27,326	50,749
2018	36,801	42,855	79,656
2019	37,699	43,950	81,649
2020	38,669	45,020	83,689
2021	39,640	46,141	85,781

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

3.7 Labour Force

The active labour force of the District stands at 40,443 of the total population. The District's potential labour force for the plan period is briefly presented below:

Table 3.3: Projected Labour Force for 2018-2021 for Berekum West District

Year	Population	Labour force
2010 (Baseline)	50,749	40,443
2018	79,656	
2019	81,649	
2020	83,689	
2021	85,781	

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

3.8 Service Projections

There is strong correlation between population growth and demand for basic social services and amenities. For development planning to be an effective tool in addressing problems, future demand for social services and amenities should be determined and proper strategies developed to achieve these demands. The table below shows the existing social services, acceptable National Standards and the future requirements for the District.

Table 3.4: Key Essential Services in the District and Future Projections

Sector		Existing No. of Services (2017)	Acceptable National	Back Log	Remarks
Banks :Private/Rural		3	-		The local population is not well serve by Banking services and additional
Rural		5			
Agricultural Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio		1:6,735	1:500	137	Additional AEAs should be recruited
Electricity		93.6%	100	6.4%	Efforts should be made for 100% access to electricity
Education	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	SHS 22:1	25:1	-	We need to encourage enrolment and retention
		JHS 13:1	25:1	-	
		Primary	35:1	-	
		KG. 27:1	25:1	-	
Primary JHS	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	SHS 52:1	25:1	-	Additional educational infrastructure needed
		JHS 44:1	25:1	-	
		Primary	35:1	-	
		57:1			
Enrolment		JHS. 87.5	100%	13.5	Strategies should be developed to increase enrolment in both basic and second cycle schools.
		Primary	100%	5.4%	
		94.6%			
Health	Doctor-patient Ratio.	1:6,828	-		More health personnel should be trained and posted to the District as well as a qualified physician and doctor
		Nurses-patient ratio	1:688	-	
Water	Borehole facilities	68	300 people to 1 borehole	343	Additional boreholes needs to be provided with some of the
Sanitation	Toilet facilities	62.9%	100%	38.1%	Additional toilet facilities should be provided.

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

3.9 Relevant Policy Objectives and Strategies Adopted from the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

Apart from the goals, objectives are also formulated, whose realization should lead to the achievement of the goals. Objectives however, can be defined as short term aims which when realized can lead to the achievement of the goals. The objectives by definition are specific in nature, measurable, achievable, and realistic and time bound (SMART). In order to realize the objectives, certain strategies must be identified and pursued in line with the objectives and the needs of the sector. Strategies can be said to be steps, procedures or methods to be followed to achieve said goals or objectives.

This aspect of the report throws light on the adopted relevant policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 in relation to the Districts output targets.

Table 3.5 Linking District Development Issues/Objectives with Adopted Relevant National Policy Objectives and Strategies of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions

Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)	District Issues	District Output Targets	Adopted Relevant National Policy Objectives	Adopted Relevant National Strategies
Economic Development	Low Internally Generated Funds Inadequate data on all revenue items	To increase IGF from 50.81% to 100% by the end of 2021 To compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the District by the end of 2018	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)
	Youth Unemployment	To promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth by the end of 2021	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7) Strengthen the links between education and the labour market (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6) Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b) Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Develop and implement additional

				initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)
	Lack of skills training centres and personnels	To provide skills training centres by the end of 2021	Ensure improved skills development for industry	<p>Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>Develop in collaboration with trade unions a database of trained apprentices and artisans, and establish a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale (SDG Target 9.c)</p>
	Limited access to credit for SMEs	To promote the growth and expansion of SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)</p> <p>Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)</p> <p>Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan</p>

				(NEIP) to support start-ups and early-stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6)
	Limited access to credit for SMEs	To promote Small and Medium Enterprises through Local Economic Development by end of 2021	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<p>Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early-stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6)</p> <p>Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country (SDG Target 8.6)</p> <p>Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)</p> <p>Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>

	<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p>	<p>To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers to increase yields of maize, cassava and yam by 30% and plantain by 15% by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</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 (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2) Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)</p>
	<p>Low Agriculture Production/Productivity Limited application of science and technology</p>	<p>To improve crop yield production through the application of science and technology by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p>	<p>Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) Improve the effectiveness of Research. Strengthen research programmes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), as well as of the agricultural and related sciences departments of public universities and other institutions (SDG Target 2.a) Develop local fertiliser industry based on gas and petroleum resources to improve agricultural yield and save foreign exchange (SDG Target 2.3)</p>

	<p>Inadequate seed and planting materials</p>	<p>To enhance the distribution and improvement of quality seed and planting materials to help improve productivity by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 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 (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)</p>
	<p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Low quality genetic material of livestock species Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce Inadequate and poor quality data Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems</p>	<p>Improve livestock technology to increase production of local poultry by 20% and small ruminants and pigs by 25% by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<p>Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10) Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption (SDG Target 2.a) Facilitate the establishment of Livestock Development Centres in the three agro-climatic zones in collaboration with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats (SDG Target 2.4) Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a) Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1) Finalise the Veterinary Services and</p>

				<p>Animal Production Bill and amend the Veteia Sugeos La of (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Enact legislation to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, meat inspection and dumping of poultry (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)</p>
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	<p>Weak extension services delivery Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers) High cost of aquaculture inputs</p>	<p>To enhance the adoption of improved aquaculture fisheries and technologies by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture</p>	<p>Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b) Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a) Implement Fisheries Nucleus Outgrower Scheme (SDG Target 14.b) Develop aquaculture parks and promote construction of culturing facilities (hatcheries, laboratories and fish feed mills) to reduce postharvest losses (SDG Target 12.3) Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture (SDG Target 14.4) Implement appropriate bio-security measures at all aquaculture establishments (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2)</p>
	<p>Over-exploitation of fisheries resources Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management</p>		<p>Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources</p>	<p>Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.c) Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment (SDG Target 14.4) Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4) Transform the fisheries sub-sector and industry through science, research, technology and innovation (SDG Target 9.5) Provide economic incentives, including financing, to stimulate private sector</p>

				investment (SDG Targets 14.7, 14.b)
	<p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices</p> <p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p>	<p>To reduce post-harvest losses among maize, plantain and cassava by 25%, 30% and 40% respectively by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Improve postharvest management</p>	<p>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p> <p>Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)</p> <p>Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)</p> <p>Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</p>

	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	To construct/rehabilitate Jinijini Market by the end of 2021.	Improve postharvest management	Implement commodity trading centers i.e. modern farmers markets across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing (SDG Target 2.c) Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities (SDG Targets 2.b, 17.10, 17.12). Reorganise the National Food Buffer Stock Agency to be more efficient and market oriented to give incentives for private sector participation (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.17)
	Inadequate number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs)	To increase the number of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) from 11 to 30 and intensify the effectiveness of their services by the end of 2021.	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) Strengthen research programmes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), as well as of the agricultural and related sciences departments of public universities and other institutions (SDG Target 2.a)
	Low proportion of irrigated agriculture Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture	To promote the use of technology in irrigation facilities and minimize the over dependence on rain-fed agriculture by 2021	Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3) Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17) Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2)

				<p>Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2)</p> <p>Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation (SDG Target 7.2)</p> <p>Advocate for differential energy pricing for irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)</p> <p>Secure land title for designated irrigation sites (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Develop policies and legal regime, and appropriate tenure arrangements for irrigation facilities (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information</p>
	<p>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth coupled with the high cost of farming inputs and limited access to credit facilities to venture into agriculture</p>	<p>To promote co-operative group formation and attract more youth into agriculture by 2021</p>	<p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p>	<p>Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <p>Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <p>Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)</p>

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>Cumbersome land acquisition process Protracted land disputes Outdated land policy Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p>		Develop efficient land administration and management system	Review existing laws on land and consolidate them (SDG Target 16.b) Fully decentralise Lands Commission and digitise its operations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Ensure high standard of land data security (SDG Target 17.18) Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach (SDG Target 12.2) Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b) 8 Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)
	<p>Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Land degradation due to the indiscriminate use of weedicides Inappropriate farming practices High incidence of wildfire</p>	To reduce land degradation and protect the natural environment	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7) Promote training, research-based and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management(SDG Targets 14.a, 15.2, 15.9)

				<p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>Promote and develop financing mechanisms for forest value chain management (SDG Targets 2.a, 17.17)</p> <p>Enact and enforce Legislative Instrument on tree tenure (SDG Targets 15.2, 16.6)</p> <p>Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking (SDG Targets 15.7, 15.c, 16.6)</p> <p>Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs). (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)</p> <p>Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)</p>
	<p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p>	<p>To provide 30 No. boreholes for adequate, safe and affordable water for all by the end of 2021</p> <p>To provide 1 No. Small Town Water System by the end of 2021.</p>	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Reduce system and commercial losses (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b)</p> <p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)</p> <p>Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)</p>

	<p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells Inadequate financing of water sector institutions High dependency on development partners for urban water support High unaccounted-for water</p>		<p>Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1) Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating decentralised systems in the water sectors (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14) Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1) Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a) Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b)</p>
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	<p>Inadequate sanitary/ toilet facilities Poor sanitation and waste management Inadequate Refuse Containers Poor hygiene practices Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralised system in sanitation sector Low level of investment in sanitation sector Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p>	<p>To provide 5No. 14-Seater aqua privy toilets by the end of 2021</p> <p>To engineer 1No. final land site for refuse disposal by the end of 2021</p> <p>To provide 20No. refuse containers by the end of 2021</p> <p>To be able to enforce the public health Laws by 2021</p> <p>To be able to sensitize the general public on proper sanitation practices</p> <p>To minimize the rate of transmission of sanitation related diseases by 2021</p>	<p>Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)</p> <p>Establish National Sanitation Fund (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p> <p>Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p> <p>Enforce national laws and regulations on importation of hazardous and other waste in line with Basel Convention (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p>
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	<p>Poor road condition and road networks Rapid deterioration of roads Inadequate investment in road transport Infrastructure provision and maintenance</p>	<p>To construct, rehabilitate, spot improve and reshape all feeder/urban roads in the District by the end of 2021</p> <p>To repair 1No. Tipper Truck by the end of 2018</p> <p>To facilitate the rehabilitation of number of assorted roads by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p>	<p>Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) Develop a more extensive public transport system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas (SDG Target 11.2) Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</p>
	<p>Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p>	<p>To prepare structured layouts for all communities without layouts by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Support research and development in</p>

				urban and regional planning (SDG Target 11.a)
	<p>Absence of Community Libraries and ICT centres to train the youth in ICT skills</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p>	<p>To accelerate the provision of 2 No. community libraries and ICT centres by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Enhance application of ICT in national development</p>	<p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)</p> <p>Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Increase citizens access to data platforms (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18)</p> <p>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>Develop and maintain online database for all categories of properties and provide secure data access (SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties (SDG Target 16.10)</p>
	<p>Limited access to electricity.</p> <p>Inadequate street bulbs and light poles</p> <p>High cost of electricity generation</p> <p>Unreliable power supply</p>	<p>To support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas by the end of 2021</p> <p>To provide 400No. Street bulbs and 200No. light poles by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs of Ghanaians and for export.</p>	<p>Achieve cost recovery for electricity services (SDG Target 7.1)</p> <p>Promote the use of solar energy for all government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a)</p> <p>Promote net metering technology to encourage end-users to invest in</p>

				renewables (SDG Target 7.a) Facilitate participation of independent power producers (IPPs) and other private sector institutions in the generation and distribution of power (SDG Target 17.17)
	Inefficiencies in the management of utilities High transmission and distribution losses Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities		Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a, 7.b) Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b) Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)
	Inadequate financial resources for operational activities Inefficient revenue collections system		Improve financial capacity and sustainability of utility companies	Institute mechanism to ensure that all new capacities are acquired through open and competitive tender process (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) Strengthen the role of power sector regulatory agencies in the generation, transmission and distribution of power (SDG Target 16.6) Implement an energy sector financial restructuring and recovery plan, incorporating, a liquidity management mechanism (Cash Waterfall Mechanism) (SDG Target 7.a)
	Poor attitudes towards energy utilization Inadequate financing for energy conservation and		Ensure efficient utilisation of energy	Promote demand side management to reduce significantly the operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution, and the inefficient use of

	<p>efficiency projects</p> <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>Use of inefficient, old and obsolete equipment</p> <p>Low adoption of energy efficiency technology</p>			<p>electricity by households and industry and thus conserve energy (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a)</p> <p>Develop differential pricing regime and incentives for energy conservation (SDG Targets 7.1, 7.3)</p> <p>Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a)</p> <p>Implement energy use efficiency policy and programmes (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a, 17.14)</p>
Social Development	<p>Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate educational infrastructure.</p>	<p>To construct 8No. 2-Unit, 6 No. 6-Unit and 10No. 3-Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for pre-schools, primary and JHS respectively by the end of 2021.</p> <p>To rehabilitate classroom blocks in dilapidated conditions by the end of 2021</p> <p>To increase the level of girl child education by 28% annually by the end of 2021.</p> <p>To provide scholarship schemes to 80 needy but brilliant students by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</p>

	Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers.	To provide 4No.quarters for teachers by end of 2021	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics High rate of Teen motherhood in the District encourages female school drop outs	To increase the female enrolment rate in the schools	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)
	Teacher absenteeism leading to low levels of commitment	To help increase the teacher pupil ratio in enhancing commitment	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Restructure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking (SDG Target 4.7) Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation (SDG Target 4.c)
	Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the District.	To supply 1000No. Mono/dual desks and textbooks for all levels of education by the end of 2021.	Strengthen school Management Systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)
	No motorbikes for circuit supervisors	To facilitate provision of motorbikes to circuit supervisors	Strengthen school Management Systems	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)

	<p>Health Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</p> <p>Limited access to health facilities</p> <p>Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel</p>	<p>To provide 4No semi-detached nurses quarters by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</p>
	<p>Inadequate Health equipment and logistics.</p>	<p>To provide adequate health equipment and logistics by the end of 2019.</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p>
	<p>High prevalence of Malaria cases</p>	<p>To reduce the incidence of malaria cases from 21% to 10% by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p>

	<p>High prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases/ High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p>	<p>To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases by 45% by the end of 2021</p>	<p>Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</p>
	<p>High prevalence of Malnutrition cases Prevalence of hunger in certain areas Household food insecurity Inadequate efforts to manage food maintenance system</p>	<p>To improve malnutrition status especially among children, older people and pregnant women</p>	<p>Ensure food and Nutrition Security (FNS)</p>	<p>Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) 3.1.2 Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) 3.1.3 Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d) 3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) 3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) 3.1.6 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2) 3.1.7 Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG</p>

				Targets 2.1, 2.2)
	<p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</p> <p>Lack of sustainable funding</p>	<p>To create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded.</p>	<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<p>Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)</p> <p>Enact national social protection law which establishes a social protection floor (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 10</p> <p>Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)</p> <p>Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all 10 regions</p> <p>Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all 10 regions</p> <p>Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all 10 regions (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.8)</p>

				<p>Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)</p> <p>Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</p> <p>Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>Sustain fisher folk input support schemes (e.g. premix fuel, outboard motors, provision of prescribed gear, hooks etc.) (SDG Targets 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6)</p> <p>Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangements for the national social protection scheme (SDG Target 10.4)</p> <p>Establish well-resourced shelters for abused persons (SDG Target 11.1)</p> <p>Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system (SDG Target 5.4)</p> <p>Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>
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GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Ineffective functioning of sub-District structures	To enhance effective operations of all the sub-district structures by the end of 2018.	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	To help improve/increase the level of coordination between budgeting and planning and increase and improve upon the capacity level in spatial planning by 2021	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Lack of residential accommodation for security services personnel	To establish 2 No. Police Stations/Posts by the end of 2021 To provide 2No. 4-Unit residential accommodation for the security services personnel by the end of 2021	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
	Inadequate personnel Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	To increase the police citizen ratio and help enhance the relations between the citizens and law enforcement agencies	Enhance security service delivery	Promote competitive remuneration to enable the security services to attract the best personnel (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Ensure efficiency and transparency in recruitment processes of the security services (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG

				Targets 16.6, 16.a)
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Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

4.1 Introduction

Having identified the District goals, objectives and strategies, it becomes necessary to outline the development programmes emanating from the goals, objectives and strategies. This chapter deals with a Project Planning Matrix (Logical Framework) and the Programme of Action (PoA). A Logical Framework is constructed with a narrative summary which gives the goals under each of the Goals of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).

The Project Planning Matrix is a planning tool which presents a summary of the main features of the project. It provides a major framework for monitoring and evaluation of the project. The matrix presents the summary of all the features of the projects and activities in the Programmes of Action including hierarchy of objectives, indicators and assumptions for the successful implementation of the plan. The objectives, outputs and activities are also outlined. Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) are set for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation. Means of Verification (MoV) and important assumptions are made to guide the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs Dimensions (2018-2021).

4.2 Formulation of Development Programmes

This section deals with the development programmes and projects of Berekum West District under the perspective of a Logical Framework. It covers all the various themes under a goal, objectives, outputs and activities required to increase the level of development.

Table 4.1: Logical Framework

No	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
	<p>Overall District Goal</p> <p>-To implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities.</p>	<p>-Physical and Socio-economic facilities and services improved in the District</p>	<p>-Socio-economic surveys/reports</p> <p>-Focal group discussions</p> <p>-Interviews</p>	<p>DACF, DDF are released on time.</p> <p>-Various NGOs are committed to implementing their programmes in the District</p>
Logical Framework for Economic Development Dimension				
	<p>District Revenue Mobilisation Goal</p> <p>-To strengthen the District Assembly's fiscal capacity and improved mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure</p>	<p>-increase in IGF by setting revenue targets for the revenue collectors</p> <p>-RIAP prepared and being implemented</p>	<p>-Annual Financial Reports</p>	<p>-Tax evasion and avoidance would be minimal</p> <p>-Commitment of revenue collectors</p>
1.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <p>-To increase IGF from 50% to 100% by the end of 2021</p>	<p>-Existence of revenue database</p> <p>-RIAP prepared and implemented</p>	<p>-Annual Financial Reports</p> <p>-Fee Fixing Resolutions</p> <p>-Trial Balances</p> <p>-Bank Statements</p>	<p>-Tax evasion and avoidance would be minimal</p>
	<p>Output/Results</p> <p>-Internally Generated Fund improved</p>	<p>-Total amount of revenue collected</p> <p>-Revenue leakages blocked</p>	<p>-Income and Expenditure Accounts</p>	<p>-Commitment by revenue collectors</p>
	<p>Activities</p> <p>-Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.</p> <p>-Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.</p>	<p>-Number of Revenue Staff motivated</p> <p>-Number of revenue collectors trained in revenue mobilisation techniques.</p>	<p>-Training Reports and Attendance Lists</p> <p>-District Assembly</p> <p>-Nominal Roll</p> <p>-Data Bank</p>	<p>-Adequate funds would be available and released on time</p> <p>-Ability to identify potential revenues sources</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the District by creating a Data-Based Management System(DBMS) -Identify other forms of revenue sources. -Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue Database created -Number of new revenue sources identified. -Number of skills training, education and sensitization programmes organised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue and DPCU quarterly reports -Socio-economic reports -Revenue mobilisation campaign reports. 	
	<p>District Industrial Development Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To create an enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for local economic development and creation of job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of opportunities created for the development of local private sector organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Annual & Quarterly Progress Reports -Field Inspections & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate funds would be made available and released on time -Willingness of local Private Sector to team up with the District Assembly
1.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <p>To promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth by the end of 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of DSEs operators trained in business development and financial management skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from BAC -Interviews -Attendance List 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of DSEs operators to pay for cost of training
	<p>Output/Results</p> <p>Skills training in employable skills provided</p>	<p>Number of people provided with skill training and employable skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from BAC -Field Inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commitment by the DA -Funds would be available and released on time.
	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide skills training for the unemployed youth in cassava processing, soap making, oil palm processing, baking etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People provided with skill training and employable skills -Kinds of support provided. Number of youth in agric. Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DA report -YEA reports -BAC reports -DPCU Progressreports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment by the DA -Funds would be available and released on time

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities -Support youth in Block Agriculture programme in the District -Train MSMs operators in business development and financial management -Provide socio-economic data on unemployed youth, labour force, markets, economic activities -Support the registration of DSEs -Support DSEs to access Micro-finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of entrepreneurs trained -Reliable socio-economic data provided -Number of DSEs registered -Number of DSEs assisted to access credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Records from micro-finance institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effectiveness of stakeholder collaboration
	<p>District Agricultural Development Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage increased in crop production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DADU annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and released on time -Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
1.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers to increase yields of maize, cassava and yam by 30% and cowpea by 15% by the end of 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increased in maize, cassava and plantain production by 30% and cocoyam by 15% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DADU reports. -Field monitoring survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
	<p>Output/Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -2,000 Farmers adopt improved farming technologies increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of farmers adopted improved agricultural technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports -DADU reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> armers ready to accept improved farming technologies

	Activities -Organise farmers fora each in three operational zones to disseminate improved farming technologies -Conduct training for AEAs on improved technologies -Improved field demonstration plots in various operational areas -Organise capacity building for FBOs	- Number of farmers knowledge updated on improved farming technologies -Number of AEAs trained on improved technologies -Demonstration farms established -Number of FBOs trained	-Monitoring reports -Field Inspection	- Funds would be Available and released on time. -Availability of logistics -Commitment of extension agents
3.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance the adoption of improved aquaculture practices by the end of 2021	-Number of aqua culture farmers adopting improved practices	-DADU Reports	-Private investors interested in Aqua culture -Availability of Land -Availability of Loan facilities -Availability of funds -Support from Ministry of Fisheries
	Output/Results -Number of fish ponds increased	-Number of fish ponds at the end of 2021	-DADU reports	Availability of funds and land
	Activities -Organise fish farmers to form FBOs -Organise training for fish farmers in fish pond management and breeding of stock	-Number of associations formed -Number of beneficiaries of the training programme	-DADU annual reports -DA financial reports.	Willingness of farmers to form associations
4.	Purpose/Targets -To reduce post-harvest loss among the maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by the end of 2021	-Post-harvest loss reduced by 25%, 40% and 50% for maize, plantain and cassava respectively	-DADU Reports -Field Inspection	-Demand for agricultural produce will increase. -Warehouses / storage facilities and processing equipment increased

	Output/Results Post-harvest losses of all crops reduced	-Percentage reduction in post-harvest losses of all crops	-DADU Reports	-Demand for agricultural produce will increase. -Warehouses / storage facilities and processing equipment increased
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	Activities -Train farmers on post-harvest loss management. - Create Awareness on the effect of post-harvest losses on production and processing for farmers	-Number of farmers trained	-DADU training reports -DA annual financial reports.	-Funds would be available and release on time.
5.	Purpose/Targets -To improve marketing facilities by constructing/rehabilitating Jinijini market by the end of 2021.	-No. of markets constructed/rehabilitated	-DA quarterly and annual progress reports. -Monitoring reports	-Willingness of sellers to relocate -Funds would be available and release on time.
	Output/Results -Markets constructed/rehabilitated.	-No. of markets constructed/rehabilitated.	-DA quarterly and annual progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meeting minutes Revenue database.	-Willingness of sellers to relocate -Funds would be available and release on time.
	Activities -Rehabilitate Jinijini Market	-The state/level of the markets.	-DA quarterly and annual progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meeting minutes.	-Willingness of traders to relocate to pave way for the undertaking of the rehabilitation/construction works

6.	Purpose/Targets -To increase the number of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) from 8 to 20 and intensify the effectiveness of their services By the end of 2021	-Number of agricultural extension agents posted to the Municipality	-DADU reports -DA progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time.
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	Output/Results -Increase numerical strength of AEAs from 8 to 20 and their services intensified.	- Number of Agricultural Extension Agents posted to the DADU	-DADU annual reports -DA annual progress reports.	-Willingness of people to be trained as AEAs and accept postings to rural areas
	Activities -Facilitate posting of AEAs the District -Create more operational areas for extension services. -Monitor and evaluate the services provided by AEAs	-Number of AEAs posted to the MA -Number of new extension zones created. -Number of monitoring and evaluation exercises conducted at a specific time.	-DADU Nominal roll -DADU monitoring reports -DADU quarterly and annual reports	-Funds would be available and release on time.
7.	Purpose/Targets -To promote the use of irrigation facilities	-Number of farmers using Irrigation facilities	- DADU quarterly and annual reports	-Funds would be available and release on time.
	Output/Results -Small Irrigation Schemes constructed	-Number of Small Irrigation Schemes constructed	-Field Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time.
	Activities -Construct small irrigation schemes	-Number of small Irrigation Schemes constructed	-Field Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time.
8.	Purpose/Targets -To reduce land degradation	-Percentage reduction in land degradation	-Field Inspections	-Communities are willing to co-operate

	Output/Results -Reduction on land degradation	-Percentage reduction inland degradation	-Field Inspections	-Communities are willing to co-operate
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	Activities -Form monitoring Task Force -Organize education campaigns on effects of land degradation	-Number of people prosecuted -Number of people educated	-Police and Court records -Forestry Commission records	• Communities are willing to co-operate
Logical Framework for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
	District Goal -To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development	-Number of production infrastructure and services provided	-DA monitoring reports -DA annual and quarterly progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
1.	Purpose/Targets -To improve access to potable water supply by providing 40 No. boreholes by the end of 2021 -To also provide 1No. Small Town Water System by the end of 2021	-Percentage increase in access to adequate and safe water	-DA monitoring reports -DA annual progress reports	- Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -40 Boreholes provided -1No.Small Town Water System provided	-Number of Boreholes provided -Number of Small Town Water System provided	-DA annual progress reports -DA monitoring reports	-Commitment/ cooperation of community members
	Activities -Conduct geo-physical studies -Organise community sensitizations -Conduct procurement process -Award of contract -Monitor and evaluate execution of the works	-No. of Studies conducted -No. of communities sensitized -Procurement of contractor done -Number of boreholes and small town systems awarded on contract for execution	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -DPCU annual/quarterly progress reports, Monitoring reports and Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time

2.	Purpose/Targets -To improve access to sanitation facilities by providing 5No. 14-seater aqua privy toilets by the end of 2021	-Percentage improvement in access to sanitation facilities.	-DA quarterly/annual progress reports -Field inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -5No.14-Seater aqua privy toilets provided	-Number of 14-seater aqua privy toilets provided	-DA quarterly/annual reports	-Commitment/co-operation of community members
	Activities -Conduct feasibility studies -Organise community sensitizations -Conduct procurement process -Award of contract -Monitor and evaluate implementation of projects	-No. of Studies conducted -No. of communities sensitized -Procurement of contractors done -Number of. 14-seater aqua privy toilets awarded on contract for execution	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Site meetings minutes	-Funds would be available and release on time
3.	Purpose/Targets -To improve sanitation management by constant maintenance/engineering of the final waste disposal site by the end of 2021	-Percentage increase in Sanitation management	-DEHU quarterly Reports -DA progress reports -MESSAP	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results Final waste disposal site at Abi constantly maintained/engineered	- Number of times the final waste disposal site is maintained -Final waste disposal site engineered	-DEHU quarterly reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Activities -Organise community sensitization fora -Dialogue with traditional authorities and Unit committees -Push and spread solid waste heaps -Engage services of waste management firm to engineer the site	-No. of sensitizations done -No. of dialogues conducted -No. of pushing and spreading done -Award of contract to engineer site	-Project execution monitoring reports -Field Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of Traditional Authorities to make lands available for refuse disposal -Co-operation from nearby communities
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4.	Purpose/Targets -To improve sanitation management by providing 30No. refuse containers by the end of 2021	-Percentage improvement in sanitation management	-DEHU progress reports -Field Inspections	-Availability of Funds
	Output/Results -30 No. refuse containers manufactured and provided to communities	-No. of refuse containers provided to communities	-DEHU progress reports -Field Inspections	-Availability of Funds
	Activities -Procure 30No. refuse containers and distribute to communities	-No. of refuse containers provided	-DEHUreports -Field Inspection	-Availability of Funds

	Purpose/Targets -To improve condition of roads in the District by reshaping/rehabilitation/surfacing all roads, by the end of 2021	-Percentage of roads improved in the District	-Contract documents -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Site meetings minutes -Field observations	-GoG/Donors willingness to release funds and on time.
	Output/Results -56.8 km Feeder roads reshaped /rehabilitated/surfaced -22.4 km Urban roads rehabilitated /surfaced	-Length of Feeder/Urban roads reshaped/rehabilitated/surfaced	-Project inspection report -Site meeting minutes -Field observations	-GOG/Donors willingness to release funds and on time
	Activities -Conductprocurement process -Award of contract -Monitor and evaluate implementation of projects	-Procurement of contractors done -Number of various categories of roads awarded on contract for execution	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Site meetings minutes -Field observations	-GOG/Donors willingness to release funds and on time.

6.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance settlement management by preparing structured layouts for six communities without layouts by the end of 2021	-Number of additional communities with structured layouts schemes	-Availability of the structured layouts schemes -Field observation	-Availability of funds -Willingness of Traditional Authorities to co-operate with the DA
	Output/Results -Six structured layout schemes prepared	-Number of structured layouts Schemes prepared	-Availability of the structured layout schemes -Field observation	-Availability of funds -Willingness of Traditional Authorities to co-operate with the DA

	Activities - Dialogue with traditional authorities /family heads and private developers on the importance of development of structured layout schemes -Prepare layouts for six communities	- structured layouts scheme prepared for the six communities	-Planning Schemes at Physical Planning Department -Field observations -Records from Unit Committees and Traditional Authorities	-Availability of funds -Effective collaboration with Traditional Authorities and the Physical Planning Department
7.	Purpose/Targets -To improve learning by accelerating the provision of 2No. community libraries and ICT centres by the end of 2021	-No. of community libraries and ICT centres provided	-GES annual reports -DA annual progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Two Community libraries and ICT centres provided	-No. of community libraries and ICT centres provided	-Tender Evaluation reports -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time -Commitment/ cooperation from community members
	Activities -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for the construction of 2No. community libraries and ICT centres -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of community libraries and ICT centres provided	-Tender Evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meetings minutes -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time -Commitment/ cooperation from community members

8.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance supply of energy through the extension of electricity to newly built up areas by the end of 2021 -To improve night security by providing 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles by the end of 2021	-Number of newly built up communities with access to Electricity -Number of street lights and poles provided	-DA monitoring reports -Records from ECG	-Availability of funds -Availability of layout schemes
	Output/Results -Newly built communities provided with electricity -150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles provided	-Number of newly built up communities with access to electricity -Number of street bulbs and light poles provided	-DA monitoring reports -Records from ECG	-Availability of funds
	Activities -Extend electricity to all newly built up areas -Provide 150 No. Light Poles and 100No. Street bulbs to all communities.	-Number of newly built up areas connected to electricity -Number of light poles and street bulbs provided.	-Records from the DA -Records from ECG -Socio economic survey reports	-Availability of funds
Logical Framework for Social Development				
	District Goal -To ensure the development of the human capital through increased access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation. -To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded	- Number of infrastructure provide -Number of the vulnerable and the excluded supported	-DA Monitoring reports -DA Annual Action Plans -DA Annual and Quarterly Progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

1.	Purpose/Targets -To improve educational facilities by constructing 4 No. 2-Unit, 6No. 6-Unit and 6No. 3-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively by the end of 2021. -To rehabilitate Classroom Blocks in dilapidated conditions by the end of 2021	-Number of Classroom blocks constructed and rehabilitated	-GES reports on educational infrastructure. -DA Annual Progress Reports	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Quality of educational infrastructure improved by the end of 2021.	- Percentage increase in education infrastructure.	-GES and DMA reports on state of educational infrastructure	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract through the procurement process for: -Construction of 4No. 2-Unit Classroom blocks for Pre-schools -Construction of 6No. 6-Unit Classroom blocks for Primary schools -Construction of 6No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks for JHS. -Rehabilitation of 2No. 2-Unit, 2No. 6-Unit and 2No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks	-Number of 2-Unit Classroom blocks constructed/rehabilitated. -Number of 6-Unit classroom blocks constructed/ rehabilitated -Number of 3-Unit Classroom blocks constructed/rehabilitated	-Tender evaluation reports and contract documents. -Award of contract letters -DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -Field Observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time

2.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To increase the level of girl child education in the district by 20% annually by the end of 2021. -To provide scholarship schemes to brilliant but needy students by the end of 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage increase in girl child education -Number of brilliant but needy students supported with scholarships schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GES reports -DA reports -District's Annual Action Plans - Annual Financial Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and release on time
	<p>Output/Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Girl child education increased -Scholarship provided to needy but brilliant students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage increase in girl child education -Number of students supported with scholarships schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GES reports -DA progress reports -DA Annual Financial reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and release on time.
	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education. -Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education. -Programmes to get teen mothers back to school. -Incentives to ginger up interest among girls to attend retain and participate in education. -Organize competitive examinations to select best brilliant but needy students for scholarships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of girl child educated -Number of needy but brilliant students sponsored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DA Monitoring reports -GES girl child reports -Annual Financial Account -DPCU progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and release on time

3.	Purpose/Targets -To provide Residential accommodation for teachers by the end of 2021	-Number of teachers quarters provided	-GES reports -DA's Progress reports	DACF would be available and release on time
	Output/Results Residential accommodation for teachers provided	-Number of teachers quarters constructed	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -Field Observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-DACF would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Award of contract for the construction of residential accommodation for teachers. -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of office building provided	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-DACF would be available and release on time

	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for construction of 4No. quarters for teachers -Monitoring and Evaluation	-4No. quarters constructed for teachers	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-DACF would be available and release on time
	Purpose/Targets To improve teaching supply by providing 1000No. dual desks for all levels of education by the end of 2021	-Number of dual desks supplied	-DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -GES Reports -Field observations	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
5.	Output/Results -1,000 Dual desks supplied	-Number of. dual desks supplied	-DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -GES Reports -Field observations -DA Annual Progress Report	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
	Activities Award of contract for supply of 1000No. dual desks	-Number of dual desk supplied	-DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -Field observations	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time

6.	Purpose/Targets -To improve health delivery services by upgrading 1No. Health Centre to a Polyclinic status by the end of 2018 -To improve upon health infrastructure Byconstructing 2No. CHPS Compounds by the end of 2021.	-Number of Health Centre upgraded to Polyclinic -Number of CHPS Compounds provided	-GHS report -DA Annual Progress Reports	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of people to access health facilities.
	Output/Results -Access to health facilities increased	-Number of health centres constructed	-GHS reports -DA reports	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of people to access health facilities
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for construction of health facilities -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of health centres constructed	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of people to access health facilities

7.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance health delivery services by providing 2No. semi-detached nurses quarters by the end of 2019	-Number of Nurses Quarters provided	-GHS reports -DA Annual Progress Reports	-Funds would be available and released on time
	Output/Results Semi-detached nurses quarters provided	-Number of semi-detached nurses quarters provided	-GHS reports -DA reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for construction of semi-detached nurses quarters -Monitoring and evaluation	-Number of semi-detached nurses quarters constructed	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -DA projects monitoring reports -DPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds would be available and release on time
8.	Purpose/Targets To enhance health delivery services by providing adequate health equipment and logistics by the end of 2021	-Number of health equipment and logistics provided	-GHS reports -DA reports -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Health equipment logistics provided	-Number of health equipment and logistics provided	-GHS reports -DA reports -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Procure health equipment and logistics	-Number of health equipment provided	-GHS reports -Field observations -Physical Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time
9.	Purpose/Targets To reduce the incidence of malaria cases from 30% to 15% by the end of 2021	-Incidence of Malaria reduced by 15% by the end of 2021	-GHS reports -OPD records	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of the people to keep their environment clean
	Output/Results -Incidence of malaria reduced	-Malaria reduced by 15%	-GHS reports -OPD records	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of the people to keep their environment clean

	Activities -Distribution of mosquito nets -Conduct sanitation/health education in 24 communities by the end of 2021	-Number of mosquito nets distributed -Number of people educated	-GHS reports -Physical Inspections	- Funds would be available and release on time
10.	Purpose/Targets -To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases by 35% by the end of 2021	-Percentage decrease in HIV/AIDS cases	-GHS reports -Ghana AIDS Commission annual reports	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners -Willingness of people to use condoms

	Output/Results -HIV/AIDS reported cases reduced	-Percentage decrease in HIV/AIDS cases	-GHS reports -Ghana AIDS Commission reports	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners -Willingness of people to use condoms
	Activities -Formation of AIDS campaign clubs at basic and Senior High Schoollevels -Organize health education talks on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms in schools, churches and identified groups by the end of 2021 -Voluntary Counselling/Testing	-Number of AIDS campaign clubs formed -Number of persons benefited from the HIV/AIDS health education talks -Number of persons tested	-GHS reports -Ghana AIDS Commission reports -DA reports -OPD records	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners -Willingness of people to use condoms
11.	Purpose/Targets -To create awareness on the rights of the vulnerable and excluded.	-Number of awareness created	-GES report -DA reports -Social Welfare reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Output/Results -Awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded created	-Number of sensitization workshops organized	-GES report -DA training reports -Social Welfare reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Form child rights clubs in basic schools. -Organize sensitization workshops on the rights of the child and the vulnerable in the four area Councils -Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups -Support to people with disability	-Number of child rights clubs formed in schools -Number of sensitization workshops organised -Number of vulnerable and excluded registered -Number of people supported	-GES report -DA training reports -Social Welfare reports -District Disability Register -DA Financial reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

Logical Framework for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

	DistrictGoal -To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the District	-All stakeholders participate in decision making.	-District Assembly Reports	-Maximum stakeholder participation and cooperation
1.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance good governance by constructing a new Administrative block by the end of 2021	- Percentage of work done.	-DA annual progress reports -Photographs -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Aministrative Block Constructed	-Percentage of work	-DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -First observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Activities -Tendering and Procurement Process -Award of Contract -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of Projects Awarded	-Tender Evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Purpose/Targets -Toenhance goodgovernance by constructing/rehabilitating 4No. 3 bedrooms semi-detached quarters for MA staff by the end of 2021	-Percentage of work done	--DA annual progress reports -Photographs -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -DA Staff quarters constructed/rehabilitated	-Percentage of work done	-DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Tendering and Procurement Process -Award of Contract -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of DA staff quartersawarded on award	-Tender Evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meetings minutes Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time
3.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance good by providing office equipment/logistics to all departments of the Assembly by the end of 2019	-Number of Office equipment/logistics provided	-DA Assets Register -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Output/Results -Office equipment/logistics provided	-Number of office equipment/logistics provided	-DA Assets Register -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Procure office equipment/logistics	-Number of office equipment/logistics provided	-DA Assets Register -DA Annual Progress Reports -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time
4.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance M&E by procuring 1No. pick up vehicle for the DA by the end of 2018	- Number of Pick up vehicle procured	-DA annual progress reports -Photographs	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Pick up vehicle procured	-1No. pick up vehicle procured	-DA Assets Register -DA Reports -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Tendering process of 1No. pick up vehicle	-Number of pick up vehicle provided	-DA Assets Register -DA Reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
5.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance the effective operations of all the Sub-municipal structures by the end of 2018	-Number of sub-municipal structures performing their duties diligently as enshrined in the Local Governance Act (Act 936)	-DA capacity building reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Capacity of the sub-municipal structures strengthened.	-Workshops organized for Area Council members & logistics provided	-DA capacity building reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Activities -Equip the Area Councils with the needed logistics. -Train members of the Area Councils and Unit Committees.	-Number of logistics provided -Number of Area Councils and Unit Committees members trained -Number of personnel remunerated	-DA Assets Register -DA Training reports -Financial Reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
6.	Purpose/Targets -To increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making from 11.1% to 20% by the end of 2020.	-Percentage increase in women participation in the Assembly decision making process	-DA Gender reports and records	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Percentage of women participation in decision making process of the Assembly increased.	-30,000 women sensitized on the need to participate in decision making. -Women contesting in DA elections & other leadership position increased from 11.1% to 20%.	-DA Gender reports -EC reports on District Assemblies elections	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of women to contest in local elections -Women who contest in various local elections will win
	Activities -Educate women on the need to participate in decision making. -Encourage/resource women to contest in local elections	-Number of women educated -Number of women encouraged/resourced to contest in the local elections	-DA Gender reports -Financial reports	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of women to contest in local elections -Women who contest in elections will win
7.	Purpose/Targets -To improve security by providing 2 No. Police Stations/Posts by the end of 2021	-Number of. Police Stations/Posts provided	-General Assembly Meeting Reports -Police reports and records -DISEC reports -Justice and Security Sub-committee reports	-Adequate funds would be available and release on time. -Citizens would cooperate with the security services

	Output/Results -Police Stations/Posts provided -Crime situations reduced in the District -Security and safety of citizens improved.	-Number of Police Stations/Posts provided. -Percentage reduction in Crime rate	-General Assembly Meeting Reports -Police reports and records -DISEC report	-Adequate funds would be available and release on time. -Citizens would cooperate with the security services
	Activities -Construct 2No. Police Stations/Posts -Increase the staff strength of the police service	-Number of Police Stations/Posts provided -Number of police personnel posted into the District	-General Assembly Session Reports -Police reports and records -DISEC report	-More police personnel would be recruited and trained
8.	Purpose/Targets -To improve security by providing 2No. residential accommodation for the security services by the end of 2021	-Number of quarters provided	-General Assembly Session Reports -Police reports and records -DISEC report	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results Residential accommodation for the security services provided	-Number of quarters provided	-DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Tendering Process -Award of Contract -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of quarters awarded on contract	-Tender Evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -DPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

4.3 Formulation of District Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

This section of the Development Plan looks at the implementation schedule for the four-year plan period. The Composite Programme of Action (CPoA) of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Agenda for Jobs (2018– 2021) involves the activities identified to achieve the set objectives and broad goals in the previous chapter. It includes the projects/programmes earmark for implementation, their locations, time frame, indicative budgets, indicators, sources of funding and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating and their expected roles) for the four-year District Medium-Term Development Plan. This is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The table below presents the Composite Programme of Action for the Berekum West District from 2018-2021.

Table 4.2 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2018-2021)
Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Economic Development
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)													
<u>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</u> To increase IGF from 50% to 100% by the end of 2021	1. Establish revenue database	District Wide	X	X			7,000	Revenue Database established	2,000	5,000		DA	Revenue Unit
	2. Payment of revenue collectors (commission collectors)	BWDA	X	X			2,400	Revenue collectors paid	2,400			DA	Revenue Unit/Finance
	3. Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff	District Wide			X	X	20,000	Incentives packages provided	20,000			DA	Finance Dept

	4. Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Area Councils Capital			X	X	6,000	Skills training in revenue mobilisation organised	6,000			DA	Area Councils
	5. Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	District Wide			X	X	8,000	Data on revenue items updated		8,000		DA	Area Councils
	6. Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide			X	X	2,000	Other form of revenue sources identified	2,000			DA	Area Councils
	7. Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	District Wide			X	X	5,000	Education on payment of taxes organised	5,000			DA	Area Councils
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management													

To enforce the adherence of guidelines of the PFM Act, 2016 by the end of 2021	1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and Units on PFM Act by the end of 2021	BWD			X	X	10,000	All Account officers and Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained	2,500	7,500		DA	Finance Dept.
	2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas	BWD			X	X	-	Prioritized /Budgeted Areas Spent on	-	-		DA	

Policy objective: Pursue flagship Industrial Development Initiative

Strategy: Implement one district one factory Initiative

<u>INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION</u> To promote Local Economic Development (LED) by the end of 2021	1. Service the allocated land (acquisition/ preparation, extension of electricity and water)	BWD			X	X	2,000,000	Allocated land for LED serviced		1,000,000	1,000,000	DA	Investors, MLGRD, MOTI
	2. Sensitise farmers to produce the raw materials required as LED inputs	BWD			X	X	20,000	Farmers encouraged		20,000		DA	MOFA, MOTI/ Investors

	3.Facilitate the allocation of land for LED purposes	BWD				X	1,250	Land for LED allocated	1,250			DA	Traditional Authorities
	4.Service the allocated land (acquisition/ preparation, extension of electricity and water)	BWD				x	1,000,000	Allocated land for LED serviced		500,000	500,000	DA	Investors, MLGRD, MOTI

Policy objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development

Strategy: Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth

<u>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</u> To facilitate training of 50 youth in employable skills by the end of 2021	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	District Wide			x	X	50,000	50 youth trained	5,000	20,000	25,000	BAC	DA
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Strategy: Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs

To enhance access to credit by 40 MSEs operators by the end of 2021	Support 10 SMEs to access credit from financial institutions	District wide			X	X	10,000	10 SMEs Supported	2,500	7,500		DA	BAC Financial Institutions
Strategy: Provide opportunities for SMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements													
To improve the capacities of 40 SMEs in PPP by the end of 2021	1. To train and re-train 10 SMEs operators in PPP and local content arrangements	District wide			X	X	10,000	10 SMEs trained and re-trained	2,500	7,500		DA	MoTI
Policy objective: Ensure improved Public Investment													
Strategy: Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district													
<u>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u> To Encourage 1000 farmers to produce two identified (Cashew & Oil Palm) exportable crops by the end of 2021	1. Identify and register 250 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved Seeds 3. Equip farmers with	District Wide			x	X	100,000	250 farmers identified and supported		100,000		DA	MOFA Farmer Groups GEPA EXIM Bank ADB GBSC GSB

	cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide												
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Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield

Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement Programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT To Improve food security by the end of 2021	1.Support DoA Programmes (Planting for Food and Jobs, Farmers Day Celebration, Farm demonstration, field visits Disease & Pest Surveillance and extension services) etc.	District Wide	X	X			51,000	Support Given	1,000	50,000		MoFA	DA
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	2. Goods and Services for Agric	District Wide	X	X			32,321.88	Goods and Services Provided		32,331.88		MoFA	DA
	3. Donor Support for Agric Activities	District Wide	X	X			82,000	Support Given		82,000		CIDA	MoFA

Strategy: Reinvigorate extension services

To improve AEAs: Farmer Ratio from 1:4000 to 1:2000 by the end of 2021	Facilitate posting of 4AEAs to the DADU	MOFA Operational Areas			x	X	2,000	4 AEAs posted to MADU	2,000			OHL GS	DA
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Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme

To Improve food security by the end of 2021	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials	District Wide			x	X	2,500	Farmers provided with high yielding planting materials	2,500			MOFA	DA
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Strategy: Promote commercial and block farming

To enhance the skills and Incomes of farmers by the end of 2021	Facilitate farmers to access inputs and funds	District Wide			x	X	10,000	Access to inputs and funds improved	10,000			MOFA	DA
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Strategy: Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones

To promote all year round cultivation of crops by the end of 2021	Facilitate the provision of small scale irrigation facilities to promote dry season farming	Selected farming communities			x	X	3,000	Small-scale irrigation facilities provided	3,000			MOF A	DA
Policy Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management													
Strategies:1) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative													
2) Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system													
To decrease post-harvest losses of all crops from 25% to 15% by the end of 2021	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities	Selected farming communities			X	X	2,000	Improved storage facilities provided	2,000			MOF A	DA MOTI MLGR D
Policy Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation													
Strategies: Disseminate information on weather and prices													
To increase the knowledge of farmers on weather and pricing by the end of 2021	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends	farming communities			X	X	5,000	Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	1,000	4,000		MOF A	DA Meteo Dept.
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													
Strategies: Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases													

To improve livestock/poultry production by 30% by the end of 2021	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat birds/ animals	District Wide			x	X	6,000	Poultry livestock farmers educated		2,500	3,500	MOF A	DA
	Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop management practices and selection of good breeds	District Wide			x	X	5,000	Poultry livestock farmers trained		2,000	3,000	MOF A	DA
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture													
Strategies: Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery													

<u>FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT</u> To improve the skills of farmers in Aqua culture management by the end of 2021	Equip AEAs with modern Aqua culture development & Management skills	Selected locations			X	X	10,000	AEAs capacity built		10,000		MOFA	DA
Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development													
Strategies: Mainstream tourism development in the District development plans													
<u>TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</u> To identify and develop tourism attractions by the end of 2021	1. Support stakeholders to identify and develop tourist attractions.	BWD			x	X	6,000	Tourist attractions identified		6,000	-	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority
	2. Promote local tourism potentials.	BWD			x	X	10,000	Tourism potentials promoted		10,000	-	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority
SUB-TOTAL							3,458,471.88			71,650.00		1,792,331.88	
1,613,500													

Agenda for Jobs: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a Resilient Built Environment

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Strategy: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✓ Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) ✓ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) 													
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	1. Educate on disaster prevention and purchase of relief items for affected victims	District wide	X	x			9,000	Communities educated	2,000	7,000	-	NADMO	DA
	2. Fuel for NADMO	BWDA	X	x			1,000.00	Fuel provided	1,000.00		-	NADMO	DA

	3. Train and equip volunteers on disaster prevention and management	District wide			X	X	10,000	Disaster volunteers trained		10,000	-	NADMO	CA
Policy Objective: Reduce environmental pollution													
Strategy: Intensify public education on noise pollution													
<u>Environmental pollution</u> To reduce Environmental pollution by the end of 2021	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution	District Wide			X	X	6,000	Public education organised	2,000	4,000	-	DA	EPA
	2. Procure machine to monitor noise levels	-			X	X	13,000	Noise detector procured		13,000	-	DA	DEHU
Policy Objective: Enhance climate change resilience													
Strategy: Develop climate responsive infrastructure													
<u>Climate variability and change</u> To increase climate response by the end of 2021	1. Sensitize farmers and agro-processors on the impact of climate change on their activities	Farming Communities			X	X	25,000	Farmers and agro-processors sensitized	2,000	3,000	20,000	MOFA	DA
Policy Objective: Reduce green-house gases													
Strategy: Promote tree planting and greening landscaping in communities													

To reduce storm havocs by the end of 2021	1. Organise tree planting campaigns in communities	District Wide			x	X	15,000	Tree planting campaigns organised		15,000	-	Forest service commission	DA MOF A
Policy objective: Promote alternatives sources of livelihood including provision													
Strategy: Expand forest conservation areas of bee-lives to forest fringe communities													
<u>Protected Areas</u> To increase forest cover by 45% by the end of 2021	1.Reafforestation of degraded land	Tain Forest			X	X	20,000	Forest Reserve reforested	-		20,000	FOAM Ghana	Forest Commission
	2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grass cutter rearing and mushrooms cultivation) to local inhabitants	Tain Forest Reserve			X	X	20,000	Local communities trained in IGA skills	-	-	20,000	FOAM Ghana	Forest commission
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Strategy: Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)													

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR) To improve condition of road reshaping /rehabilitation/surfacing by the end of 2021	1.Reshape selected Feeder Roads	District Wide	X	x			459,961.	Roads reshaped		100,000		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	DA
	2.Goods and Services for Feeder Roads Department	BWDA	X	X			8,000	Goods and Services provided		8,000		FR	DA
	3. Reshape 13.5km Feeder Roads,	Selected Locations			x	X	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	DA

	4. Rehabilitate 20km Feeder/Urban Roads.	Selected Locations			x	x	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	-	Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	DA
	5. Spot improve 28km Feeder/Urban Roads	Selected Locations			x	x	800,000	-	-	800,000		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	DA

	6.Surface(Tar) 5km Urban/ Trunk Roads	Selected Locations			x	x	4,000,00 0	-	-	4,000,00 0		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highwa ys Authorit y	DA
Policy Objective: Ensure Safety and Security for all Category of road users													
Strategy: Provide adequate training for motorists													
To reduce road accidents by 40% by the end of 2021	1. Support Transport Unions to train/retrain their drivers	District Wide			x	x	3,000	Drivers trained/ retrained	1,000	2,000	-	DA	GPRT U PROT OA Ghana Police
Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution System													
Strategy: Expand the distribution and transmission networks													
<u>Energy and Petroleum</u> To improve access to	1. Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	District Wide			x		8,000,00 0	Streetlights provided and rehabilitated	-	8,000,00 0	-	DA	NEDC O

electricity from 85% to 95% by the end of 2021	2. Extend electricity to newly developed areas within communities with electricity	Selected Locations				x	6,900,000	Electricity extended	-	900,000	6,000,000	Ministry of Energy	DA
	3. Extend electricity to communities without facility	Selected Locations				x	14,000,000	Electricity extended	-	14,000,000	-	Ministry of Energy	DA
	4. Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	Selected Locations				x	4,000,000	Streetlights provided and rehabilitated	-	4,000,000	-	DA	NEDCO
Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Strategy: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) ✓ Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)													
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural lay	1. Prepare 1 No. community layout schemes/Local Plan	Jinjini	X	X			15,000	Layout schemes Prepared		15,000	-	DPP	DA
	2. Monitor and control spatial development	District wide	X	x			3,000	spatial development Monitored and control	1,000	2,000	-	DA	DPP

outs by the end of 2021	3.Goods and Services for Physical Planning Department	BWDA	X	x			10,000	Goods and Services provided		10,000		DA	MLGR D
	4. Documentation of Assembly Lands	District Wide	X	x			80,000.00	Assembly Lands Documented		80,000.00		DA	Lands/ Survey Dept./P PD
	5. Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide	X	x			30,000.00	Streets named and properties numbered		30,000.00		DA	Lands/ Survey Dept./P PD
Policy Objective: Sustainability spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlement													
Strategy: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation													
<u>Housing & Settlements and Housing</u> To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural layouts by the end of 2021	1. Dialogue with traditional authorities on the importance of structured layout schemes	District Wide			X		20,000		5,000	15,000	-	DPP	TA
	2. Prepare community layout schemes	Six Communities			x	x	40,000	Layout schemes prepared	10,000	30,000	-	DPP	CA
Policy Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural area													
Strategy: Promote rural Enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and Local economic development													

Rural Development To reduce poverty in the rural areas by 35% by the end of 2021	1. Train agro-processors on the preservation of maize, yam, tomatoes, pepper and okro	Selected Communities				x	24,000	Agro-Processors trained	4,000	20,000	-	REP/BAC	DA MOFA
	Support farmers & Agro-processors to access credit facilities	Selected Communities				x	6,000	Credit facilities accessed	-	6,000	-	DA	Financial Institutions

Policy Objective: Promote Resilient Urban Development

Strategy: Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Target 11.1)

Urban Development To improve Urban infrastructure delivery by 40% by the end of 2021	1. Maintain market facility	Jinijini	X	x			140,000	Markets rehabilitated	35,000	105,000		DA	MoTI
	2. Maintenance of street lights	District Wide	X	x			35,000	Street lights rehabilitated		35,000		DA	VRA/RIDCO/WORKS
	3. Construction of DCD's residency	Jinijini	X	x			154,089.00	Residency constructed		154,089.00		DA	MLGRD
	4. Construct DCE's Residency	Jinijini	x	x			289,961.00	Residency constructed		289,961.00		DA	MLGRD
	5. Construct Lorry station	BWD/JI NIJINI				X	2,500,000	Lorry station construction			2,500,000		DA

	6. Construct Community satellite market sheds	Selected communities				x	1,200,000	Market Constructed			1,200,000	DA	MLGRD
	7. Construct primary and secondary drains	District Wide				x	1,500,000	Drains constructed			1,500,000	DA	FR/UR
SUB-TOTAL								46,671,050			63,000	35,348,050	
11,260,000													

Agenda for Jobs Dimensions: Social Development
Goal: Create Opportunities for all

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Strategy: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)													
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)													
Education and Training To improve educational infrastructure by the end of 2021	1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and	Botokrom	X	X			450,000	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed		450,000		DA	GES GETFUND

	extend electricity to the facility											
	2. Support GES programmes(i.e. STME Clinics, Mock Exams, Sports & Culture , My First Day at School, SHEP and Girl Child Education) etc.	District Wide	X	X			20,000	GES activities supported		20,000		DA GES
	3. Support needy but brilliant students	District Wide	X	X			15,000	Students supported		15,000		DA GES
	4. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self-Contained)	Fetentaa	X	X			350,000			350,000		DA GES

	5. Procure computers for schools	Jamdede, Adom and Nanasua no	X	X			25,000.00	ICT Centers Established		25,000.00		DA	GES
	6. Construction of 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters.	Abisaase	X	X			315,424.64	Teachers Quarters Constructed		315,424.64		DA	GES
	7. Construction 1no.3-units class room block	Nsapor	X	X			280,000.00	Classroom block constructed		280,000.00		DA	GES
	8. Construction 1no.3-units class room block	Ayimom	X	X			265,000.00	Classroom block constructed		265,000.00		DA	GES
	9. Construct 1No.2-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school			x	x	150,000	1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block Constructed		150,000		DA	GES
	10. Construct 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Selected school			X	x	500,000	2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed		500,000		DA	GES / GETFUND
	11. Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Domfete Islamic Sch.			x	x	900,000	2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks provided		900,000		DA	GES/ GETFUND

	12. Rehabilitate 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school			x	x	125,000	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated		125,000		DA	GES
	13. Construct 6No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes	Selected communities			x	x	1,200,000	VVC Toilets and Mechanised Boreholes provided		1,200,000		DA	MSDI
	14. Provide 1No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	BWD			X	x	200,000	Teachers Quarters provided	-	200,000	-	DA	GES
	5. Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school				X	300,000	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated		300,000		DA	GES/ GETFUND
Policy objective: Enhance affordable ,equitable, easy accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)													
Strategy: Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)													
Health and Health Services To improve health infrastructure by	1. Renovate 1No. Health center	Jinijini	X	X			200,000	Clinic renovated	-	200,000		DA	MOH GHS

the end of 2021	2. Construct 1No. 2bedroom staff quarters for GHS	Jinijini	X	X			200,000	Staff Quarters Constructed	-	200,000		DA	MOH GHS
	3. Upgrade 1No. Health centre into Polyclinic	BWD			X		750,000	Health Centre upgraded	-	-	750,000	DA	MOH GHS
	<p>Policy objectives: Reduce Disability, morbidity and mortality Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p>Strategies: Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention</p>												
	1. Support GHS Programmes (NID, Roll Back Malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc)	District Wide	X	X			5,000	Support Given	-	5,000		DA	GHS
	2. Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	District Wide			X	x	4,000	HIV/AIDS Campaign held	-	4,000	-	DA	GHS/GAC
	3. Support Voluntary counselling and Testing	District Wide				x	8,000	VCT Services Supported	-	8,000	-	DA	GHS

	services												
	4.Support orphans and vulnerable children	District Wide				x	30,000	OVCs Supported	-	30,000	-	DA	NGOs
To reduce incidence of Malaria cases from 35% to 15% by the end of 2021	Policy objective: Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality												
	Strategy: Intensify implementation of Malaria Centre programme												
	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	District Wide			X	x	320,000	Mosquito Breeding Sites Fumigated		320,000	-	DA	Zoomlion DEHU
	2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	District Wide			x	x	6,000	Malaria Campaigns held	-	6,000	-	DA	DEHU
	3. Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	District Wide				x	100,000	Treated Bed nets distributed	-	100,000	-	DA	GHS
<u>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</u> To improve	Policy objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all												
	Strategy: Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)												
	1. Mechanize 2No. boreholes	Koraso and Ayimom	X	x			45,000	2No. boreholes mechanized	-	45,000		DA	CWSA

access to water and sanitation facilities services by the end of 2021	2. Mechanize 1No Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Mantukwa	X	x			20,000.00			20,000.00		DA	Works
	3. Provide 20No. borehole	20 communities			X	x	400,000	20 Borehole provided	-	-	400,000	CW SA	DA
	4. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes	20 communities			X	x	60,000	20 boreholes rehabilitated	-	60,000	-	DA	CWSA
	5 Provide 1No. Small Town Water Supply System	BWD				x	3,000,000	1No.Small Town Water Supply System provided	-	-	3,000,000	CW SA	DA
	Policy objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												
Strategies: Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) ✓ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) ✓ Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 													
	1. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini	Jinijini	X	x			139,157.00	Refuse dumps evacuated			139,157.00	DA	DEHU/WORKS
	2. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede	Jamdede	X	X			160,000	1 Refuse dumps evacuated	-	160,000	-	DA	DEHU/WORKS
	3. Procure 5No. refuse Containers	Selected locations		X			40,000	10No. refuse containers procured	-	40,000	-	DA	DEHU/WORKS

	4.Procure Stationary, equipment and logistics for Environmental Health Unit	BWDA	X	X		3,000	Logistics procured	3,000			DA	DEHU
	5.Support DEHU's activities (Education programmes, Clean up exercises, Sanitary items, Inspection, National Events /pauper burial	BWDA	X	X		13,000	Support given	2,400	10,600		DA	DEHU
	6.Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces	BWDA	X	X		160,000	Sanitary site fumigated		160,000		DA	DEHU
	7. Construction of 1No. 16 seater WC toilet	Jinjini	X	X		120,000	Toilet constructed		120,000		DA	DEHU/WORKS

	8. Renovation of 1 No. 12 Seater KVIP Toilet at Domfete	Domfete	X	X			20,000	Toilet Renovated		20,000		DA	DEHU/WORKS
	9. Support CLTS Activities	Domfete	X	X			20,000.00	CLTS Activities Organized		20,000.00		DA	DEHU
	10. Rehabilitate 4No. Toilet facilities	Domfete			x	x	320,000	4 No. Toilet rehabilitated	-	320,000	-	DA	DEHU
	11. Maintain Final waste disposal site	Abi			x	x	320,000	Final waste disposal site maintained	-	320,000	-	DA	Land fill Ltd
	12. Procure 20No. refuse Containers	Selected Towns			x	x	200,000	20No. refuse Containers Procured	-	200,000	-	DA	DEHU
	13. Construct 1No. 14-seater aqua privy toilet	Selected community				x	360,000	1No. Aqua privy toilet provided	-	360,000	-	DA	DEHU

Policy objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

Strategies: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)

Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)

<u>SOCIAL PROTECTION</u> To increase support for the disabled by the end of 2021	1. Support people with disability	District Wide	X	X			64,000	Disabled people supported		64,000		DA	MGCSP
Policy objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare System													
Strategy: Increase Awareness in Child Protection													
<u>Child and Family Welfare</u> To promote child and family	1. Form child rights clubs in basic schools	5 schools				X	1,500	Child rights clubs formed	500	1,000	-	DA	MGCSP
	2 organise sensitisation programmes on child and family welfare	4 Area Councils				X	3,000	Sensitisation programmes held	-	3,000	-	DA	MGCSP
Policy objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes													
Strategy: Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)													
<u>GENDER EQUALITY</u> To reduce gender equality by end of 2021	2. Train 5 women group leaders in Leadership qualities	District wide	X	X			10,000	40 women sensitized	-	10,000	-	DA	MGCSP
	3. Support Gender activities	District wide	X	X			10,000	Gender activities supported	-	10,000	-	DA	1. Support Gender activities

	3. Sensitize 40 women in the need to participate in decision making process	Area Council Capitals			X	X	8,000	40 women Sensitized	-	8,000	-	DA	Dept. of Women
Policy objective: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development													
Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)													
Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)													
<u>Disability and Development</u> To improve the inclusion of PWDs in the Socio-economic affairs of the District by end of 2021	1. Support Department Social Welfare & Community Develop activities (Training & Education programmes, Meetings, Logistics)	BWDA	X	X			12,000	CDSW Dept. supported		12,000		DA	CDSW
	2. Procure logistics for Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	BWDA	X	X			8,000	Logistics procured		8,000		DA	CDSW

	3.Sensitize the public on Child and other vulnerable group's issues.	District Wide	X	X			2,000	Sensitization exercise organized		2,000		DA	CDSW
	4.Provide Goods and Services for Social Welfare and Community Development	BWDA	X	X			11,952.29	Goods and Services provided		11,952.29		DA	CDSW
	5. Support 10 PWDs to attend school	District wide			X	X	20,000	10 PWDs supported		20,000	-	DA	PWDs Associations
	6. Support 10 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chair, clutches, hearing aid, white cane etc.	District wide			X	X	40,000	10 PWDs supported		40,000	-	DA	PWDs Associations
Policy objective: Promote effective participation of the Youth in Socio-economic development													
Strategy: Development and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates													

Youth Development To reduce youth unemployment by 15% by the end of 2021	1) Support 25 youth acquire employment skills (Auto works, Wood works, Construction Works Farming etc	District wide				x	12,500	25 youth	2,500	10,000	-	DA	BAC
	2) Facilitate provision of Credit Funds to 25 trained Youth as start-up capital	District Wide				x	Trained Youth provided with credit	1,000	1,000		-	DA	BAC
Policy objective: Build capacity for sports and recreational development													
Strategy: Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition													
Sports and Recreation	1) Support basic schools sports with footballs, jerseys and Table tennis Kits	Selected Venues				x	10,000	Sports logistics provided	-	10,000	-	DA	GES
SUB- TOTAL								12,386,533.89		9,400	7,366,709.29	5,010,424.6	

Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			2018	2010	2020	2021			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy Objective: Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels													
Strategy: Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) ✓ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizen's to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7) 													
<u>Local Government and Decentralization</u> To improve citizen participation in local governance by the end of 2021	1. Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Organize 2 Town Hall Meetings/Social Accountability, SPEFA, Fee-fixing etc)	BWDA	X	X	X		20,000	Public Participation Strategy document implemented	3,500	16,500	-	DA	MLGRD
	2.Rehabilitate Area Council office Building	Jinjini	X	X			60,000	Area Council Office Rehabilitated		60,000		DA	Area councils

	3. Renovate Community Centre into Offices	Jinijini	X	X			60,000	Community Center renovated		60,000		DA	Works
	4. Train and re-train Zonal Council members	4 Area capitals				x	20,000	Zonal Council members trained	-	20,000	-	DA	Area Councils
	5. Provide logistics and equipment to Zonal Council offices	4 Area Council capitals				X	30,000	Logistics and equipment provided	-	30,000	-	DA	Area Councils
	6. Construct 1No. Zonal Council office	Koraso				X	200,000	1No. Zonal Council office provided	-	400,000	-	DA	Area Councils

Policy Objective: Enhance Public Safety and Security

Strategy: Transform security services into a world class security institutions with modern infrastructure

Human Security and Public Safety To improve security personnel visibility in communities by the end of 2021	1. Facilitate the posting of police personnel to the District	Local Police Stations			x	x	60,0000	Police personnel provided	15,000	45,000	-	DA	Ghana Police Service
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Policy Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination

- ✓ **Strategy: Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)**
- ✓ **Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)**
- ✓ **Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)**

Public Policy Management To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2021	1) Sponsor DA staff for various training programmes (Capacity Building)	Training Institutions	X	X	X		114,000	DA staff sponsored to attend training programmes		114,000		DA	MLGR D/ILGS
	2) Donations and contributions	District Wide	X	X			15,000	Donations and contributions given	3,000	12,000		DA	
	3) Purchase of motor bikes for Assembly members (27)	BWD	X	X			121,500	Motor Bikes purchased		121,500		DA	Area Councils
	4) Running Cost of official vehicles	BWD	X	X			55,000	Vehicles maintained	11,000	44,000	-	DA	Works
	5) Maintenance of official vehicles	BWDA	X	X			50,000	Vehicles maintained	4,000	46,000		DA	Works
	7) Payment of Staff transfer grants and haulage	BWDA	X	X			25,000	Staff haulage and grants paid	5,000	20,000		DA	MLGR D
	8) Payment of staff/assembly persons travel and transport allowances	BWDA	X	X			30,000	Travel and transport allowances paid	10,000	20,000		DA	Depts/ APs

	9) Sub-structure allowances (Payment of assembly members sitting allowances and sub-committees special allowances)	BWDA	X	X			35,000	Special/sitting allowances paid	10,000	25,000		DA	Depts/APs
	10) Inspect, Monitor and Evaluate projects/programmes	District wide	X	X			40,046.50	Projects/Programmes monitored and evaluated		40,046.50		DA	Depts of the Assembly
	11. Preparation of MTDP and realignment to the new Governments Agenda for Jobs Policy/Composite Budget	BWDA	X	X			70,000	MTDP/Composite Budget Prepared		70,000		DPC U	Stakeholders/ Area Council
	12 Payment of Utilities	BWDA	X	X			12,000	Utilities paid	6,000	6,000		DA	Depts.

	13.Rental of Offices and residential buildings	Jinjini	X	X			100,000	Office Rented		100,000		DA	MLGR D
	14.Provision for unplanned activities and Purchases	BWDA	X	X			24,500	Provision made	12,500	12,000		DA	Depts.
	15.Purchase of office equipment's and Maintenance	BWDA	X	X			84,000	Office equipment's purchased and maintained	4,000	40,000	40,000	DA	Suppliers
	16.Procure Construction materials to support communities/Schools	BWDA	X	X			100,000	Materials provided		100,000		DA	MP
	17.Support for brilliant but needy students/pupils	District Wide	X	X			100,000	Brilliant and Needy students supported		100,000		DA	MP
	18.MP's other supplies and consumable	BWD	X	X			200,000	Consumables supplied		200,000		DA	MP

	19. Support community initiated projects	Communities	X	X			56,000	Support given	6,000	50,000		DA	Communities
	20.National Day Celebrations	BWDA	X	X			92,000	Celebrations observed	2,000	45,000		DA	MLGRD
	21.Purchase 1No.Motorbike for Revenue Unit	BWDA	X	X			6,000	Motorbike purchased	1,000	5,000		DA	Revenue Unit
	22. Procure stationary for office use	BWDA	X	X			20,000	Stationary Procured		20,000		DA	Suppliers
	23. Cater for Bank charges	BWDA	X	X			1,000	Bank charges catered for	1,000			DA	Finance/Banks
	24 Construct an Assembly's staff quarters	Berekum		X	x		150,000	Staff quarters rehabilitated	-	150,000	-	DA	MLGRD
	25. Procure/Rehabilitate office equipment	BWD			x	x	8,000	Office equipment Procured/Rehabilitated		8,000	-	DA	Suppliers
	26. Procure 1No. Pick-up Vehicle	Berekum			x		250,000	1No. Pick-up Vehicle procured	-	250,000	-	DA	Suppliers

SUB-TOTAL	2,364,046.5	94,000	2,230,046.5	40,000
GRAND TOTAL: 64,880,102.27				

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The programmes and projects in the plan which have been captured in the composite programme of action are further divided into annual action plans to be implemented from 2018 to 2021 to enhance implementation and to also indicate specific years for project and programme implementation. This is to ensure that all institutions and organizations with responsibilities in the implementation of the programmes and projects are brought together for a common goal and achievement.

5.1 Implementation of the Annual Action Plans

Projects in the annual action plans will be implemented by both private and public organizations operating in the District. In view of this, the Assembly will organize regular development dialogues with stakeholders to increase awareness on the plan and receive contributions from implementing agencies and beneficiaries for improvement. This will encourage compliance by all.

Like the Composite Programme of Action, the Annual Action Plans have been prepared in line with the Dimensions provided in the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP by the National Development Planning Commission which are relevant to the development of the District.

Table 5.1: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2018
Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Economic Development
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st qtr	2 nd qtr	3 rd qtr	4 th qtr			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)													
<u>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</u> To increase IGF from 50% to 100% by the end of 2021	1. Establish revenue database	District Wide	X	X	X	X	7,000	Revenue Database established	2,000	5,000		DA	Revenue Unit/Budget/Finance
	2. Payment of Revenue workers (Commission)	BWDA	X	X	X	X	2,400	Commission workers paid	2,400			DA	Central Administration
Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield													
Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement Programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)													

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT To Improve food security by the end of 2021	1.Support DoA Programmes (Planting for Food and Jobs, Farmers Day Celebration, Farm demonstration, field visits Disease & Pest Surveillance and extension services) etc.	District Wide	X	X	X	x	51,000	Support Given	1,000	50,000		MoFA	DA
	2. Goods and Services for Agric	District Wide	X	X	X	x	8,000	Goods and Services Provided		8,000		MoFA	DA
	3. Donor Support for Agric Activities	District Wide	X	X	X	x	82,000	Support Given			82,000	CIDA	MoFA
SUB-TOTAL							150,400			5,400	63,000		
82,000													

Agenda for Jobs: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a Resilient Built Environment

										Sources of Funding	Implementing Agency
			Time Frame								

			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Strategy: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✓ Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) ✓ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) 													
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	1. Educate on disaster prevention and purchase of relief items for affected victims	District wide	X	x	X	x	5,000	Communities educated	1,000	4,000	-	NADMO	DA
	2. Purchase of farm tools for fire volunteers	District Wide	X	x	X	x	5,000	Tools purchased		5,000		NADMO/MoFA	DA
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Strategy: Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)													

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR) To improve condition of road reshaping /rehabilitation/surfacing by the end of 2021	1.Reshape selected Feeder Roads	District Wide	X	x	x	x	100,000	Roads reshaped		100,000		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	DA
	2.Goods and Services for Feeder Roads Department	BWDA	X	X	x	x	8,000	Goods and Services provided		8,000		FR	DA
Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Strategy: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) ✓ Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)													
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural layouts by the end of 2021	1. Prepare 1 No. community layout schemes/Local Plan	Jinijini	X	X	x	x	15,000	Layout schemes Prepared		15,000	-	DPP	DA
	2.Monitor and control spatial development	District wide	X	x	x	x	3,000	spatial development Monitored and control	1,000	2,000	-	DA	DPP
	3.Goods and Services for Physical Planning Department	BWDA	X	x	x	x	8,000	Goods and Services provided		8,000		DA	MLGRD

Policy Objective: Promote Resilient Urban Development													
Strategy: Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Target 11.1)													
Urban Development To improve Urban infrastructure delivery by 40% by the end of 2021	1.Maintain market facility	Jinijini	X	x	x	x	35,000	Markets rehabilitated	10,000	25,000		DA	MoTI
	2.Maintenance of street lights	District Wide	X	x	x	x	35,000	Street lights rehabilitated		35,000		DA	VRA/GRIDCO/WORKS
	3.Construction of DCD's residency	Jinijini	X	x	x	x	154,089.00	Residency constructed		154,089.00		DA	MLGRD
SUB-TOTAL							368,089.00			12,000		356,089.00	

Agenda for Jobs Dimensions: Social Development
Goal: Create Opportunities for all

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter			IG F	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Strategy: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)													
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)													
Education and Training To improve educational infrastructure by the end of 2021	1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-	Botokrom	X	X	X	x	350,000	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks construct		350,000		DA	GES GETFUND

	Seater KVIP,2- Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility								ed				
	2. Support GES programmes (i.e. STME Clinics, Mock Exams, Sports & Culture , My First Day at School, SHEP and Girl Child Education) etc.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000	GES activities supported		20,000		DA	GES
	3. Support needy but brilliant students	District Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000	Students supported		15,000		DA	GES
	4. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and	Fetent aa	X	X	X	X	450,000			450,000		DA	GES

	Hall Self-Contained)													
Policy objective: Enhance affordable ,equitable, easy accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
Strategy: Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)														
Health and Health Services To improve health infrastructure by the end of 2021	1. Upgrade GHC to Polyclinic at Jimijini	Jimijini	X	X	X	X	200,000	Clinic Upgraded	-	200,000		DA	MOH GHS	
	Policy objectives: Reduce Disability, morbidity and mortality													
	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups													
	Strategies: Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention													
	1. Support GHS Programmes (NID, Roll Back Malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc)	District Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000	Support Given	-	5,000		DA	GHS	
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SA	Policy objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
	Strategy: Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)													

<u>NITATION</u> To improve access to water and sanitation facilities services by the end of 2021	1. Mechanize 2No. boreholes Koraso and Ayomom	X	x	x	X	45,000	2No. boreholes mechanized	-	45,000		DA	CWSA	
	Policy objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												
	Strategies: Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) ✓ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) ✓ Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 												
	1. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini	Jinijini	X	x	x	X	139,157.00	Refuse dumps evacuated		139,157.00		DA	DEHU/WO RKS
	2. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede	Jamdede	X	X	X	X	160,000	1 Refuse dumps evacuated	-	160,000	-	DA	DEHU/WO RKS
3. Procure 5No. refuse Containers	Selected locations		X	X	X	40,000	10No. refuse containers procured	-	40,000	-	DA	DEHU/WO RKS	
4. Procure Stationary, equipment and logistics for Environmental Health Unit	BWDA	X	X	X	X	3,000	Logistics procured	3,000			DA	DEHU	

	5. Support DEHU's activities (Education programmes, Clean up exercises, Sanitary items, Inspection, National Events /pauper burial	BWD A	X	X	X	X	15,000	Support given	3,000	12,000		DA	DEHU
	6.Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces	BWD A	X	X	X	X	160,000	Sanitary site fumigated		160,000		DA	DEHU
	7. Construction of 1No. 16 seater WC toilet	Jinjini	X	X	X	X	120,000	Toilet constructed		120,000		DA	DEHU/WO RKS
Policy objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly													
Strategies: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)													
Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)													
<u>SOCIAL PROTECTION</u>	1. Support people with disability	District Wide	X	X	X	X	54,000	Disabled people supported		54,000		DA	MGCSP
To increase support for the disabled by the end of 2021													

Policy objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes													
Strategy: Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)													
<u>GENDER EQUALITY</u> To reduce gender equality by end of 2021	1. Train 5 women group leaders in Leadership qualities	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000	40 women sensitized	-	5,000	-	DA	MGCSP
Policy objective: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development													
Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)													
Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)													
<u>Disability and Development</u> To improve the inclusion of PWDs in the Socio-economic affairs of the District by end of 2021	1. Support Department Social Welfare & Community Develop activities (Training & Education programmes, Meetings, Logistics)	BWD A	X	X	X	X	4,000	CDSW Dept. supported		4,000		DA	CDSW
	2. Procure logistics for Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	BWD A	X	X	X	X	4,000	Logistics procured		4,000		DA	CDSW

	3. Sensitize the public on Child and other vulnerable group's issues.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	1,000	Sensitization exercise organized		1,000		DA	CDSW
	4. Provide Goods and Services for Social Welfare and Community Development	BWD A	X	X	X	X	1,000	Goods and Services provided		1,000		DA	CDSW
SUB- TOTAL										1,793,157		6,000	1,787,157

Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy Objective: Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels													
Strategy: Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) ✓ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizen's to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7) 													

<u>Local Government and Decentralization</u> To improve citizen participation in local governance by the end of 2021	1. Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Organize 2 Town Hall Meetings/Social Accountability, SPEFA, Fee-fixing etc)	BWDA	X	X	X	X	16,000	Public Participation Strategy document implemented	2,500	13,500	-	DA	MLGRD
	2.Rehabilitate Area Council office Building	Jinjini	X	X	X	X	60,000	Area Council Office Rehabilitated		60,000		DA	Area councils
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strategy: Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) ✓ Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19) ✓ Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14) 													
<u>Public Policy Management</u> To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2021	1) Sponsor DA staff for various training programmes (Capacity Building)	Training Institutions	X	X	X	x	35,000	DA staff sponsored to attend training programmes		35,000		DA	MLGRD/ILGS

	2) Donations and contributions	District Wide	X	X	X	x	15,000	Donations and contributions given	3,000	12,000		DA	
	3) Purchase of motor bikes for Assembly members (27)	BWD	X	X	X	X	121,500	Motor Bikes purchased		121,500		DA	Area Councils
	4) Running Cost of official vehicles	BWD	X	X	x	x	25,000	Vehicles maintained	3,000	22,000	-	DA	Works
	5) Maintenance of official vehicles	BWDA	X	X	x	x	30,000	Vehicles maintained	2,000	28,000		DA	Works
	7) Payment of Staff transfer grants and haulage	BWDA	X	X	x	x	25,000	Staff haulage and grants paid	5,000	20,000		DA	MLGRD
	8) Payment of staff/assembly persons travel and transport allowances	BWDA	X	X	x	x	15,000	Travel and transport allowances paid	5,000	10,000		DA	Depts/ APs

	9) Payment of assembly members sitting allowances and sub-committees special allowances	BWDA	X	X	x	x	20,000	Special/sitting allowances paid	5,000	15,000		DA	Depts/APs
	10) I Monitor and Evaluate Development projects/programmes	District wide	X	X	x	x	20,000.00	Projects/Programmes monitored and evaluated		20,000.00		DA	Depts of the Assembly
	11.Preparation of DMTDP and Composite Budget	BWDA	X	X	x	x	50,000	MTDP/Composite Budget Prepared		50,000		DPC U	Stakeholders/Area Council
	12 Payment of Utilities	BWDA	X	X	x	x	6,000	Utilities paid	3,000	3,000		DA	Depts.
	13.Rental of Offices and residential buildings	Jinijini	X	X	x	x	50,000	Office Rented		50,000		DA	MLGRD
	14.Provision for unplanned activities and Purchases	BWDA	X	X	x	x	7,500	Provision made	500	7,000		DA	Depts.

	15.Purchase of office equipment's and Maintenance	BWDA	X	X	x	x	32,000	Office equipment's purchased and maintained	2,000	30,000		DA	Suppliers
	16.Procure Construction materials to support communities/Schools	BWDA	X	X	x	x	50,000	Materials provided		50,000		DA	MP
	17.Support for brilliant but needy students/pupils	District Wide	X	X	x	x	50,000	Brilliant and Needy students supported		50,000		DA	MP
	18.MP's other supplies and consumable	BWD	X	X	x	x	100,000	Consumables supplied		100,000		DA	MP
	19. Support community initiated projects	Communities	X	X	x	x	33,000	Support given	3,000	30,000		DA	Communities
	20.National Day Celebrations	BWDA	X	X	x	x	47,000	Celebrations observed	2,000	45,000		DA	MLGRD
	21.Purchase 1No.Motorbike for Revenue Unit	BWDA	X	X	x	x	5,000	Motorbike purchased		5,000		DA	Revenue Unit
	22. Procure stationary for office use	BWDA	X	x	x	X	10,000	Stationary Procured		10,000		DA	Suppliers

	23. Cater for Bank charges	BWDA	X	x	x	X	1,000	Bank charges catered for	1,000			DA	Financ e
SUB-TOTAL							835,046.5		37,000	789,046.5			
GRAND TOTAL:3,146,692.5													

Table 5.2: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2019
Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Economic Development
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st qtr	2 nd qtr	3 rd qtr	4 th qtr			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)													
<u>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</u> To increase IGF from 50% to 100% by the end of 2021	1. Establish revenue database	District Wide	X	X	X	X	7,000	Revenue Database established	2,000	5,000		DA	Revenue Unit
Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield													
Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement Programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)													

<u>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u> To Improve food security by the end of 2021	1.Support DoA Programmes (Planting for Food and Jobs, Farmers Day Celebration, Farm demonstration, field visits Disease & Pest Surveillance and extension services) etc.	District Wide	X	X	X	x	51,000	Support Given	1,000	50,000		MoFA	DA
	2. Goods and Services for Agric	District Wide	X	X	X	x	24,321.88	Goods and Services Provided		24,321.88		MoFA	DA
	3. Donor Support for Agric Activities	District Wide	X	X	X	x	82,000	Support Given			82,000	CIDA	MoFA
SUB-TOTAL								164,321.88			3,000		79,321.88
82,000													

Agenda for Jobs: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a Resilient Built Environment

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Strategy: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✓ Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) ✓ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) 													
<u>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</u>	1. Education on disaster prevention and purchase of relief items for affected victims	District wide	X	x	X	x	4,000	Communitie s educated	1,000.00	3,000	-	NADM O	DA
	2. Fuel for NADMO	BWDA	X	x	X	x	1,000.00	Fuel provided	1,000.00		-	NADM O	DA
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Strategy: Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)													

<u>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUC TURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)</u> To improve condition of road reshaping /rehabilitation/s urfacing by the end of 2021	1.Reshape selected Feeder Roads	Abi/Kora so	X	x	x	x	359,961.0 0	Roads reshaped		359,961. 00		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highwa ys Authorit y	DA	
	2.Goods and Services for Feeder Roads Department	BWDA	X	X	x	x	8,000	Goods and Services provided		8,000		FR	DA	
Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements														
Strategy: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) ✓ Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)														
<u>HUMAN SETTLEMEN TS AND HOUSING</u> To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural lay outs by the end of 2021	1. Prepare 1 No. community layout schemes/Local Plan	District Wide	X	X	x	x	15,000	Layout schemes Prepared		15,000		-	DPP	DA
	2.Monitor and control spatial development	District wide	X	x	x	x	3,000	spatial developme nt Monitored and control	1,000	2,000		-	DA	DPP
	3.Goods and Services for Physical Planning Department	BWDA	X	x	x	x	2,000	Goods and Services provided	2,000	-		DA	MLGR D	

	4. Documentation of Assembly Lands	District Wide	X	x	x	x	80,000.00	Assembly Lands Documented		80,000.00		DA	Lands/ Survey Dept./PPD
	5. Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide	X	x	x	x	30,000.00	Streets named and properties numbered		30,000.00		DA	Lands/ Survey Dept./PPD
Policy Objective: Promote Resilient Urban Development													
Strategy: Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Target 11.1)													
Urban Development To improve Urban infrastructure delivery by 40% by the end of 2021	1.Maintain market facility	Jinijini	X	x	x	x	105,000.00	Markets rehabilitated		25,000	80,000.00	DA	MoTI
	2.Maintenance of street lights	District Wide	X	x	x	x	35,000	Street lights rehabilitated		35,000		DA	VRA/GRIDCO/WORKS
	3.Construction of DCD's residency	Jinijini	X	x	x	x	154,089.00	Residency constructed		154,089.00		DA	MLGRD
	4. Construct DCE's Residency	Jinijini		x	x	x	289,961.00	Residency constructed		289,961.00		DA	MLGRD
SUB-TOTAL							1,086,011.00			4,000		1,002,011.00	
80,000.00													

Agenda for Jobs Dimensions: Social Development
Goal: Create Opportunities for all

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GoG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Strategy: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)													
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)													
Education and Training To improve educational infrastructure by the end of 2021	1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility	Botokrom	X	X	X	x	450,000	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed		450,000		DA	GES/GETFUN D
	2. Support GES programmes (i.e. STME Clinics, Mock	District Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000	GES activities supported		20,000		DA	GES

	Exams, Sports & Culture , My First Day at School, SHEP and Girl Child Education) etc.												
	3. Support needy but brilliant students with scholarships	District Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000	Students supported		15,000		DA	GES
	4. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self-Contained)	Fetenta a	X	X	X	X	350,000	Teachers Quarters Constructed		350,000		DA	GES
	5. Procure computers for schools	Jammede, Adom and Nanasu ano	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	ICT Centers Established		25,000.00		DA	GES
	6. Construction of 1N0.4-	Abisaa se	X	X	X	X	315,424.64	Teachers Quarters			315,424.64	DA	GES

	Unit Teachers Quarters.							Constru cted					
	7. Constructio n 1no.3- units class room block	Nsapor	X	X	X	X	280,00 0.00	Classroom block construc ted			280,00 0.00	DA	GES
	8. Constructio n 1no.3- units class room block	Ayimom	X	X	X	X	265,00 0.00	Classroom block construc ted			265,00 0.00	DA	GES
Policy objective: Enhance affordable ,equitable, easy accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)													
Strategy: Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)													
Health and Health Services To improve health infrastructure by the end of 2021	1.No. 2bedroom staff quarters for GHS	Jinjini	X	X	X	X	200,00 0	Staff Quarters Constru cted	-	200,00 0		DA	MOH/ GHS
	Policy Objectives: Reduce Disability, Morbidity and Mortality												
	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups												
Strategies: Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)													
Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)													
Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)													
Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention													

	1. Support GHS Programmes (NID, Roll Back Malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc)	District Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000	Support Given	-	5,000		DA	GHS
<u>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTALS ANITATION</u> To improve access to water and sanitation facilities services by the end of 2021	Policy objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all												
	Strategy: Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)												
	1. Mechanize 2No. boreholes	Selecte d locations 9Koras o and Ayimo m)	X	x	x	X	45,000	2No. borehole s mechani zed	-	45,000		DA	Works
	2. Mechanize 1No Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Mantu kwa	X	x	x	X	20,000.00			20,000.00		DA	Works
	Policy objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												
Strategies: Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) ✓ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) ✓ Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 													

	1. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini	Jinijini	X	x	x	X	139,157.52	Refuse dumps evacuated		139,157.52		DA	DEHU/WORKS
	2. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede	Jamdede	X	X	X	X	160,000	1 Refuse dumps evacuated	-	160,000	-	DA	DEHU/WORKS
	3. Procure 5No. refuse Containers	Selected locations		X	X	X	40,000	10No. refuse containers procured	-	40,000	-	DA	DEHU/WORKS
	4. Procure Stationary, equipment and logistics for Environmental Health Unit	BWDA	X	X	X	X	4,000	Logistics procured	1,000	3,000.00		DA	DEHU

	5. Support DEHU's activities (Education programmes , Clean up exercises, Sanitary items, Inspection, National Events /pauper burial	BWDA	X	X	X	X	13,000	Support given	1,000	12,000		DA	DEHU
	6.Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces	BWDA	X	X	X	X	160,000	Sanitary site fumigated		160,000		DA	DEHU
	7. Construction of 1No. 16 seater WC toilet	Jinijini	X	X	X	X	100,000	Toilet constructed		100,000		DA	DEHU/W ORKS
	8. Renovation of 1 No. 12 Seater KVIP Toilet at Domfete	Domfete		X	X	X	20,000	Toilet Renovated		20,000		DA	DEHU/W ORKS

	9. Support CLTS Activities	Domfette	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	CLTS Activities Organized		20,000.00		DA	DEHU
Policy objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly													
Strategies: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)													
<u>SOCIAL PROTECTION</u>	1. Support people with disability	District Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	Disabled people supported		10,000		DA	MGCSP
To increase support for the disabled by the end of 2021													
Policy objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes													
Strategy: Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)													
<u>GENDER EQUALITY</u>	1. Support Gender activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	Gender activities supported	-	10,000	-	DA	MGCSP
To reduce gender equality by end of 2021													
	Train 5 women Group leaders in Leadership Qualities	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	5 women group leaders trained	5,000.00			DA	MGCSP
Policy objective: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development													
Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)													

Disability and Development To improve the inclusion of PWDs in the Socio-economic affairs of the District by end of 2021	1. Support Department Social Welfare & Community Development activities (Training & Education programmes, Meetings, Logistics)	BWDA	X	X	X	X	8,000	CDSW Dept. supported		8,000		DA	CDSW
	2. Procure logistics for Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	BWDA	X	X	X	X	4,000	Logistics procured		4,000		DA	CDSW
	3. Sensitize the public on Child and other vulnerable group's issues.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	1,000	Sensitization exercise organized		1,000		DA	CDSW

	4.Provide Goods and Services for Social Welfare and Community Development	BWDA	X	X	X	X	10,952.29	Goods and Services provided		10,952.29		DA	CDSW
		SUB- TOTAL				2,695,533.64				8,000	1,821,109		
866,424.64													

Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency		
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.	
Policy Objective: Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels														
Strategy: Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)														
✓ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)														
✓ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizen's to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)														

<u>Local Government and Decentralization</u> To improve citizen participation in local governance by the end of 2021	1. Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Organize 2 Town Hall Meetings/Social Accountability, SPEFA, Fee-fixing etc)	BWDA	X	X	X	X	16,000	Public Participation Strategy document implemented	2,500	13,500	-	DA	MLGRD
	2. Renovate Community Centre into Offices	Jinjini	X	X	X	X	60,000	Community Center renovated		60,000		DA	Works
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strategy: Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) ✓ Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19) ✓ Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14) 													
<u>Public Policy Management</u> To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2021	1) Sponsor DA staff for various training programmes (Capacity Building)	Training Institutions	X	X	X	x	54,600	DA staff sponsored to attend training programmes			54,600.00	DA	MLGRD/ILGS

2) Donations and contributions	District Wide	X	X	X	x	15,000	Donations and contributions given	3,000	12,000		DA	
3) Purchase of motor bikes for Assembly members (27)	BWD	X	X	X	X	121,500	Motor Bikes purchased		121,500		DA	Area Councils
4) Running Cost of official vehicles	BWD	X	X	x	x	30,000	Vehicles maintained	8,000	22,000	-	DA	Works
5) Maintenance of official vehicles	BWDA	X	X	x	x	20,000	Vehicles maintained	2,000	18,000		DA	Works
6) Payment of staff/assembly persons travel and transport allowances	BWDA	X	X	x	x	15,000	Travel and transport allowances paid	5,000	10,000		DA	Depts/ APs
7) Payment of assembly members sitting allowances and sub-committees special allowances	BWDA	X	X	x	x	15,000	Special/sitting allowances paid	5,000	10,000		DA	Depts/ APs

	8) Monitor and Evaluate projects/programmes	District wide	X	X	x	x	20,000.00	Projects/Programmes monitored and evaluated		20,000.00		DA	Depts of the Assembly
	9.Preparation of DMTDP and Composite Budget	BWDA	X	X	x	x	70,000	MTDP/Composite Budget Prepared		70,000		DPC U	Stakeholders/ Area Council
	10. Payment of Utilities	BWDA	X	X	x	x	6,000	Utilities paid	3,000	3,000		DA	Depts.
	11.Rental of Offices and residential buildings	Jinjini	X	X	x	x	50,000	Office Rented		50,000		DA	MLGRD
	12.Provision for unplanned activities and Purchases	BWDA	X	X	x	x	12,500	Provision made	7,500	5,000		DA	Depts.
	13.Procure office equipment's and Maintenance	BWDA	X	X	x	x	52,000	Office equipment's purchased and maintained	2,000	10,000	40,000.00	DA	Suppliers
	14.Procure Construction materials to support communities/Schools	BWDA	X	X	x	x	50,000	Materials provided		50,000		DA	MP

15.Support for brilliant but needy students/pupils	District Wide	X	X	x	x	50,000	Brilliant and Needy students supported		50,000		DA	MP
16. Other supplies and consumable	Abi/Ayimom	X	X	x	x	100,000	Consumables supplied		100,000		DA	MP
17. Support community initiated projects	Communities	X	X	x	x	23,000	Support given	3,000	20,000		DA	Communities
18.National Day Celebrations	BWDA	X	X	x	x	45,000	Celebrations observed	-	45,000		DA	MLGRD
19.Purchase 1No.Motorbike for Revenue Unit	BWDA	X	X	x	x	1,000	Motorbike purchased	5,000.00	6,000		DA	Revenue Unit
20. Procure stationary for office use	BWDA	X	X	x	x	10,000	Stationary Procured		10,000		DA	Suppliers
21. Cater for Bank Charges	BWDA	X	X	X	X	1,500	Bank charges catered for	1,500			DA	Finance
22. Staff transfer Grants	BWDA	X	X	X	X	35,000	Staff transfer grants serviced	15,000	20,000		DA	CA
SUB-TOTAL						878,100.0		58,500	725,000.0	94,600.00		
GRAND TOTAL:4,823,966.52												

Table 5.3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2020

**Agenda for Jobs: Economic Development
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society**

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st qtr	2 nd qtr	3 rd qtr	4 th qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen revenue institutions and administration													
<u>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</u> To increase IGF from 50.4% to 100% by the end of 2021	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff	District Wide	x	X			10,000	Incentives packages provided	10,000			DA	Finance Dept
	Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Area Councils Capital	x	X			3,000	Skills training in revenue mobilisation organised	3,000			DA	Area Councils
	Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	District Wide	x		X		4,000	Data on revenue items updated		4,000		DA	Area Councils
	Identify other forms of revenue	District Wide	x	X	X	x	1,000	Other form of revenue sources	1,000			DA	Area Councils

	sources							identified					
	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	District Wide	x	X	X	x	2,500	Education on payment of taxes organised	2,500				DA Area Councils
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management													
To enforce the adherence of guidelines of the PFM Act, 2016 by the end of 2021	1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and Units on PFM Act by the end of 2021	BWD	x			X	5,000	All Account officers and Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained	1,250	3,750			DA Finance Dept.
	2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas	BWD	x	X	X	x	-	Prioritized /Budgeted Areas Spent on	-	-			DA
Policy objective: Pursue flagship Industrial Development Initiative													
Strategy: Implement one district one factory Initiative													
<u>INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION</u> To promote Local Economic Development (LED) by the	3. Service the allocated land (acquisition/ preparation, extension of electricity and water)	BWD			X	X	1,000,000	Allocated land for LED serviced		500,000	500,000		DA Investors, MLG RD, MOT I

end of 2021	4. Sensitise farmers to produce the raw materials required as LED inputs	BWD	x	X	X	x	10,000	Farmers encouraged		10,000		DA	MOF A, MOT Investors
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Policy objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development

Strategy: Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth

<u>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</u> To facilitate training of 50 youth in employable skills by the end of 2021	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	District Wide			x		25,000	50 youth trained	2,500	10,000	12,500	BAC	DA
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Strategy: Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs

To enhance access to credit by 40 MSEs operators by the end of 2021	Support 10 MSEs to access credit from financial institutions	District wide		X			5,000	10 SMEs Supported	1,250	3,750		DA	BAC Financial Institutions
Strategy: Provide opportunities for SMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements													
To improve the capacities of 40 SMEs in PPP by the end of 2021	To train and re-train 10 SMEs operators in PPP and local content arrangements	District wide			X		5,000	10 SMEs trained and re-trained	1,250	3,750		DA	MOF
Policy objective: Ensure improved Public Investment													
Strategy: Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district													

<p><u>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u> To Encourage 1000 farmers to produce two identified (Cashew & Oil Palm) exportable crops by the end of 2021</p>	<p>1. Identify and register 250 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved Seeds 3. Equip farmers with cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide</p>	District Wide	x	X	x	x	50,000	250 farmers identified and supported		50,000		DA	MOF A Farmers Groups GEPA EXIM Bank ADB GBSC GSB
<p>Policy objective: Improve production efficiency and yield</p>													
<p>Strategy: Reinvalidate extension services</p>													

To improve AEAs: Farmer Ratio from 1:4000 to 1:2000 by the end of 2021	Facilitate posting of 4AEAs to the DADU	MOFA Operational Areas	x	X	x	X	1,000	4 AEAs posted to MADU	1,000			OHLG S	DA
Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme													
To Improve food security by the end of 2021	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials	District Wide		X	x		1,250	Farmers provided with high yielding planting materials	1,250			MOF A	DA
Strategy: Promote commercial and block farming													
To enhance the skills and Incomes of farmers by the end of 2021	Facilitate farmers to access inputs and funds	District Wide	x	X			5,000	Access to inputs and funds improved	5,000			MOF A	DA
Strategy: Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones													
To promote all year round cultivation of crops by the end of 2021	Facilitate the provision of small scale irrigation facilities to promote dry season farming	Selected farming communities	x			X	1,500	Small-scale irrigation facilities provided	1,500			MOF A	DA
Policy Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management													
Strategies:1) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative													
2) Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system													

To decrease post-harvest losses of all crops from 25% to 15% by the end of 2021	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities	Selected farming communities	x	X			1,000	Improved storage facilities provided	1,000			MOF A	DA MOTI MLG RD
Policy Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation													
Strategies: Disseminate information on weather and prices													
To increase the knowledge of farmers on weather and pricing by the end of 2021	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends	farming communities	x	X			2,500	Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	500	2,000		MOF A	DA Meteo Dept.
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													
Strategies: Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases													
To improve livestock/poultry production by 30% by the end of 2021	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat birds/animals	District Wide		X	x		3,000	Poultry livestock farmers educated		1,250	1,750	MOF A	DA

	Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop management practices and selection of good breeds	District Wide			x		2,500	Poultry livestock farmers trained		1,000	1,500	MOF A	DA
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Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture

Strategies: Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery

<u>FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT</u>	Equip AEAs with modern Aqua culture development & Management skills	Selected locations	x	X			5,000	AEAs capacity built		5,000		MOF A	DA
To improve the skills of farmers in Aqua culture management by the end of 2021													

Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

Strategies: Mainstream tourism development in the District development plans

<u>TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</u>	1. Support stakeholders to identify and develop tourist attractions.	BWD			x		3,000	Tourist attractions identified		3,000	-	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority
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NT To identify and develop tourism attractions by the end of 2021	2. Promote local tourism potentials.	BWD	x	X	x	x	5,000	Tourism potentials promoted		5,000	-	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority
SUB-TOTAL 1,151,250		33,000	602,500	515,750									

Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Goal: Safeguard the Natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
			Policy objective: Promote alternatives sources of livelihood including provision										
Strategy: Expand forest conservation areas of bee-lives to forest fringe communities													
Protected Areas To increase forest cover by 45% by the end of 2021	1.Reafforestation of degraded land	Tain 1 Forest	x	X	X	x	-	Forest Reserve reafforrested	-	-		FOA M Ghana	Forest ry Commission
	2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grasscutter rearing and mushrooms cultivation) to local inhabitants	Tain 1 Forest Reserve	x	X			10,000	Local communities trained in IGA skills	-	-	10,000	FOA M Ghana	Forest commission
Policy Objective: Address recurrent devastating floods													

Strategy: Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste													
Drainage and flood control	1. Educate communities on disaster prevention and management	District wide	x	X	X	x	2,500	Communities educated	1,000	1,500	-	NAD MO	DA
	2. Train and equip volunteers on disaster prevention and management	District wide		X	X	x	5,000	Disaster volunteers trained		5,000	-	NAD MO	CA
Policy Objective: Reduce environmental pollution													
Strategy: Intensify public education on noise pollution													
<u>Environmental pollution</u> To reduce Environmental pollution by the end of 2021	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution	District Wide		X		x	3,000	Public education organised	1,000	2,000	-	DA	EPA
	2. Procure machine to monitor noise levels	-		X			6,500	Noise detector procured		6,500	-	DA	DEH U
Policy Objective: Enhance climate change resilience													
Strategy: Develop climate responsive infrastructure													

<u>Climate variability and change</u> To increase climate response by the end of 2021	1. Sensitize farmers and agro-processors on the impact of climate change on their activities	Farming Communities		X		x	2,500	Farmers and agro-processors sensitized	1,000	1,500	10,000	MOF A	DA
Policy Objective: Reduce green-house gases													
Strategy: Promote tree planting and greening landscaping in communities													
To reduce storm havocs by the end of 2021	1. Organise tree planting campaigns in communities	District Wide		X	x		7,500	Tree planting campaigns organised		7,500	-	Forest service commission	DA MOF A
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Strategy: Develop and maintain the national road network													
To improve condition of road reshaping /rehabilitation/surfacing by the end of 2021	1. Reshape 13.5km Feeder Roads,	Selected Locations	x	X	x	x	500,000	-	-	500,000		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	DA
	2. Rehabilitate 20km Feeder/Urban Roads.	Selected Locations	x	x	x	x	850,000	-	-	850,000	-		
	3. Spot improve 28km Feeder/Urban Roads	Selected Locations	x	x	x	x	200,000	-	-	200,000	-		

	4.Surface(Tar) 5km Urban/ Trunk Roads	Selected Locations	x	X	x	x	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000			
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Policy Objective: Ensure Safety and Security for all Category of road users

Strategy: Provide adequate training for motorists

<u>Transport Infrasrtucture:R oad,Rail,Water and Air</u> To reduce road accidents by 40%by the end of 2021	1. Support Transport Unions to train/retrain their drivers	District Wide			x		1,500	Drivers trained/ retrained	500	1,000	-	DA	GPRTU PROTO A Ghana Police
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Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution System

Strategy: Expand the distribution and transmission networks

<u>Energy and Petroleum</u> To improve access to electricity from 85% to 95% by the end of 2021	Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	Disrict Wide		X	x	x	2,000,000	Streetlights provided and rehabilitated	-	2,000,000	-	DA	NEDC O
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Policy Objective: Sustainability spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlement

Strategy: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation

<u>Housing & Settlements and Housing</u> To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural layouts by the end of 2021	1. Dialogue with traditional authorities on the importance of structured layout schemes	District Wide	Six Communities	x	X	x	20,000		5,000	15,000	-	DPP	TA
	2. Prepare community layout schemes	Six Communities	x	X	x	X	20,000	Layout schemes prepared	5,000	15,000	-	DPP	CA
SUB-TOTAL 4,628,500		13,500	4,590,000	20,000									

**Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Social Development
Goal: Create Opportunities for all**

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
			Policy objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels										
Strategy: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels													
<u>Education and Training</u> To improve educational	1. Construct 1No.2-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school				x	150,000	1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block Constructed		150,000		DA	GES

infrastructure by the end of 2021	2. Construct 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Selected school			X	x	500,000	2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed		500,000		DA	GES GETFUND
	3. Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Domfete Islamic Sch	x	x			900,000	2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks provided		900,000		DA	GES GETFUND
	4. Rehabilitate 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school				x	125,000	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated		125,000		DA	GES
	5. Construct 6No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes	Selected communities	x	x			1,200,000	VVC Toilets and Mechanised Boreholes provided		1,200,000		DA	MSDI
	6. Provide 1No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	BWD		x	X		200,000	Teachers Quarters provided	-	200,000	-	DA	GES

Policy objective: Enhance affordable ,equitable, easy accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)													
Strategy: Expand and equip health facilities													
Health and Health Services To improve health infrastructure by the end of 2021	1. Upgrade 1No. Health centre into Polyclinic	BWD			X	x	750,000	Health Centre upgraded	-	-	750,000	DA	MOH GHS
Policy objective: Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality													
Strategy: Intensify implementation of Malaria Centre programme													
To reduce incidence of Malaria cases from 35% to 15% by the end of 2021	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	Districtl Wide	x	x	X	x	160,000	Mosquito Breeding Sites Fumigated		160,000	-	DA	Zoomlion MEHU
	2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000	Malaria Campaigns held	-	3,000	-	DA	DEHU
Policy objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable groups													
Strategy: Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB													
To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 45% by the end of 2021	Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	District Wide	x	x	X	x	2,000	HIV/AIDS Campaign held	-	2,000	-	DA	GHS
Policy objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
Strategy: Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems													

<u>Water and sanitation</u> To improve access to water and sanitation facilities services by the end of 2021	1. Provide 20No. borehole	20 communities	x	x	X	x	800,000	20 Borehole provided	-	-	800,000	CWSA	DA
	2. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes	20 communities		x	X	x	60,000	20 boreholes rehabilitated	-	60,000	-	DA	CWSA
	3. Rehabilitate 4No. Toilet facilities	Domfete	x	x	x	x	160,000	4No. Toilet rehabilitated	-	160,000	-	DA	DEHU
	4. Maintain Final waste disposal site	Abi	x	x	x	x	160,000	Final waste disposal site maintained	-	160,000	-	DA	Land fill Ltd
	5. Procure 20No. refuse Containers	Selected Towns	x	x	x	x	100,000	20No. refuse Containers Procured	-	100,000	-	DA	DEHU

Policy objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Strategy: introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality

To reduce gender equality by end of 2021	1. sensitize 40 women in the need to participate in decision making process	Area Council Capitals		x			4,000	40 women Sensitized	-	4,000	-	DA	Dept. of Women
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Policy objective: Promote full participation of PWDs in Social and Economic development of the Community

Strategy: Promote participation of PWDs in natural development													
<u>Disability and Development</u> To improve the including of PWDs in the Socio-economic affairs of the District by end of 2021	1) Support 10 PWDs to attend school	District wide			X		10,000	10 PWDS supported		10,000	-	DA	PWDs Associations
	2) Support 10 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chair, clutches, hearing aid, white cane etc.	District wide					20,000	10 PWDs supported		20,000	-	DA	PWDs Associations
SUB-TOTAL 5,304,000			3,754,000	1,557,000									

Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
			Policy Objective: Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels										
Strategy: Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability													

To improve citizen participation in local governance by the end of 2021	1) Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA, Fee-fixing etc)	Selected Locations	x		x		4,000	Strategy documents implemented	1,000	3,000	-	DA	MLGRD
Policy Objective: Enhance Public Safety and Security													
Strategy: Transform security services into a world class security institutions with modern infrastructure													
<u>Human Security and Public Safety</u> To improve security personnel visibility in communities by the end of 2021	Facilitate the posting of police personnel to the District	Local Police Stations	x	X	x	x	-	Police personnel provided	-	-	-	DA	Ghana Police Service
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination													
Strategy: Promote co-ordination, harmonisation and ownership of development process													
<u>Public Policy Management</u> To enhance transparency,	1) Construct Assembly Hall complex	JINIJINI	x				1,120,000	MA's office complex rehabilitated	-	1,120,000	-	DA	MLGRD

accountability and good governance by the end of 2021	3) Construct an Assembly's staff quarters	Berekum		X	x		150,000	Staff quarters rehabilitated	-	150,000	-	DA	MLGRD
	4) Sponsor MA staff for various training programmes	Training Institutions	x	X	x	x	25,000	MA staff sponsored to attend training programmes	-	25,000	-	DA	OHLGS
	5) Procure/Rehabilitate office equipment	BWD	x	X	x	x	8,000	Office equipment Procured/Rehabilitated		8,000	-	DA	Suppliers
	6) Procure 1No. Pick-up Vehicle	Berekum			x		250,000	1No. Pick-up Vehicle procured	-	250,000	-	MA	
SUB-TOTAL 1,557,000										1,000	1,557,000		
GRAND TOTAL 12,640,750.00													

Table 5.4: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2021

Agenda for Jobs: Economic Development

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st qtr	2 nd qtr	3 rd qtr	4 th qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen revenue institutions and administration													
<u>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</u> To increase IGF from 50.4% to 100% by the end of 2021	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff	District Wide	x	X			10,000	Incentives packages provided	10,000			DA	Finance Dept
	Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Area Councils Capital	x	X			3,000	Skills training in revenue mobilisation organised	3,000			DA	Area Councils
	Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	District Wide	x		X		4,000	Data on revenue items updated		4,000		DA	Area Councils
	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide	x	X	X	x	1,000	Other form of revenue sources identified	1,000			DA	Area Councils

	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	District Wide	x	X	X	x	2,500	Education on payment of taxes organised	2,500			DA	Area Councils
Policy objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Strategy: Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management													
To enforce the adherence of guidelines of the PFM Act, 2016 by the end of 2021	1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and Units on PFM Act by the end of 2021	BWD	x			X	5,000	All Account officers and Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained	1,250	3,750		DA	Finance Dept.
	2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas	BWD	x	X	X	x	-	Prioritized /Budgeted Areas Spent on	-	-		DA	
Policy objective: Pursue flagship Industrial Development Initiative													
Strategy: Implement one district one factory Initiative													
<u>INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION</u> To promote Local Economic Development (LED) by the	3. Service the allocated land (acquisition/ preparation, extension of electricity and water)	BWD			X	X	1,000,000	Allocated land for LED serviced		500,000	500,000	DA	Investors, MLG RD, MOT I

end of 2021	4. Sensitise farmers to produce the raw materials required as LED inputs	BWD	x	X	X	x	10,000	Farmers encouraged		10,000		DA	MOF A, MOT Investors
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Policy objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development

Strategy: Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth

<u>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</u> To facilitate training of 50 youth in employable skills by the end of 2021	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	District Wide			x		25,000	50 youth trained	2,500	10,000	12,500	BAC	DA
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Strategy: Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs

To enhance access to credit by 40 MSEs operators by the end of 2021	Support 10 MSEs to access credit from financial institutions	District wide		X			5,000	10 SMEs Supported	1,250	3,750		DA	BAC Financial Institutions
Strategy: Provide opportunities for SMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements													
To improve the capacities of 40 SMEs in PPP by the end of 2021	To train and re-train 10 SMEs operators in PPP and local content arrangements	District wide			X		5,000	10 SMEs trained and re-trained	1,250	3,750		DA	MOF
Policy objective: Ensure improved Public Investment													
Strategy: Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district													

<p><u>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u> To Encourage 1000 farmers to produce two identified (Cashew & Oil Palm) exportable crops by the end of 2021</p>	<p>1. Identify and register 250 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved Seeds 3. Equip farmers with cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide</p>	District Wide	x	X	x	x	50,000	250 farmers identified and supported		50,000		DA	MOF A Farmer Groups GEPA EXIM Bank ADB GBSC GSB
<p>Policy objective: Improve production efficiency and yield</p>													
<p>Strategy: Reinvalidate extension services</p>													

To improve AEAs: Farmer Ratio from 1:4000 to 1:2000 by the end of 2021	Facilitate posting of 4AEAs to the DADU	MOFA Operational Areas	x	X	x	X	1,000	4 AEAs posted to MADU	1,000			OHLG S	DA
Strategy: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme													
To Improve food security by the end of 2021	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials	District Wide		X	x		1,250	Farmers provided with high yielding planting materials	1,250			MOF A	DA
Strategy: Promote commercial and block farming													
To enhance the skills and Incomes of farmers by the end of 2021	Facilitate farmers to access inputs and funds	District Wide	x	X			5,000	Access to inputs and funds improved	5,000			MOF A	DA
Strategy: Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones													
To promote all year round cultivation of crops by the end of 2021	Facilitate the provision of small scale irrigation facilities to promote dry season farming	Selected farming communities	x			X	1,500	Small-scale irrigation facilities provided	1,500			MOF A	DA
Policy Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management													
Strategies:1) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative													
2) Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system													

To decrease post-harvest losses of all crops from 25% to 15% by the end of 2021	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities	Selected farming communities	x	X			1,000	Improved storage facilities provided	1,000			MOF A	DA MOTI MLG RD
Policy Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation													
Strategies: Disseminate information on weather and prices													
To increase the knowledge of farmers on weather and pricing by the end of 2021	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends	farming communities	x	X			2,500	Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	500	2,000		MOF A	DA Meteo Dept.
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													
Strategies: Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases													
To improve livestock/poultry production by 30% by the end of 2021	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat birds/ animals	District Wide		X	x		3,000	Poultry livestock farmers educated		1,250	1,750	MOF A	DA

	Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop management practices and selection of good breeds	District Wide			x		2,500	Poultry livestock farmers trained		1,000	1,500	MOF A	DA
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Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture

Strategies: Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery

<u>FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT</u>	Equip AEAs with modern Aqua culture development & Management skills	Selected locations	x	X			5,000	AEAs capacity built		5,000		MOF A	DA
To improve the skills of farmers in Aqua culture management by the end of 2021													

Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

Strategies: Mainstream tourism development in the District development plans

<u>TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</u>	1. Support stakeholders to identify and develop tourist attractions.	BWD			x		3,000	Tourist attractions identified		3,000	-	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority
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NT To identify and develop tourism attractions by the end of 2021	2. Promote local tourism potentials.	BWD	x	X	x	x	5,000	Tourism potentials promoted		5,000	-	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority
SUB-TOTAL 1,151,25033,000		602,500	515,750										

Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Goal: Safeguard the Natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.
			Policy objective: Expand forest conservation areas										
Strategy: Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)													
Protected Areas To increase forest cover by 45% by the end of 2021	1.Reafforestation of degraded land	Tain 1 Forest Reserve,	x	X	X	X	-	Forest Reserve improved	-	-		FOA M Ghana	Forest Commission
	2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grasscutter rearing and mushrooms cultivation) to local inhabitants	Tain 1 Forest Reserve	x	X			10,000	Local communities trained in IGA skills	-	-	10,000	FOA M Ghana	Forest commission
Policy Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													

Strategy: Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters													
Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction													
<u>DISASTER MANAGEMENT NT</u>	1. Educate communities on disaster prevention and management	District wide	x	X	x	X	2,500	Communities educated	1,000	1,500	-	NAD MO	DA
	2. Train and equip volunteers on disaster prevention and management	District wide		X	x	X	5,000	Disaster volunteers trained		5,000	-	NAD MO	CA
	3. Construct storm drains	Selected locations			x		500,000	Storm drains provided		500,000	-	Works Dept	CA
Policy Objective: Reduce environmental pollution													
Strategy: Intensify public education on noise pollution													
Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning													
<u>Environmental Pollution</u> To reduce Environmental pollution by the end of 2021	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution	District Wide		X		X	3,000	Public education organised	1,000	2,000	-	DA	EPA
Policy Objective: Enhance climate change resilience													
Strategy: Develop climate responsive infrastructure													

<u>Climate Variability and Change</u> To increase climate response by the end of 2021	1. Sensitize farmers and agro-processors on the impact of climate change on their activities	Farming Communities		X		X	2,500	Farmers and agro-processors sensitized	1,000	1,500	10,000	MOF A	DA
Policy Objective: Reduce green-house gases													
Strategy: Promote tree planting and greening landscaping in communities													
To reduce storm havocs by the end of 2021	1. Organise tree planting campaigns in communities	District Wide		X	x		7,500	Tree planting campaigns organised		7,500	-	Forest service commission	DA MOF A
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Strategy: Expand and maintain the national road network													
<u>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)</u> To improve condition of road reshaping /rehabilitation/surfacing by the end of 2021	1. Reshape 16.2km Feeder Roads,	Selected Locations	x	X	x	X	270,000	-	-	270,000		Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	DA
	2. Rehabilitate 24.8km Feeder/Urban Roads.	Selected Locations	x	x	x	x	510,000	-	-	510,000	-		
	3. Spot improve 13.6km Feeder/Urban Roads	Selected Locations	x	X	x	x	360,000	-	-	360,000	-		

	4.Surface(Tar) 7.4km Urban/ Trunk Roads	Selected Locations	x	X	x	x	1,240,000	-	-	1,240,000			
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Policy Objective: Ensure Safety and Security for all Category of road users

Strategy: Provide adequate training for motorists

<u>Transport Infrasrtucture:R oad,Rail,Water and Air</u> To reduce road accidents by 40%by the end of 2021	1. Support Transport Unions to train/retrain their drivers	District Wide			x		1,500	Drivers trained/ retrained	500	1,000	-	DA	GPRTU PROTO A Ghana Police
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Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution System

Strategy: Expand the distribution and transmission networks

<u>Energy and Petroleum</u> To improve access to electricity from 85% to 95% by the end of 2021	1. Extend electricity to newly developed areas within communities with electricity	Selected Locations		X	x	x	3,450,000	Electricity extended	-	450,000	3,000,000	Ministr y of Energy	DA
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	2.Extend electricity to communities without facility	Selected Locations		x	x	x	7,000,000	Electricity extended	-	7,000,000	-	Ministry of Energy	DA
	3. Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	Selected Locations		X	x	x	2,000,000	Streetlights provided and rehabilitated	-	2,000,000	-	DA	NEDCO

Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Strategy: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)

Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation

<u>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</u> To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural layouts by the end of 2021	1.Prepare community layout schemes	Six Communities	x	X	x	x	20,000	Layout schemes prepared	5,000	15,000	-	DPP	CA
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Policy Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural area

Strategy: Promote rural Enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and Local economic development

Rural Development To reduce poverty in the rural areas by 35% by the end of 2021	1. Train agro-processors on the preservation of maize, yam, tomatoes, pepper and okro	Selected Communities	x	X	x	x	12,000	Agro-Processors trained	2,000	10,000	-	REP/BAC	DA MOFA
	Support farmers & Agro-processors to access credit facilities	Selected Communities	x	X	x	x	3,000	Credit facilities accessed	-	3,000	-	DA	Financial Institutions

Policy Objective: Promote Resilient Urban development

Strategy: Support district Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision

Urban Development To improve Urban infrastructure delivery by 40% by the end of 2021	1) Construct Lorry station	BWD/JI NIJINI		X	x		2,500,000	Lorry station construction			2,500,000	DA	MLGRD
	3) Construct Community satellite market sheds	Selected communities			x	x	1,200,000	Market Constructed			1,200,000	DA	MLGRD
	Construct primary and secondary drains	District Wide		X	x	x	1,500,000	Drains constructed			1,500,000	DA	UR

SUB-TOTAL							20,597,000		10,500	12,376,500	8,220,000		
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Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Social Development

Goal: Create Opportunities for all

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Coll
Policy objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels													
Strategy: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels													
<u>Education and Training</u> To improve educational infrastructure by the end of 2021	1. Construct 1No.2-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school				x	150,000	1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block Constructed		150,000		DA	GES
	2. Construct 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Selected school			X	x	500,000	2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed		500,000		DA	GES GET
	3. Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Domfete Islamic Sch Biadan Meth. Prim	x	X			900,000	2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks provided		900,000		DA	GES GET
	4. Rehabilitate 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school				x	125,000	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated		125,000		DA	GES

	5. Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Selected school		X	X		300,000	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated		300,000		DA	GES GET
	9. Provide 1No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	JINIJINI		X	X		200,000	Teachers Quarters provided	-	200,000	-	DA	GES
Policy objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)													
Strategy: Expand and equip health facilities													
<u>Health and Health Services</u> To improve health infrastructure by the end of 2021	1. Upgrade 1No. Health centre into Polyclinic	JINIJINI			X	x	750,000	Health Centre upgraded	-	-	750,000	DA	MO GHS
Policy objective: Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality													
Strategy: Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme													
<u>Health and Health Services</u> To reduce incidence of Malaria cases from 35% to 15% by the end of 2021	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	District Wide	x	x	X	x	160,000	Mosquito Breeding Sites Fumigated		160,000	-	DA	Zoo ME
	2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	District Wide	x	X	x	x	3,000	Malaria Campaigns held	-	3,000	-	DA	DEP

	3. Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	District Wide	x	X	x	x	50,000	Treated Bed nets distributed	-	50,000	-	DA	GH
Policy objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable groups													
Strategy: Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB													
<u>Health and Health Services</u> To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 45% by the end of 2021	1. Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	District Wide	x	X	X	x	2,000	HIV/AIDS Campaign held	-	2,000	-	DA	GH
	2. Support Voluntary counselling and Testing services	District Wide	x	X	X	x	8,000	VCT Services Supported	-	8,000	-	DA	GH
	3. Support orphans and vulnerable children	District Wide	x	X	x	x	30,000	OVCs Supported	-	30,000	-	DA	NGO
Policy objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
Strategy: Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems													
<u>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</u>	1. Provide 10No. boreholes	10 communities			X	x	200,000	10 boreholes provided	-	-	200,000	CWSA	DA

To improve access to water and sanitation facilities services by the end of 2021	2. Rehabilitate 5No. boreholes	5 communities		X	x	x	15,000	5 boreholes rehabilitated	-	15,000	-	DA	CW
	Strategy: Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems												
	3. Provide 1No. Small Town Water Supply System	BWD			x	x	3,000,000	1No. Small Town Water Supply System provided	-	-	3,000,000	CWSA	DA
	Policy objective: Improve access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services												
	Strategy: Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign												
	4. Construct 1No. 14-seater aqua privy toilet	Selected community	x	X			180,000	1No. Aqua privy toilet provided	-	180,000	-	DA	DEP
	5. Rehabilitate 1No. Toilet facility	Domfete			x	x	40,000	1No. Toilet rehabilitated	-	40,000	-	DA	DEP
	6. Maintain Final waste disposal site	Abi	x	X	x	x	160,000	Final waste disposal site maintained	-	160,000	-	DA	Lan Ltd
7. Procure 5No. refuse containers	Selected Towns			x		25,000	5No. refuse containers procured	-	25,000	-	DA	DEP	
Policy objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare System													

Strategy: Increase Awareness in Child Protection													
<u>Child and Family Welfare</u> To promote child and family welfare by the end of 2021	1. Form child rights clubs in basic schools	5 schools			X		1,500	Child rights clubs formed	500	1,000	-	DA	MG
	2 organise sensitisation programmes on child and family welfare	4 Area Councils		X			3,000	Sensitisation programmes held	-	3,000	-	DA	MG
Policy objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes													
Strategy: introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality													
To reduce gender equality by end of 2021	Sensitize 40 women in the need to participate in decision making process	Area Council Capitals		X			4,000	40 women Sensitized	-	4,000	-	DA	Dep Wor
Policy objective: Promote full participation of PWDs IN Social and Economic development of the Community													
Strategy: Promote participation of PWDs in natural development													
<u>Disability and Development</u> To improve the including of PWDs in	1) Support 10 PWDs to attend school	District wide			X		10,000	10 PWDs supported		10,000	-	DA	PW Assn tion

the Socio-economic affairs of the Municipality by end of 2021	2) Support 10 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chair, clutches, hearing aid, white cane etc.	District wide					20,000	10 PWDs supported		20,000	-	DA	PW Asses tion
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Policy objective: Promote effective participation of the Youth in Socio-economic development

Strategy: Development and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates

<u>Youth Development</u>	1) Support 25 youth acquire employment skills (Auto works, Wood works, Construction Works Farming etc	District wide	x	X	X	x	12,500	25 youth	2,500	10,000	-	DA	BAC
To reduce youth unemployment by 15% by the end of 2021													

	2) Facilitate provision of Credit Funds to 25 trained Youth as start-up capital	District Wide	x	X	X	x	Trained Youth provided with credit	1,000	1,000		-	DA	BAC
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Policy objective: Build capacity for sports and recreational development

Strategy: Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition

Sports and Recreation	1) Support basic schools sports with footballs, jerseys and Table tennis Kits	Selected Venues				x	10,000	Sports logistics provided	-	10,000	-	DA	GES
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SUB-TOTAL 6,859,000 4,000 2,906,000 3,950,000

Agenda for Jobs Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

District Target/Output	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agency	
			1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr			IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	Colla.

Policy Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization

Strategy: Strengthen sub-district structures													
Local Government and Decentralization To improve the performance of the MA's Sub structures to meet standards by the end of 2021	1) Train and re-train Zonal Council members	4 Area capitals	x	X	X	x	20,000	Zonal Council members trained	-	20,000	-	DA	Area Councils
	2) Provide logistics and equipment to Zonal Council offices	4 AreaZonal Council capitals		X	x		30,000	Logistics and equipment provided	-	30,000	-	DA	Area Councils
	3) Construct 1No. Zonal Council office	Koraso		X	x		200,000	1No. Zonal Council office provided	-	400,000	-	DA	Area Councils
Policy Objective: Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels													
Strategy: Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability													
To improve citizen participation in local governance by the end of 2021	1) Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA, Fee-fixing etc)	Selected Locations	x		x		4,000	Strategy documents implemented	1,000	3,000	-	DA	
Policy Objective: Enhance Public Safety and Security													
Strategy: Transform security services into a world class security institutions with modern infrastructure													

<u>Human Security and Public Safety</u> To improve security personnel visibility in communities by the end of 2021	Facilitate posting of police personnel	Location of Police Station	x	X	x	x	-	Police personnel posted	-	-	-	DA	Ghana Police Service	
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination														
Strategy: Promote co-ordination, harmonisation and ownership of development process														
<u>Public Policy Management</u> To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2021	1) Construct 1No. Assembly's staff quarters	BWD		X	x		150,000	Staff constructed	-	150,000	-	DA	MLGRD	
	2) Sponsor MA staff for various training programmes	Training Institutions	x	X	x	x	25,000	MA staff sponsored to attend training programmes	-	25,000	-	DA		
	3) Procure/Rehabilitate office equipment	BWD		X		x	8,000	Office equipment Procured/Rehabilitated		8,000	-	DA		
SubTotal							637,000		1,000	636,000				
							Grand Total:	29,244,250.00						

5.2 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilize and utilize financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. The Indicative Financial Plan outlines the total programme/project cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period.

This section of the report covers resource mobilization and its strategies as well as expenditure. It deals with the cost of Agenda for Jobs Dimension (2018-2021) using the cost of inputs. It takes into consideration sources of funding including internally generated funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and inflows from development partners.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the District's Assembly's share of the DACF and various intervention programmes in the District such as: Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and District Development Facility (DDF).

**Table 5.5: Summary of Proposed Expenditure for the various Dimensions for the Plan
Period (2018- 2021)**

Agenda for Jobs of Dimensions	Sources of Funding			TOTAL (GHC)
	IGF (GHC)	GOG (GHC)	DONOR (GHC)	
Economic Development	72,000.00	1,347,321.88	1,195,500	2,614,821.88
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	40,000.00	14,024,151.00	8,320,000.00	22,384,151.00
Social Development	3,770,400.00	8,050,266.00	6,103,424.64	17,924,090.64
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	103,000.00	4,289,796.5	610,350.00	5,003,146.5
GRAND TOTAL	3,985,400.00	27,711,535.38	16,229,274.64	47,926,210.02

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2018

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT OF THE DMTDP

To ensure effective and efficient implementation of the DMTDP, there is the need to monitor the status of implementation. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the District is an outline of flexible steps that will be used to track the use of resources, the timing of projects, and in particular, to ensure that the District's development activities are guided by this DMTDP.

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

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the QAgenda for Jobs Dimensions and objectives in the District and will further help 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.
- ✓ Provide information for effective coordination of District development at the regional level.
- ✓ Provide District authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.
- ✓ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to the citizens and other stakeholders and lastly.
- ✓ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within each District
- ✓ Overall, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plan shall be carried out at several levels. These shall include the RCC, DA, sector departments and development partners.

At the Regional level monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out by the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU). This is intended to guide and support the DA (DPCU) to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the plan. At the District level, the DPCU shall be responsible for effective monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation. It shall prepare detailed monitoring and evaluation guidelines for particular periods and for specific projects. They shall also oversee the monitoring and implementation activities of sector departments and coordinate and regulate the interventions of partners. Sector departments on the other hand shall monitor and evaluate activities in their respective sectors. The DPCU will therefore organize periodic presentations on sector performances relative to the implementation of the DMTDP.

6.1. MONITORING STRATEGIES

Monitoring and evaluation of the plan will commence immediately its implementation starts. This will enable an up-to-date monitoring and evaluation. The process shall adopt the format below:

6.1.1 (A.) Monitoring Format

A. Project identification

A1. Project title:

A2. Project code:

A3. Project location:

A4. Implementation agency(s):

A5. Monitoring agency(s):

A6. Date of monitoring:

6.1.2 (B.) Project Implementation Monitoring

B1. Topics for monitoring:

B2. Start date:

Original date:

Actual date:

Remarks:

Table 6.1 (B3) Physical implementation

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

Table 6.2 (B4) Financial Mobilizations

Source	Total Amount required	Expected to date	Received to date
e.g. IGF,DACF, NGOs Community			

Total Financial Resources			
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Table 6.3: (B5.) Project Expenditure

Item	Total estimated cost	Actual cost

6.2. EVALUATION

Unlike monitoring which is continuous, evaluation is periodic. It ensures that projects produce the requisite outputs within efficient time and resources. The process will adopt the following format:

6.2.1 Evaluation Format

A. Project identification

A1. Project title:

A2. Project code:

A3. Project location:

A4. Implementation agency(s):

A5. Monitoring agency(s):

A6. Date of monitoring:

Table 6.4 Evaluation format

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

Table 6.5: Calendar for Monitoring and Evaluation

Activities	Responsibility	2018	2019				2020			2021			Cost
DMTDP Evaluation	DPCU	December	December				December			December			5,000
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation	DPCU	June	June				June			June			5,000
Annual Progress Review Workshop	DPCU	November	November				November			November			10,000
Annual Progress Report	DPCU	January, 2018	January 2019				January, 2020			January, 2021			10,000
Dissemination of DMTDP and Annual Action Plans	DPCU	February	February				February			February			4,000
Quarterly Review Meetings (with Partners)	DPCU	March, June, September and December	March, June, September and December				March, June, September and December			March, June, September and December			30,000
Quarterly field visits	DPCU		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jan	Feb	Feb	Mar	Apr	25,000	
			Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	Mar	Jul	Jul	Oct	Dec		

Source: DPCU, 2018

6.3 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.4 DISSEMINATION OF THE DMTDP

To deepen stakeholder acceptance of the plan and commitment to its implementation, the content of the Berekum West DMTP will be shared with several institutions within and outside the District. This is sought to increase transparency in the District Assembly and promote the sense of ownership of the Plan among stakeholders.

The strategy for disseminating the Plan will involve:

- Submitting copies of the DMTDP to RPCU/RCC, NDPC, MDAs, NGOs and Donor Agencies
- Holding dissemination workshops at the District Assembly and Area Councils premises and in Communities on the DMTDP
- Announcements and discussions on local FM Radio Stations and Community information centres.

The table below details the proposed strategies for sharing the content of the plan.

Table 6.6: Communication Plan for Disseminating the DMTDP

Stakeholders/Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Person Responsible
NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of plan and progress reports 	Review, Approval and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Personal delivery • Postal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of plan • Progress reports 	Harmonisation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Personal delivery • Postal • Presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Staff of Berekum West District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Copies in offices • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Assembly/Area Councils and Unit Committees Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Copies in area councils • Public hearings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Heads of the Departments of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Copies in offices • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly • Project 	DPCU

	ts			Specific M&E Reports	
Development Partners (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abridged copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails • Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
NGOs/CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan 	DPCU

	reports				
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation/durbars • Copies in area councils • Public hearings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly • Project Specific M&E Reports 	DPCU

Source: DPCU, 2018

6.5 APPLICATION OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGY DURING THE PREPARATION OF DMTDP

6.6 The Role of Heads of Department and DPCU

In the course of the preparation of the plan, the heads of department and the DPCU are to participate fully during the data collection exercise and public hearings. The members have to meet as how and when it becomes necessary. In order to facilitate the preparation of the DMTDP, a smaller team would be formed within the DPCU to be led by the District Planning Officer to provide technical support to the plan preparation exercise. The total output of this team would be discussed during the meeting of the DPCU.

6.7 First Public Forum

During the preparation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Plan, the First Public Forum is going to be held. The purpose is to present the importance of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan to the people as well as the stakeholders in the District. In addition, socio-economic data is going to be collected from the people and stakeholders present at the forum to update already the existing socio-economic data of the District to serve as the bases for the preparation of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan.

6.8 Second Public Forum

The Second Public Forum is to identify the community problems, challenges, constraints and potentials as a means to solicit the community needs and aspirations from 4 sub-structures. This will help in designing proper strategies to meet the demands of the people.

6.9 Third Public Forum

The third Public Forum is to finalise the preparation of the District Medium Development Plan for 2018-2021. It seeks to meet all the stakeholders by providing recommendations for further inputting.

6.10 General Assembly

The Plan shall be communicated to Honourable Assembly members during the General Assembly sessions. Though the Assembly members had been part of the preparation of the development plan from the very beginning, it is important that the draft is further communicated to them so that they better understand it and therefore communicate back to their electorates on proposed programmes and projects in the plan. Especially for them to know what stake their respective electoral areas have in the Plan.

6.11 Durbars

Durbars are another communication strategy that the District would use to communicate the DMTDP 2018-2021. Durbars are organised to celebrate certain festive occasions or a means by which developmental issues are discussed. During such activities, an opportunity could be created for the Plan to be discussed and suggestions imputed into the implementation process.

6.12 Internet Networking

The BWDA has a website in worldwide web (the internet). Some parts of the Plan would be published in the Assembly's web site for the general public to access, read and make contributions. Suggestions and contributions would be factored into the implementation of the Plan.

6.13 Departmental Programmes

During the execution of departmental programmes such as community immunization exercises, education weeks and Districts Farmers' Day, most community members are always present. The Assembly will discuss issues in the Plan alongside the departmental programmes. Suggestions, contributions and feedback on the needs and aspirations of community members would be collated and factored into the implementation process.

These are the major communication strategies but as some programmes would unfold, the Assembly may use them to communicate the plan for the benefit of the people.

6.14 Conclusion

As a product of broad stakeholder consultations, this plan provides adequate directions towards expanding opportunities for the socio-economic empowerment of the people. It reviews the performance of the District in the previous plan period, analyses the current situation of the District and provides clear steps toward realising the Districts's development focus. It will therefore consolidate and improve upon the gains made in the previous plan periods. Again, the DMTDP tailors the development goals, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects of the District along the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs Policy and the Regional Development Strategy in order to ensure the achievement of both District and broad national development goals. It must also be emphasised that, the plan preparation process was highly participatory in order to ensure stakeholder ownership and commitment. This DMTDP is therefore a compilation of stakeholder ideas, needs and aspirations and harmonized with national and regional development priorities.

Appendix I: District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 (Plan Preparation Team Members)

No.	Name	Sector/Department/Designation	Responsibility
1.	Hon. Isaac Osei	DCE	Team Leader
2.	Peter M. Maala	DCD	Chairman
3.	Olanyini Akpantulsi Adigun	DPCU/PDPO	Secretary
4.	Agyei Emmanuel Kwasi	DPCU/DPO	Member
5.	Alhassan Abdallah	DPCU/ADPO	Member
6.	Regina Nketia	DPCU/DBA	Member
7.	Evans Appiah	DPCU/DS	Member
8.	Seidu Issah	DWE	Member
9.	Richard Addoh	CDSW	Member
10.	Bismark Yeboah	EHO	Member
11.	Ampaabeng Kyeremeh	FO	Member
12.	Catherine Nyarko	IA	Member
13.	Frank Menash	ADIIA	Member
14.	Obeng Ernest Amankonah	ABA	Member
15.	Alan T. Boakye Yeboah	DIO	Member
18.	Simon Konlanbik Dindiok	ADPO	Member

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2018

APPENDIX II: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (SEA)-2018 TO 2021

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Berekum West is endowed with rich natural resources. However, these rich resources are being negatively impacted upon by human activities particularly through annual bush fires, illegal logging, indiscriminate disposal of poultry waste, poor farming practices among others. The negative implications of these activities have resulted in the degradation of the environment particularly in the area of land, nature reserves and water bodies. This situation has existed and appears to worsen. It is in this light that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been recognised as a major tool for developing and analysing strategic actions (policies, plans and programmes – PPPs) to ensure that they adequately mainstream the concept of sustainability and thereby respond to the need of balancing socio-economic development with the requirements for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE BEREKUM WEST SEA

In the framework of the SEA for the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF), SEA has been undertaken for Berekum West by mainstreaming environmental issues into the District Medium-Term Development Plan. This has been achieved with EPA's assistance with the following objectives:

- Realign and refine the DMTDP by incorporating into it environmental considerations.
- Develop appropriate interventions to mitigate negative impacts associated with the implementation of the PPPs.
- Recruit a consultant to train DPCU members in the application of SEA.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE SEA

The geographical scope of the SEA is Berekum West Area. However, the contextual scope encompasses natural resources such as water bodies, natural reserves, agriculture, ecosystems as well as issues such as deforestation, land degradation, poaching, air and noise pollution and bush fires.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The Berekum West District Assembly Officers (DCD, DBA, DPO, DWE, DEHO and ADPO) who attended the SEA workshop briefed the District Chief Executive on their return. Subsequently, a core team comprising these officers and other key stakeholders was formed to discuss how the processes will be implemented. The decision was to subject the policies to compound and internal consistency matrices and further inserted the various activities evolving from the policies into the sustainability matrix and printed copies for the core members who would in turn subject activities to the test individually. Individual results were then discussed and validated at a formal meeting.

The following were members of the core team:

1. Mr. Peter M. Maala	District Co-ord. Director	Chairman
2. Olanyini Akpantulsi	District Planning Officer	Secretary
3. Regina Nketia	District Budget Analyst	Member
4. Seidu Issah	District Works Engineer	Member
5. Bismark Yeboah	District Env't. Health Officer	Member

Three formal meetings and four informal meetings were held during the period. There were other consultations which brought to fore relevant data to enrich the report. The formal meetings were conducted to validate results of the sustainability test which individuals of the core team had subjected the activities to. The three meetings were held in the afternoon after which relevant office schedules had been tackled. During the formal meetings other members of the DPCU were brought in to contribute to the process.

The following were the other DPCU Members:

1. Richard Addo-District. Officer, Dept. of Comm. Dev't
2. Eric Ampaabeng Kyeremeh- District. Finance Officer
3. Agyei Emmanuel Kwasi-Development Planning Officer
4. Evans Appiah-District Statistician
5. Abdallah Alhassan-Assistant Development Planning Officer
6. Konlanbik Simon Dindiok-Assistant Development Planning Officer

1.5 Institutional and Regulatory Requirements

The conduct of the SEA of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is in compliance with the following institutional and regulatory requirements:

- The Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, Legislative Instrument 1652 (Regulation 30 (1) - Definitions) require all undertakings including plans and programmes which are likely to have significant environmental impacts to be subject to environmental assessment in their planning and execution. This is intended to ensure that environmental issues are considered at par with social economic issues at the early stages of plan preparation and implementation.
- The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Municipal Medium term Development Plan was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF)
- The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Guidelines for the development of the MMDAs and MDAs medium-term plans include the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment to mainstream environmental issues at all levels of planning.

1.6 Description of District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is a document prepared by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit of the Berekum West District Assembly. This serves as a holistic guide for

directing the growth of the district. The preparation of the DMTDP though was done at the assembly level has an aim of helping achieve the Dimension of the Agenda for Jobs. It is against this background that the National Development Planning Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development enjoined all MMDAs to prepare Medium-Term Development Plans spanning from 2018 to 2021 and based on the guidelines prepared by NDPC. It is therefore envisaged that the overall aims of the country would be achieved through the effective implementation of the DMTDP.

1.7. Objectives

The objectives of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) were derived from the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) as outlined in the guidelines for the preparation of the plan. In addition, specific strategies that were in tandem with achieving the Agenda for Jobs objectives were also selected. The objectives of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) are outlined as follows;

1.7.1 Economic Development Dimension

1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
2. Improve production efficiency and yield

1.7.2 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

1. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
2. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
3. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

1.7.3 Social Development Dimension

1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
3. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
4. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups
5. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
6. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
7. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
8. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
9. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development

1.7.4 Governance, Corruption and Accountability Dimension

1. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
2. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

1.8 Activities

The derivation of specific activities geared towards achieving these objectives were however designed at the district level. Thus, through series of interviews and reports from the various sub-structures and

community engagements and interactions, these activities were brought to light to be executed within the planned period. Most of these activities have a bearing on the environment especially those that are physical in nature and hence the need to subject them to Strategic Environmental Assessment so as to curb any negative consequences that may crop-up during the execution of the physical projects.

The activities to be implemented within the planned period which have a brunt on the environment as derived from the District Medium-Term Development Plan include the following;

1. Reshape selected Feeder Roads
2. Maintain market facility
3. Maintenance of street lights
4. Construction of DCD's residency
5. Construct DCE's Residency
6. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility
7. Construct 1No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)
8. Renovate 1No. Health centre
9. Mechanize 2No. boreholes
10. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini
11. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede
12. Procure 5No. refuse Containers
13. Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces
14. Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet
15. Rehabilitate Area Council office Building

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS / DISTRICT PROFILE

2.1 Physical/Natural Resources

There are two main forest reserves in the District (Tain and Nkyenkyemam Forest reserves). These potentials in their natural state can serve as tourist sites and require investment opportunities from both public and private sources to develop them for economic benefits. A variety of tree species exist in these reserves some of which are Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Teak and Fununtum. The District is drained by Kora, Maasu, Jinijini, Nanaasu, Kyinmira and Suntreso Rivers and their tributaries exhibiting dendritic patterns. These fast flowing rivers have cut up the plateau surface giving rise to the dissected nature of the plateau. On the other hand, bush fires, chain saw lumbering and the search for fire wood are depleting the natural environment at a faster rate. Most of the inhabitants of the various settlements in the district are farmers and through their activities forest reserves are encroached upon.

2.2 Location and Size

The Berekum West District shares boundaries with Dormaa-East in the South-West, North-East by Jaman-South, and North-West by Tain District. It has a total number of about 19 Communities with major towns as Jinijini, Koraso, Jamdede, Amankokwaa, Adom, Domfete, Nsapor, Nkyenkyemam and Nanasuano.

The District capital, Jinijini is about 47 km from Sunyani, the Regional capital of Brong Ahafo. The road network from Sunyani, the regional capital to Jinijini is a first class road while most of the feeder roads linking other communities in the District are all in a deplorable state.

The District is sub divided into four local administrative areas known as Zonal Councils. They include the Koraso Area Council, Nsapor Zonal Council, Fetentaa Zonal Council and Jinijini Zonal Council.

The road network from Berekum to Jinijini is a first class road while most of the feeder roads linking other communities in the District are all in a deplorable state. The District in terms of trade is strategically located since it is able to transact business with all the four (4) other Districts it shares boundaries with. The location of the District makes transportation of goods and services to and fro easy encouraging inter-District trade.

2.3 Climate

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial climate zone marked by double rainfall maxima; June and October with a mean annual rainfall between 1,275mm to 1,544mm.

The first rainy season is from April to July (maximum) and the second rainy season is from September to October (minimum) when the Municipality comes under the influence of the wet maritime air mass. The beginning of the rainy season is marked by heavy storms which sometimes cause the ripping of roofs and collapsing of buildings. There is a sharp dry season between the two rainy seasons, the main one coming between November and March when the tropical continental air mass in the country sweeps over the area. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75% to 90% during the two rainy seasons and 70% to 80% during the rest of the year.

2.4 Vegetation

The District lies within the green belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofra, Teak and Fununtum. In recent times these natural vegetation cover is fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators. Improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation and uncontrolled bush fires also deplete the forest.

2.5 Relief and Drainage

The District lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic Region with average height of about 880feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 640ft above sea level found along the river basins whilst the highest point is found within a chain of elevations the North East reaching a height of 1,620 feet above sea level. These elevations serve as water-sheds of some rivers and some streams. There are out-crops of some rocks found over Birimian rocks basement standing about 860 – 1,350feet above the broad plateau surface.

The District is drained by Kora, Maasu, Jinijinimu, Nanaasu, Kyinmira and Suntreso Rivers and their tributaries exhibiting dendritic patterns. These fast flowing rivers have cut up the plateau surface giving rise to the dissected nature of the plateau.

The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season too, some of the rivers lose the level of flow and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply.

Rivers and streams take their source from these hilly areas. These rivers and streams ultimately serve as a source of drinking water to various communities in the District. On the other hand, the relief and drainage influence climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns and farming activities.

2.6 Geology and Soil

Within the Birimian and Dahomeyan formations with natural resources or potentials such as granites, clay, sand, gold, diamond deposits and the like. The Birimian formations are known to be the gold bearing rocks. The Birimian rocks also have a high potential for Manganese and Bauxite. Studies have shown that gold abounds in Fetentaa and prospecting yet to begin.

2.7 The Natural/Built Environment

Climate change has become a serious challenge around the globe of which Berekum West District is no exception. A number of environmental challenges which has brought about changes in temperature or the atmospheric conditions are inevitable. Key factors amongst them include lumbering, soil erosion, bad farming practices (slush and burn), waste disposal and bushfires.

The effects of these activities have brought about serious environmental challenges such as land degradation, air pollution, pollution of water bodies and reduction in water volumes during the dry season. Some streams dry off completely because they are directly exposed to the sun. Also forest reserves are being depleted due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, leading to the

depletion of economic tree species. This climate change has accounted for the erratic pattern of rainfall which has affected agricultural activities in the District for the past years.

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of the rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

2.8 Environmental Concern

The District Assembly has imposed by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the District include Sand and Stone winning and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation has received serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

2.9 Land Tenure System

The traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families and the chiefs. A larger portion of the land is used for housing while a smaller portion is used for farming. Land is predominantly owned by the chief i.e. he is the main custodian of land in the community. Land is mostly made available to males than females for farming activities as men are recognized as the heads of households.

2.10 Key issues under Physical and Natural Environment

- Frequent bush burning
- Sand winning activities leading to land degradation
- Siting of refuse dumps near toilet facilities
- Inadequate proper final dumping sites and waste containers in most parts of the district
- Indiscriminate felling down of trees by chain saw operators thus leading to the loss of forest reserves
- Soil erosion
- Seasonal drought
- Lack of drainages
- Unauthorized buildings

2.11 Demographic Characteristics

2.12 Population Size/Density

Berekum West District has an estimated total population of 79,656 using the 2018 Berekum East Municipal Projected Population (156,349 GSS) as its basis with a growth rate of 2.5%. The higher percentage of people resides in the rural area which makes it difficult for planning and the provision of social and infrastructure such as boreholes and other water facilities due to the lower threshold. Most of the communities in this vein have their basic needs unmet and as such wallow in low living standards. The low population of most of the communities stem from the fact that the people are predominantly engaged in agriculture. The desire to obtain sufficient farm size holdings has necessitated people to move into less settled areas.

2.13 Economic Characteristics

Table: 2.1 Major Settlements and their Population

COMMUNITY	2018	2019	2020	2021
JINIJINI	12,362	12,794	13,242	13,706
JAMDEDE	5,108	5,287	6,117	7,363
FETENTAA	4,842	5,011	5,187	5,368
ADOM	4,467	4,623	4,785	4,952
KORASO	3,628	3,755	3,886	4,022
NSAPOR	2,349	2,431	2,517	2,605
DOMFETE	2,136	2,211	2,288	2,368

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

2.14 Water Distribution and Supply

Majority of the communities in the District depends on boreholes as the source of drinking water with the exception of some few communities who get access to pipe borne water supply.

Though much has been done by the then Berekum West District Assembly, the supply of portable water in the District is inadequate with water coverage of 68.4%.

2.15 Sanitation and Waste Management

The general environmental sanitation situation is geared towards minimizing the rate of transmission of sanitation related diseases and sensitizing the general public on proper sanitation practices by maintaining a clean, safe, friendly and pleasant environment with the aim of enhancing access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services coupled with activities like public education, provision of services and maintenance of sanitation as well as waste management facilities. The district

has (13) public toilets (1) slaughter slab and one (1) final disposal site for both solid and liquid waste at Abi.

2.16 Problems of the District

2.16.1 Health

- ✓ Inadequate health infrastructure
- ✓ Under resourced facilities (personnel and equipment's)
- ✓ Inadequate staff bungalows

2.16.2 Education

- ✓ Inadequate educational infrastructure
- ✓ Dilapidated facilities
- ✓ Inadequate teachers bungalows
- ✓ Inadequate furniture
- ✓ Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- ✓ Teachers travelling long distances to schools to teach (no transportation)
- ✓ High school dropout especially among the girls
- ✓ Only two SHS
- ✓ No nurses or teachers training colleges

2.16.3 Key Environmental Issues

- ✓ Frequent bush burning
- ✓ Sand winning activities leading to land degradation
- ✓ Siting of refuse dumps near toilet facilities
- ✓ Inadequate proper final dumping sites and waste containers in most parts of the district
- ✓ Indiscriminate felling down of trees by chain saw operators thus leading to the loss of forest reserves
- ✓ Soil erosion
- ✓ Seasonal drought
- ✓ Lack of drainages

2.16.4 Infrastructure

- ✓ Unauthorized buildings
- ✓ Building without permits
- ✓ Most of the roads in the district are in bad shape
- ✓ Inadequate road network
- ✓ Uneven distribution of portable water in the district
- ✓ Inadequate hygienic household latrines
- ✓ Unequal distribution of electricity power in the district
- ✓ Unreliable electric power supply

2.16.5 Agriculture

- ✓ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district
- ✓ Farm tracks and roads leading to most farms in the district are in bad shape
- ✓ High post-harvest losses
- ✓ Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering and others

- ✓ Inadequate supply of farm inputs to farmer
- ✓ Inadequate storage facilities leading to low pricing of farm produce
- ✓ Poor marketing systems and structures
- ✓ Non-existence of irrigational facilities

2.16.6 Rural Enterprise and Private Sector Development

- ✓ Poorly organized rural enterprises in the district
- ✓ Limited credit facilities for small scale enterprises in the district
- ✓ Poor marketing linkages for small and medium scale enterprises in the district
- ✓ Poor and inadequate market facilities
- ✓ High literacy rate

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

It is envisioned that, the foregoing environmental concerns to a large extent will impact negatively on the environment and hence the need to develop plans, policies and programmes geared towards addressing them.

3.1 Key Environmental Concerns in the District

- Deforestation
- Indiscriminate poaching
- Pollution of water bodies (refuse dumps sited close to water bodies)
- Persistent annual bush fires
- Illegal chain saw operations
- Excessive use of agro-chemicals
- Indiscriminate sand/clay/gravel winning
- Erosion
- Uncoordinated manner of building without permits
- Evading of buffers

Picture 3.1: Bush Fires that occur during the dry season



Source: Field Survey, 2018

Picture 3.2: Indiscriminate disposal of waste into unconstructed drain at the Jinijini Market



Picture 3.3: Erosion at the Jinijini market causing a large opening (drain)



Picture 3.4: Indiscriminate Sand/Clay Winning



Picture 3.5: Deforestation



Source: Field Survey, 2018

Picture 3.6a: Transmission of liquid waste from the slaughter slab at Jinijini into the Suntre River



Source: Field Survey, 2018

Picture 3.6b: Transmission of liquid waste from the slaughter slab at Jinijini into the Suntre River



Source: Field Survey, 2018

3.2 Sanitation and Waste Management

The management of waste in the Berekum West District is far from the desired situation. The disposal of both solid and liquid waste including human excreta, and household refuse are poorly done. Several tonnes of refuse are heaped in the urban areas like Jinijini Township, Domfete, Jamdede, Adom and peri-urban communities like Nsapor, Koraso, Fetentaa, and Ayimom among others. The solid waste disposal in Berekum West is mainly by use of public containers being placed at vantage points especially at the sanitary sites. However, the practice in almost all the other communities in the district is by open surface or crude dumping at either temporary or permanent sanitary sites.

Picture 3.7: Methods of disposing solid waste in the District (Open Surface)



Source: Field Survey, 2018

It is a common practice for people in most communities to defecate in the bush (“free range”) mainly due to lack of access to convenient toilet facilities. Some are poor to pay for the user fees charged in the communities where toilet facilities are provided.

Where toilet facilities are provided by either by households or the District Assembly, there is no problem of timely and regular disposal of human excreta due to the reliability of the septic emptier vehicles which belong to local private individuals. The District Assembly has a final disposal site at Abi for both liquid and solid waste generated in the towns.

In an effort to improve upon access to potable water, the District Assembly has collaborated with a number of development partners. They include the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). The District Environmental Health Office and Municipal Health Management Team has also complimented these efforts by educating people on how to keep water sources clean and safe. They also assist in detecting and treating water-borne diseases.

Most communities in the district do not also have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper household and community drains has led to the presence of stagnant water in residential areas giving rise to breeding of mosquitoes and massive erosion of the built environment.

3.3 Sustainable Objectives of the District

3.3.1 Process of setting the objectives

During the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plans (2018-2021), all MMDAs were mandated by NDPC to derive their objectives from hosts of objectives formulated by the NDPC and published in the National Development Policy Framework document.

Guided by this mandate, the task team of the DMTDP preparation exercise went through the objectives and selected appropriate ones which the team agreed could help the Assembly achieve its overall development goal within the medium term.

3.3.2 Rationale for choosing Appropriate Objectives and what they seek to

Achieve

Objective 1: For the next four years, the Assembly intends to achieve its revenue targets set by putting in place proper measures and policies like the RIAP.

Objective seeks to increase revenue mobilisation and block leakages.

Objective 2: Crop yield per acre of arable land dwindle every passing year. This Situation has resulted in massive use of agro-chemicals which further degrade the soil.

- Objective seeks to improve agricultural productivity and soil conservation.
- Objective seeks to make local farmers more competitive in the markets.

Objective 3: Annually, the Berekum West Area is encountered with the occurrences of disasters such as bush-fires and rain storms. Such calamities usually results in loss of human lives and property.

Objective seeks to reduce impact of disasters among the vulnerable.

Objective 4: Due to poor road conditions, some communities are under-served by Commercial transport.

Objective seeks to improve transportation of agro-produce to marketing centres.

Objective 5: Due to the uncoordinated manner and upsurge of houses, most settlements within the district is not orderly structured.

The objective seeks to adequately plan for human settlements within the district by monitoring and effectively controlling spatial development.

Objective 6: Some basic schools children cover long distances to attend school especially in majority of rural areas.

Objective seeks to improve academic performance at basic and second-cycle levels.

Objective 7: Majority of rural communities are distances away from nearest health

Facilities.

Objective seeks to improve access to health facilities.

Objective 8: People With Disabilities (PWDs) are not adequately targeted by way of Planning and execution of interventions that will go a long way to lessen their plights.

Objective seeks to target PWDs by way of planning and execution of interventions.

Objective 9: HIV/AIDS pandemic is on the ascendency especially amongst the youth due to inadequate sensitization and education and also most of them do not have access to the anti-retroviral drug.

Objective seeks to minimize the HIV/AIDS rate and also make the anti-retroviral drug accessible to all coupled with enough education and sensitization to help reduce the stigmatization rate.

Objective 10: Only 75.8% of the local population has access to potable water.

Objective seeks to reduce incidence of water-borne diseases among the people and increase the access and coverage rate.

Objective 11: The District Assembly is faced with poor environmental conditions in some of its urban areas namely Jinijini, Jamdede, and Adom etc.

Objective seeks to improve upon environmental conditions.

Objective 12: Jinijini, Domfete, Adom and Jamdede are saddled with uncleared heaps of refuse dumps and pollution of water bodies and the Atmosphere (noise pollution).

Objective seeks to effectively manage waste and pollution.

Objective 13: Over the years, the Assembly has done little to mainstream women issues into its development agenda.

Objective seeks to mainstream women issues into the Assembly's development agenda.

Objective 14: Social protection act, disability law and child welfare policies had not been properly implemented or enforced.

Objective seeks to protect the vulnerable in the society

Objective 15: The level of participation of PWDs in social and economic development is very low thus making their voice not heard.

Objective seeks to give voice to the voiceless and also include them in matters concerning their own development relating to their socio-economic development.

Objective 16: The Assembly's sub-structures (Area Councils) hardly involve the local citizenry in governance and decision making processes.

Objective seeks to promote the participation of local people in governance

Objective 17: The Assembly is always accused of doing little when it comes to planning for the development of the local economy.

Objective seeks to mainstream Local Economic Development into planning at the Assembly level.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF KEY PPPs (ACTIVITIES)

3.4.1 Introduction

Berekum West District Assembly has Seventeen (17) relevant policies. These policies which have a bearing on facilitating the development process of the District were derived from the Agenda for Job (2018-2021). They include the following:

3.4.1.1 Economic Development Dimension

1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
2. Improve production efficiency and yield

3.4.1.2 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
5. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
6. Promote resilient urban development

3.4.1.3 Social Development Dimension

7. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
8. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
9. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
10. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups
11. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
12. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
13. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
14. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
15. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development

3.4.1.4 Governance, Corruption and Accountability Dimension

16. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

17. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

Out of the Seventeen (17) policies have evolved Fifteen (15) major activities and these are as follows:

1. Reshape selected Feeder Roads
2. Maintain market facility
3. Maintenance of street lights
4. Construction of DCD's residency
5. Construct DCE's Residency
6. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2 Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility
7. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)
8. Renovate 1No. Health centre
9. Mechanize 2No. Boreholes
10. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini
11. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede
12. Procure 5 No. Refuse Containers
13. Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces
14. Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet
15. Rehabilitate Area Council office Building

The seventeen relevant policies were subjected to internal consistency and compound matrices. In summary, there were no conflicts with the compound matrix for the outlined activities. There were some concerns regarding natural resources and also few instances with socio-cultural issues.

The matrix and its record sheet are attached as Appendix 1. However, there were no conflicts in the various policies regarding compatibility (Appendix 2) and to that effect these policies can be implemented without significant environmental impacts.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE DMTDP

4.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to assess the sustainability of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) by subjecting the various objectives to the environmental concerns identified. This will subsequently help in identifying plans, policies and programmes that compound the problems of environment and hence proposing measures geared towards mitigating them. Also, objectives that are inconsistent with each other will be identified and rectified appropriately.

4.2 Linkages between DMTDP objectives and major environmental concerns in the District

A cursory look at the objectives set out in the DMTDP (2018-2021) indicates a direct or indirect relationship with the environmental concerns of the municipality. For instance, in promoting livestock and poultry development for food security and income in the municipality, there is the possibility of increasing the rate of pollution on the environment from the poultry waste.

4.3 Sustainability Test

The Sustainability Appraisal Test was used mainly on the activities that have the potential to negatively impact on the environment. Four criteria namely; Effect on Natural Resources, Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions, Effect on the Economy and Institutional Issues were the parameters used. These criteria have various components which could be either favoured or otherwise by the implementation of the various activities. The individual matrices for the activities and their record sheets are attached as appendix 3 and 4. A summary of the performance of individual activities against the Sustainability Test are also outlined below;

1. Reshape Selected Feeder Roads

The activity is fairly favourable in all the criteria except its effect on natural resources. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to curb and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

2. Maintain/Rehabilitate Market facility

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

Maintenance of street lights

4. Construction of DCD's residency

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

5. Construct DCE's Residency

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

6. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2 Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

7. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

8. Renovate 1No. Health centre

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

9. Mechanize 2No. Boreholes

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

10. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

11. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamedede

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

12. Procure 5No. Refuse Containers

The activity is favourable with all the criteria except its impact on natural resources and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. The activity virtually worked against all the components of the natural resource. Interventions are however available to ensure full sustainability

13. Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces

The activity is favourable with all the criteria except its impact on natural resources and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. The activity virtually worked against all the components of the natural resource. Interventions are however available to ensure full sustainability

14. Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable.

15. Rehabilitate Area Council office Building

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

4.4 Measures to Address Impacts

Improving performance of the policies/activities against the four main criteria certainly will involve practical interventions that will ensure full sustainability of the policies/activities. The overall performance of the 17 policies and 15 activities in the four criteria was quite encouraging. However to attain sound environmental implementation with its attendant sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed during the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed.

Below are the measures to be put in place to address the impacts;

- In general, most of the constructional activities impacted negatively on almost all the components of the Natural Resources. A few of the activities however, impact negatively on the other three criteria namely effects on social and cultural, economic conditions and institutional issues.
- Specifically, constructional activities have some negative influence on Wildlife, Degraded Land, Energy, Pollution, Use of Raw Materials and Rivers/Water bodies (all under Natural Resources).
- None of the projects/activities will be sited in a conserved area but by virtue of most of them being sited at peripheries of developed areas; some amount of vegetation will be affected through clearance.
- The obvious consequence of this will be destruction of wildlife and their habitats. The wildlife likely to be affected in the various communities includes insects, arachnids, rodents, molluscs, earthworms, and snakes among others.
- With regard to interventions to minimise impact, disturbance to 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 project site will be compensated for by the habitat at the adjoining site.

- To minimise degradation on the lands on which the projects (classroom blocks, clinics, boreholes etc.) will be sited, proper landscaping will be done by experts (eg. Parks and Gardens Department). Projects likely to be sited in and around already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped alongside the constructional activities to minimise any erosion hazards.
- Efficient energy use regarding constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment for haulage and excavation depending solely on fossil fuels. In the short term the use of renewable energy for constructional activities may not be possible.
- However the Assembly will take steps to provide conditions for contractors that when complied with will have positive impact on the environment. These conditions will include among others the following:
 - a. Well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emissions
 - b. New or fairly new equipment
 - c. Strict adherence to maintenance schedule of equipment
 - d. Very experienced/credible contractors able to execute contracts within time
 - e. Full compliance with the Assembly's guidelines on the environment

- f. Ability/capacity to pre-finance projects in the unlikely event of delays in payments of contract money (ensures activity-associated environmental problems are not kept on hanging)

Compliance of the above conditions will no doubt help to minimise environmental concerns linked to constructional activities.

- In the case of water pollution it will be controlled through avoidance of siting of projects near water bodies. Site selection will emphasise on appreciable distances away from water bodies.
- Visual obstruction associated with constructional activities such as reshaping of feeder roads will certainly occur. The waste products among the lot will be quickly removed as and when generated to dump sites. Usable materials on the other hand will be evacuated to new project site for reuse.
- The major raw materials to be used in constructional activities are sand, gravels and timber that will be derived from project communities which will invariably affect the natural resource base of beneficiary communities

Minimising the impacts will involve the Assembly requesting contractors to sign an undertaken to reclaim/reinstate the lands where burrowed pits will be/have been created. With regard to the wood products particularly timber-boards, the principle of reuse will be promoted among contractors.

- The predominant problem encountered on Social and Cultural Conditions bothered on Access of the Poor to Land. This will affect people farming at the peripheries of communities where some of the projects will be sited.

A positive intervention to minimize the impact on the poor and vulnerable will involve working out satisfactory compensation package for the affected farmers.

4.5 Implications of the Measures on Budget and Institutional Capacities

The implementation of the seventeen policy objectives has budget lines drawn from the various activities. However the implementation of the policy objectives which will incorporate environmental considerations will add additional cost to the mainstream budget shown in the table below:

Table 4.1: MMDA ADOPTED OBJECTIVES FOR 2019 LINK TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) IN A TABULAR FORM

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	SDGs	SDG TARGETS	BUDGET
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	SDG 16, 17	✓ Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and	7,000.00

			administration (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Improve production efficiency and yield	SDG1,2,5,7,10,12,16,17	✓ Ensure effective implementatio n of the yield improvement Programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	141,000.00
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT				
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	SDG1,3,11,12,13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Educate public and ✓ private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✓ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✓ Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) ✓ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its 	5,000.00

			functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	SDG3,7,9,11,13,16,17	✓ Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	108,000.00
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	SDG 11, 16, 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) ✓ Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 	26,000.00
URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	Promote resilient urban development	SDG8,11,12,17	✓ Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Target 11.1)	514,050.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) ✓ Ensure inclusive 	835,000.00

			education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16	✓ Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	205,000.00
	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	SDG 2, 3, 16	✓ Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention	
	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	SDG 3	✓ Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) ✓ Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) ✓ Strengthen collaboration	

			among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) I	
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	SDG 6, 15, 16,17	✓ Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	679,557.00
	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5) ✓ Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) ✓ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) ✓ Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 	
GENDER EQUALITY	Attain gender equality and	SDG 5, 10, 16, 17	✓ Introduce measures to	5,000.00

	equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes		promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	
SOCIAL PROTECTION	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) ✓ Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 	54,000.00
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	SDG1,3,8,10,16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 	10,000.00

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) ✓ Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 	
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	SDG16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) ✓ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) ✓ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizen's to participate in 	76,000.00

			government (SDG Target 16.7)	
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	SDG1,16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) ✓ Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19) ✓ Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14) 	747,046.5
TOTAL				3,412,653.5

Interventions identified to mitigate impacts from the implementation of the PPPs will certainly involve additional cost outlay. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the interventions, institutional capacities must be developed. These will require training of personnel from the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, Departments of Parks and Gardens, Works, Development/Town and Country Planning etc.

The Assembly must therefore take steps to develop requisite commitment to environmental issues so as to minimise any impacts that will be associated with the implementation of the policies, plans and programmes.

Table 4.2: The interventions and their respective budgets are shown in the table below;

NO.	INTERVENTIONS	BUDGET (GHS)	REMARKS
1.	Compensate owners of undeveloped lands earmarked for public projects	400,000.00	Most of the projects will be sited in undeveloped sites
2.	Landscaping would be done on sites where schools / clinics/admin block/police barracks/library etc. will be built to minimise erosion	120,000.00	Involves the removal of vegetative cover
3.	Suppression of dust through periodic watering of roads under construction	45,000.00	Construction of roads will lead to the creation of massive dust
4.	Development of concrete platforms for skip containers and engineering of final disposal site.	180,000.00	Properly engineered landfill site proposed
5.	Formation of Development Projects Site Selection Committee and organizing of periodic site meetings	40,000.00	Ensure sanity in environmental management
6.	Capacity building for core Assembly staff and decentralised departments in environmental management issues.	55,000.00	Ensure efficiency and effectiveness in environmental management
7.	Demolishing public toilets sites closer to streams and packing of debris and relocating new ones at more appropriate areas.	50,000.00	To prevent pollution of water bodies and protect water courses and river banks.
8.	Closed down all unapproved refuse sites and replaced them with waste containers	25,000.00	To reduce and prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases. Allowance to be paid for the exercise and pay for equipment's used.
9.	Modernize (Engineer), final dump site at Abi	45,000.00	Build incinerators and provide appropriate final dump sites.
10.	Provide waste containers and places of convenience.	35,000.00	Prevent the pollution of the environment and educate the populace on sound environmental practices.

12.	Embark on awareness creation on environmental cleanliness (Twice a year)	12,000.00	To organize the trainers of Trainers workshop for EHO and EHAs, and educate the populace on community bases on environmental sustainability.
13.	Provide iron removal equipment's for about 30 bore- holes in the District.	40,000.00	This would make portable water accessible to the people.
14.	To reclaim degraded lands	20,000.00	Involves the usage of heavy equipment's for Land reclamation, replanting of trees and awareness creation on the environment
15.	Grouped and train chainsaw operators on environmental sustainability issues.	20,000.00	To organize chainsaw operators into groups and associations educate them on the environment and assist them to acquire land for plantation development
16.	Provide vertical grass to protect newly constructed roads in the district	20,000.00	To protect the newly constructed roads from erosion
	TOTAL	1,107,000.00	

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

In the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) a huge sum of funds amounting to GH¢47,926,210.02 would be spent. There is, therefore, the need for fiscal discipline, transparency and accountability practices so that the goals and objectives set to improve the quality of life of the people are achieved. Again, in this era of social auditing, the monitoring and evaluation plan will help the citizenry to assess the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the programmes and projects in the DMTDP. Again, the monitoring and evaluation plan will also help so that services can be continually improved through informed decision-making and social learning leading to social and economic progress. Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan and reporting will indicate the extent of progress of work made towards the implementation of the NDPF and will further help to:

- Assess whether the DMTDP 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.
- Provide information for effective co-ordination of municipal development at the regional level.
- Provide District Authorities, the Central Government and Development Partners such as the World Bank, AfDB, USAID etc, Community Project Management Teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experiences.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District and demonstrate results of accountability and transparency to the local people, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders interested in the development of the municipality.
- Reinforce ownership of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and also build M & E capacity within the district assembly focusing on the DPCU.

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

The Berekum West District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan which spans the period (2018-2021) has revealed a number of issues after being subjected to the tools of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. To ensure sustainable development, the Assembly needs to address the issues which bother on interventions that will mitigate environmental impacts in the cause of implementing the various policies.

The assessment of the DMTDP brought into fore some key findings among which are the following:

- None of the policies conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive
- All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment particularly in areas where natural resources abound.
- Some constructional activities will impact on socio-cultural issues specifically on access to land.
- Efficient energy use in constructional activities especially in roads construction will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment that use fossil fuels
- The implementation of the activities generally will not impact on the economy and institutional issues.

Also found were key environmental issues some of which are emerging due to farming activities. Among them are the following:

- Excessive use of agro-chemicals leading to land degradation, water pollution etc.

- Poor waste management and unengineered final disposal site at Abi
- Poor air quality due to vehicular emissions, constructional dusts and burning of poultry waste
- Noise pollution due to the use of public address systems during social activities such as funeral and wedding ceremonies

Lessons have been learnt through the exercise of subjecting the PPPs to the SEA tools. Among them are the following:

- Refining of policies plans and programmes to incorporate environmental concerns.
- The assembly has begun to appreciate the application of the SEA tools in that it will ultimately reduce the cost of the projects it is implementing or will be implementing in the long run.

The following recommendations are made to reduce the effects of the implementation of PPP on the environment:

- Monitoring of the implementation of the DMTDP/SEA by the Regional Economic Planning Unit
- The Assembly should intensify activities geared towards reducing illegal chain saw operations
- The Assembly must take steps to engineer its final waste disposal site (landfill site)
- The Assembly should facilitate the scaling-up of the afforestation programme by Forestry Commission
- The assembly should form Anti-bush fire committee and volunteers across the district to help curb rampant bush fires especially during the dry season. They must also adequately financed with the needed logistics

APPENDICES (WORKSHEET)

APPENDIX 1: COMPATIBILITY MATRIX-ACTIVITIES

	Activity	Reshape selected Feeder Roads	Maintain market facility	Maintenance of street lights	Construction of DCD' s residency	Construct DCE' s Residency	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility	Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)	Renovate 1No. Health centre	Mechanize 2No. boreholes	Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini	Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede	Procure 5No. refuse Containers
No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Reshape selected Feeder Roads		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	0
2.	Maintain market facility	√		√	0	0	0	√	√	0	√	√	√
3.	Maintenance of street lights	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0
4.	Construction of DCD's residency	√	0	√		√	0	0	0	0	0	0	√
5.	Construct DCE's Residency	√	0	√	√		0	0	0	0	0	√	√
6.	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√
7.	Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters	√	√	√	0	0	√		√	√	0	0	√

	(Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)												
8.	Renovate 1No. Health centre	√	√	√	0	0	√	√		√	√	√	√
9	Mechanize 2No. boreholes	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√		√	√	√
10	Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini	√	√	0	0	0	√	0	√	√		√	√
11.	Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede	√	√	0	0	√	√	0	√	√	√		√
12.	Procure 5No. refuse Containers	0	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
13.	Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	√	√	√
14.	Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	√	0	√	√
15.	Rehabilitate Area Council office Building	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	0

Title of District Plan: Berekum West District Assembly Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) under the Agenda for Jobs

Under National Development Policy Framework

Activity No. (Column)	Activity No. (Row)		REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
4	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms.
5	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms.
7	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms.
9	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site will pollute underground water which is detrimental for human consumption

13	4		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms
13	5		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms
13	7		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms
13	9		The fumigation of the sanitary site will pollute underground water which is detrimental for human consumption

APPENDIX 2: COMPATIBILITY MATRIX-POLICIES

	Policy	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections especially among vulnerable groups	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability, and the	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination
No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2.	Improve production efficiency and yield	√		√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3.	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

4.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	0	0	√	√
5.	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	√	0	√	√		√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6.	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7.	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8.	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	√	√	0	0	0	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
10	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
11	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√

	sanitation services																
12	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
13	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
14	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
15	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
16	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		

Appendix 3: Compound Matrix-Policies

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability					Institutional			
Environmental Components																		
Policies	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	drought	bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2. Improve production efficiency and yield	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0
3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
5. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

6. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
7. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
8. Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	
9. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
Environmental Components																		
Policies	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	drought	bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
10. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	
11. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	
12. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
13. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	

14. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET

1. Description of Policy under review: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Increased revenue mobilisation will lead to the scaling up of provision of social amenities including water	+
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Increased revenue mobilisation will lead to the scaling up of provision of social amenities including safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	Increased revenue mobilisation will provide resources needed for effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on air quality	0

NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for NADMO for education of communities	+
Land Degradation	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for education of the communities on the consequences of land degradation	+
Crises/Conflicts	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for security personnel during conflicts	+
Epidemics	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics and financial support for Ghana Health Service towards its educational programmes such as hygiene education	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of financial support to CSOs, CBOs and Assembly Sub-Structures for education on local governance and participation	+

Human Rights	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of social amenities such as school blocks, clinics, water, sanitation equipment etc.	+
Access to Information	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in the paying for airtime on FM stations and community information centres to educate the people various issues	+

2. Description of Policy under review: Improve production efficiency and yield

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improved production efficiency and yield will not have any effect (negative or positive) on access to water	0
Access to Land	Improved production efficiency and yield have an influence on land tenure system for agriculture purposes in terms of food production	+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on safe and clean water	0

Sanitation	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on air quality	0
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on security personnel during conflicts	0
Epidemics	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on adherence to democratic principles	0
Human Rights	Not certain or sure on the relation between policy and issue	?
Access to Information	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to information	0

3. Description of Policy under review: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have good effect on protection of wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+

Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have positive effect on drought	+
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have any effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

4. Description of Policy under review: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any effect on access to water(positive/negative)	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will not have any good or bad effect on access to safe and clean water	0

Sanitation	The policy will not have any good or bad effect on access to effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will not have any impact(good/bad) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will barely have any effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	Policy will not affect epidemics prevention negatively or positively and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will enhance adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

5. Description of Policy under review: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any good effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+

Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

6. Description of Policy under review: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any good or bad effect on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		

Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

7. Description of Policy under review: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any effect(positively/negatively) on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		

Water Quality	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will have positive effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have no effect(negative/positive) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have positive effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

8. Description of Policy under review: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		

Water Quality	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	0

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have positive effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

9. Description of Policy under review: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		

Water Quality	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on logistics for The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have positive effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

10. Description of Policy under review: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on usage of non-timber forest products	0

HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on air quality	0
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+

Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

11. Description of Policy under review: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0

HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)t on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+

Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

12 Description of Policy under review: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0

HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	0
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) effect on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0

Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

13. Description of Policy under review: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0

HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+

Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

14. Description of Policy under review Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0

HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+

Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

15. Description of Policy under review : Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have good effect on protection of wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+

HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will have good effect on NTEP (medicinal plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have positive effect on drought	+
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+

Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

16. Description of Policy under review : Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have good effect on protection of wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+

HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTEP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will have good effect on NTEP (medicinal plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have positive effect on drought	+
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+

Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

APPENDIX 4: SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Description of Activity: Reshape selected Feeder Roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should	Minimum flows/ water levels to	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

retain their natural character.	be set						
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of Activity: Maintain Market Facility		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people	Number of people to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

particularly women and young people.	employed							
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Description of Activity: Maintain Market Facility		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course.

should be and enhanced where practical.		For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children

vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Description of Activity: Maintenance of Street Lights						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4
			5			
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4
			5			
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4
			5			
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4
			5			

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2 5	3	4

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2 5	3	4
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2 5	3	4

and labour.						
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Maintenance of Street Lights		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	1	Clearing of path for erecting of poles will require the cutting down of a number of trees within protected areas

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity does not have any effect on
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	4	Activity will minimize the use of fossil fuels for most activities. For example the use of generators that rely on fossil fuels will be minimized
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	The activity will reduce the use of equipment that use fossil fuels which in turn pollute the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity will promote the use of wooden poles processed from teak trees that are planted by community members
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has no effect on the natural character of rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	5	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Trading activities improved for women
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local	4	The activity will create job avenues for people especially the youth during

people particularly women and young people.		construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to for example lay electricity lines
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other construction activities will be limited since such activities are not allowed to go on where electric wires are passing over
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Mechanisation of boreholes with electricity to improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity is not relevant to improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	The activity is not relevant to improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The benefits such as improved security at night will be enjoyed by all groups of persons
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	2	Faulty cables passing through the bush to communities can cause sparks during strong winds. This can end up causing bushfires especially during the dry season
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Trading activities which is a major booster to the growth of the economy will be promoted by activity

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The activity will promote the use of wooden poles processed from teak trees that are planted by community members
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The activity will promote the retention of capital through the use teak trees that are grown by the local people
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity has marginal influence on public private partnerships
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to for example lay electricity lines
Human Rights	0	The activity is not relevant to enhancing human rights
Access to information	4	Telecommunication companies can easily operate in beneficiary communities and this improve upon access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Construction of DCD's Residency		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

OBJECTIVES							
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed	Number of the poor to be to	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	benefit on equitable terms							
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY								
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES								
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of DCD's Residency		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local

raw materials, products and labour.		sawmill will be used as well
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Construction of DCE's Residency		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

OBJECTIVES							
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed	Number of the poor to be to	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	benefit on equitable terms							
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY								
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES								
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of DCE's Residency		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should	3	Activity does not emit substances that

be avoided or minimised.		cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to	2	Access to land for other purposes would

land.		be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well

Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and Extend Electricity to the Facility

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed	Number of the poor to be to	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	benefit on equitable terms	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Description of Activity: Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate

vulnerable and excluded sections).		the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will improve performance levels resulting in increased productivity in local industries
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from

raw materials, products and labour.		local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Education Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Decisions of location of facility will actively involve head teachers and other teaching staff
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to education which will be improved by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on educational issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the schools
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

enhanced where practical.		
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	evaluated	
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 45
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 45

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution

minimised.		
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to	2	Access to land for other purposes

land.		would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well

Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Renovate 1No. Health Centre at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Renovate 1No. Health Centre at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	Activity requires the use equipment such as tipper tuck and concrete mixers that use minimum fuel
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials

practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will promote the health and wellbeing of the people. For instance, access to health care delivery will be improved in beneficiary communities
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to	4	Boreholes would be provided at each compound which community members

water.		could also have access to
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to the CHPS compounds will not be hindered to any group(s) of person
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce epidemics such as outbreak of water borne diseases
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will reduce morbidity and mortality among the local people resulting in increased productivity
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Health Service

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	Activity has no influence on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to health which will be enhance by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on health issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the facility
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Mechanize 2No. boreholes at Ayimom and Koraso		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people	Number of people to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

particularly women and young people.	employed	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Mechanize 2No. boreholes at Ayimom and Koraso		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity would be located in or around protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity would not require the use of equipment that use fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute

should be enhanced where practicable		towards the construction of latrines
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity would not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially	4	The activity is mainly targeted at the poor and vulnerable

vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera, diphtheria and malaria are likely to be reduced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires that the procurement of project materials should be done from local sources.
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity requires counterpart funding from beneficiaries and subsequent ownership
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The concept agitates for adherence to environmental standards (A key requirement of main funding agency – World Bank)
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Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should	Number of the poor to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

improve access to water.	assisted	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

and labour.		
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Location and construction of toilets require the clearing of lands along the fringes of communities which are generally protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	1	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	Materials to be used are not likely to be recycled
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of toilet facilities through communal labour
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of	5	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open

health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.		defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity does not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity does not discriminate against any groups in beneficiary communities. Rather, it gives priority to the poor and vulnerable

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are likely to be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The use of local services would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The use of labour from beneficiary communities would help retain some form capital
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	After construction, private individuals will be given the opportunity by the assembly to manage the toilet facilities and income generated shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during construction of toilet facilities
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Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jamdede		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

where practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5

Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jamdede		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Location and construction of toilets require the clearing of lands along the fringes of communities which are generally protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	1	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	Materials to be used are not likely to be recycled
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of toilet facilities through communal labour
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of	5	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open

health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.		defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity does not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity does not discriminate against any groups in beneficiary communities. Rather, it gives priority to the poor and vulnerable

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are likely to be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The use of local services would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The use of labour from beneficiary communities would help retain some form capital
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	After construction, private individuals will be given the opportunity by the assembly to manage the toilet facilities and income generated shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during construction of toilet facilities
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Description of Activity: Procure 5No. Refuse Containers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

where practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5

Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Procure 5No. Refuse Containers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	4	Location and construction of the refuse containers does not require the clearing of any land

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity will not require any use of energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause environmental pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of the containers are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	It will not require the use of any raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open and crude dumping in open spaces which pollutes water bodies and the natural environment during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	0	The activity does not entail the coming together of local people
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in

		site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity does not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity does not discriminate against any groups in beneficiary communities. Rather, it gives priority to the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are likely to be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	The use of local services would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	The use of labour from beneficiary communities would help retain some form capital
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	After construction, private individuals will be given the opportunity by the assembly to manage the facilities and income generated shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during siting of the containers

Description of Activity: Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve	Number of the poor to be	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

sanitation.	assisted							
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	The project will affect living organisms and water bodies
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	The project will not have any effect on land degradation

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity will not require any energy usage
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity can lead to air pollution if not properly checked
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	The activity will not use any major raw materials apart from the chemicals
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	2	The activity can pollute the water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	0	The activity will not require the cohesiveness or coming together of the local economy
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	2	The activity can affect the health of the people
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	The activity will not lead to any women empowerment
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The activity can lead to temporal job creation by making use of the unskilled labour

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	It will to the employment of the local people
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	When the refuse is fumigated and evacuated, there will be space for other developmental activities
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity will not lead to any access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity will not lead to any access to transportation
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity will help improve sanitation within the communities
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity will not have any adverse impact on development
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	2	The activity can lead to vulnerabilities like epidemics and contamination of water bodies
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Create space for other developmental activities (land use)
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw	4	It will make use of the services of the skilled

materials and services from local industries where possible.		labour force
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	The activity will not lead to any local capital development
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity will bring on board other institutions
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity will not have any effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity will not infringe on any rights of people
Access to information	0	The activity will not lead to any access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during fumigation

Description of Activity: Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL		

RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity would be located in or around protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity would not require the use of equipment that use fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of latrines
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity is not related in any way to access to land

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity would not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity is mainly targeted at the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera, diphtheria and malaria are likely to be reduced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires that the procurement of project materials should be done from local sources.
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity requires counterpart funding from beneficiaries and

		subsequent ownership
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The concept agitates for adherence to environmental standards (A key requirement of main funding agency – World Bank)

Activity: Rehabilitate Area Council Office		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather	Quantity and type of	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

than fossil fuels.	fuel/energy to be identified	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Rehabilitate Area Council Office		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

BEREKUM WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

***REPORT ON DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT/SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT***

(DRAFT)

PREPARED BY:

**DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT
BEREKUM WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
BEREKUM-JINIJINI**

2018

TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENT	PAGE
Cover Page	1
Executive Summary	5
List of Appendices	4
List of Plates	4
List of Abbreviations	4
List of Tables	4
CHAPTER ONE	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Purpose of the Berekum West SEA	1
1.3 Scope of the SEA	1
1.4 Methodology	1
1.5 Institutional and Regulatory Requirements	2
1.6 Description of District MTDP (2018-2021)	3
1.6.1 Objectives	3
1.6.2 Activities	4
CHAPTER TWO	
2.0 Baseline Conditions/District Profile	5
2.1 Physical/Natural Resources	5
2.1.1 Location and Size	5
2.1.2 Climate	7
2.1.3 Vegetation	7
2.1.4 Relief and Drainage	8
2.1.5 Geology and Soil	8
2.1.6 The Natural Environment	9
2.1.7 The Built Environment	9
2.1.8 Land Tenure System	9
2.1.9 Key issues under Physical and Natural Environment	10
2.2 Demographic Characteristics	10
2.2.1 Population Size/Density	11
2.2.2 Economic Characteristics	11

2.3	Water distribution and supply	
2.4	Sanitation and Waste Management	12
2.5	Problems of the District	13
2.5.1	Health	13
2.5.2	Education	13
2.5.3	Key Environmental Issues	13
2.5.4	Infrastructure	14
2.5.5	Agriculture	14
2.5.6	Rural Enterprise and Private Sector Development	14
CHAPTER THREE		
3.0	Major Environmental Concerns	15
3.1	Key Environmental concerns in the District	15
3.2	Sustainability of the Objectives of the District	17
3.2.1	Process of setting the objectives	17
3.2.2	Rationale for choosing Appropriate Objectives and what they seek to achieve	17
3.3	Description of Key PPPs (Activities)	19
3.3.1	Introduction	19
CHAPTER FOUR		
4.0	Sustainability Assessment of the District Plan	22
4.1	Introduction	22
4.2	Linkages between MTDP Objectives and major Environmental Concerns in the District	22
4.3	Sustainability Test	22
4.4	Measures to Address Impacts	24
4.5	Implications of the Measures on Budget and Institutional Capacities	26
CHAPTER FIVE		
5.0	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	29
5.1	Conclusions	29
5.2	Appendices (Worksheet)	35

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Compatibility Matrix – Activities	35
Appendix 2:	Compatibility Matrix – Policies	38
Appendix 3:	Compound Matrix – Policies	40
Appendix 4:	Sustainability Test – Activities	63

PICTURES

Picture 3.1:	Persistent Bush Fires that occur during the dry season	16
Picture 3.2:	Indiscriminate disposal of waste at the Jinijini market	16
Picture 3.3:	Erosion at Jinijini market	18
Picture 3.3:	Indiscriminate sand/clay winning	19
Picture 3.5:	Deforestation	19
Picture 3.6a:	Liquid Waste from Slaughter slab at Jinijini into the Suntre River	20

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
DMTDP	-	District Medium-Term Development Plan
PPP	-	Policies, Plans and Programmes
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1:	Major Settlements and their Population	14
Table 4.1:	MMDA Adopted Objectives linked with the SDGs in a Tabular Form	29
Table 4.2:	Interventions and their Respective Budget	32

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Berekum West District Assembly is one of the 29 administrative MMDAs in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is located between Latitude 7°15'S and 8°00'N and Longitude 2°25' E and 2°50'W. The Berekum West District shares boundaries with Dormaa-East in the South-West, North-East by Jaman-South, and North-West by Tain Districts.

The District is sub divided into 4 local administrative areas known as Area Councils. They include the Koraso Area Council, Jinijini Area Council, Nsapor Area Council and Fetentaa Area Council.

The District in terms of trade is strategically located since it is able to transact business with all the four (4) other districts it shares boundaries with. The location of the District makes transportation of goods and services to and from the District easy encouraging inter districts trade.

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) was prepared by District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). During the plan preparation period, series of workshops, community fora, technical team-community interface between community members were used from data collection stage through the analysis to the presentation stage. The draft report was discussed with the Development Planning Sub-Committee and Executive Committee and subsequently approved by the General Assembly. The DMTDP output is therefore the product of the communities and all other stakeholders in the District facilitated by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit through the provision of technical assistance.

The plan has been prepared in line with the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) within the context of the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) policy document.

The District Medium-Term Development Plan provides the implementation schedule and gives information on institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It further provides information on agreed projects and programmes with their location, indicative budget, implementing agencies and indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

The objective of the SEA is to subject the policies, plans and programmes of the Berekum West District Assembly to the SEA tools with the view of refining the PPPs to mainstream environmental considerations into the DMTDP

Officers who attended the SEA workshop together with other members of DPCU subjected the various PPPs of the Plan to the SEA tools which included internal consistency matrix, compound matrix and sustainability test. This was done to establish the degree to which PPPs support or work against each

other and the impacts the various activities will have on the environment as well as the policy measures to address any negative impacts.

The assessment of the DMTDP brought into fore some key findings among which are the following:

- None of the policies conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive
- All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment particularly in the area of natural resources.
- Some constructional activities will impact negatively on socio-cultural issues specifically on access to land.
- Efficient energy use in constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment (road construction) that use fossil fuels
- The implementation of the activities generally will not have any impact on the economy and institutional issues.

On recommendations, the following are suggested:

- Monitoring of the implementation of the Policies, Programmes and Projects of the DMTDP/SEA by the Regional Economic Planning Unit
- Enforcement of by-laws to regulate illegal chain-saw operations in the District
- The assembly must take steps to engineer the final waste disposal site at Abi (Engineered landfill site)

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Berekum West is endowed with rich natural resources. However, these rich resources are being negatively impacted upon by human activities particularly through annual bush fires, illegal logging, indiscriminate disposal of poultry waste, poor farming practices among others. The negative implications of these activities have resulted in the degradation of the environment particularly in the area of land, nature reserves and water bodies. This situation has existed and appears to worsen. It is in this light that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been recognised as a major tool for developing and analysing strategic actions (policies, plans and programmes – PPPs) to ensure that they adequately mainstream the concept of sustainability and thereby respond to the need of balancing socio-economic development with the requirements for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

1.2 Purpose of the Berekum West SEA

In the framework of the SEA for the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF), SEA has been undertaken for Berekum West by mainstreaming environmental issues into the District Medium-Term Development Plan. This has been achieved with EPA's assistance with the following objectives:

- Realign and refine the DMTDP by incorporating into it environmental considerations.
- Develop appropriate interventions to mitigate negative impacts associated with the implementation of the PPPs.
- Recruit a consultant to train DPCU members in the application of SEA.

1.3 Scope of the SEA

The geographical scope of the SEA is Berekum West Area. However, the contextual scope encompasses natural resources such as water bodies, natural reserves, agriculture, ecosystems as well as issues such as deforestation, land degradation, poaching, air and noise pollution and bush fires.

1.4 Methodology

The Berekum West District Assembly Officers (DCD, DBA, DPO, DWE, DEHO and ADPO) who attended the SEA workshop briefed the District Chief Executive on their return. Subsequently, a core team comprising these officers and other key stakeholders was formed to discuss how the processes will be implemented. The decision was to subject the policies to compound and internal consistency matrices and further inserted the various activities evolving from the policies into the sustainability matrix and printed copies for the core members who would in turn subject activities to the test individually. Individual results were then discussed and validated at a formal meeting.

The following were members of the core team:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mr. Peter M. Maala | District Co-ord. Director | Chairman |
| 2. Olanyini Akpantulsi | District Planning Officer | Secretary |
| 3. Regina Nketia | District Budget Analyst | Member |
| 4. Seidu Issah | District Works Engineer | Member |

Three formal meetings and four informal meetings were held during the period. There were other consultations which brought to fore relevant data to enrich the report. The formal meetings were conducted to validate results of the sustainability test which individuals of the core team had subjected the activities to. The three meetings were held in the afternoon after which relevant office schedules had been tackled. During the formal meetings other members of the DPCU were brought in to contribute to the process.

The following were the other DPCU Members:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Richard Addo | District. Officer, Dept. of Comm. Dev't |
| 2. Eric Ampaabeng Kyeremeh | District. Finance Officer |
| 3. Agyei Emmanuel Kwasi | Development Planning Officer |
| 4. Evans Appiah | District Statistician |
| 5. Abdallah Alhassan | Assistant Development Planning Officer |
| 6. Konlanbik Simon Dindiok | Assistant Development Planning Officer |

1.5 Institutional and Regulatory Requirements

The conduct of the SEA of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is in compliance with the following institutional and regulatory requirements:

- The Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, Legislative Instrument 1652 (Regulation 30 (1) - Definitions) require all undertakings including plans and programmes which are likely to have significant environmental impacts to be subject to environmental assessment in their planning and execution. This is intended to ensure that environmental issues are considered at par with social economic issues at the early stages of plan preparation and implementation.
- The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Municipal Medium term Development Plan was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF)
- The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Guidelines for the development of the MMDAs and MDAs medium-term plans include the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment to mainstream environmental issues at all levels of planning.

1.6 Description of District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is a document prepared by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit of the Berekum West District Assembly. This serves as a holistic guide for directing the growth of the district. The preparation of the DMTDP though was done at the assembly level has an aim of helping achieve the Dimension of the Agenda for Jobs. It is against this background that the National Development Planning Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development enjoined all MMDAs to prepare Medium-Term Development Plans spanning from 2018 to 2021 and based on the guidelines prepared by NDPC. It is therefore

envisaged that the overall aims of the country would be achieved through the effective implementation of the DMTDP.

1.7. Objectives

The objectives of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) were derived from the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) as outlined in the guidelines for the preparation of the plan. In addition, specific strategies that were in tandem with achieving the Agenda for Jobs objectives were also selected. The objectives of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) are outlined as follows;

1.7.1 Economic Development Dimension

1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
2. Improve production efficiency and yield

1.7.2 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

1. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
2. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
3. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

1.7.3 Social Development Dimension

1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
3. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
4. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups
5. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
6. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
7. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
8. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
9. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development

1.7.4 Governance, Corruption and Accountability Dimension

1. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
2. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

1.8 Activities

The derivation of specific activities geared towards achieving these objectives were however designed at the district level. Thus, through series of interviews and reports from the various sub-structures and community engagements and interactions, these activities were brought to light to be executed within the planned period. Most of these activities have a bearing on the environment especially those that are physical in nature and hence the need to subject them to Strategic Environmental Assessment so as to curb any negative consequences that may crop-up during the execution of the physical projects.

The activities to be implemented within the planned period which have a brunt on the environment as derived from the District Medium-Term Development Plan include the following;

1. Reshape selected Feeder Roads
2. Maintain market facility
3. Maintenance of street lights
4. Construction of DCD's residency
5. Construct DCE's Residency
6. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility
7. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)
8. Renovate 1No. Health centre
9. Mechanize 2No. boreholes
10. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini
11. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede
12. Procure 5No. refuse Containers
13. Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces
14. Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet
15. Rehabilitate Area Council office Building

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS / DISTRICT PROFILE

2.1 Physical/Natural Resources

There are two main forest reserves in the District (Tain and Nkyenkyemam Forest reserves). These potentials in their natural state can serve as tourist sites and require investment opportunities from both public and private sources to develop them for economic benefits. A variety of tree species exist in these reserves some of which are Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Teak and Fununtum. The District is drained by Kora, Maasu, Jinijini, Nanaasu, Kyinmira and Suntreso Rivers and their tributaries exhibiting dendritic patterns. These fast flowing rivers have cut up the plateau surface giving rise to the dissected nature of the plateau. On the other hand, bush fires, chain saw lumbering and the search for fire wood are depleting the natural environment at a faster rate. Most of the inhabitants of the various settlements in the district are farmers and through their activities forest reserves are encroached upon.

2.2 Location and Size

The Berekum West District shares boundaries with Dormaa-East in the South-West, North-East by Jaman-South, and North-West by Tain District. It has a total number of about 19 Communities with major towns as Jinijini, Koraso, Jamdede, Amankokwaa, Adom, Domfete, Nsapor, Nkyenkyemam and Nanasuano.

The District capital, Jinijini is about 47 km from Sunyani, the Regional capital of Brong Ahafo. The road network from Sunyani, the regional capital to Jinijini is a first class road while most of the feeder roads linking other communities in the District are all in a deplorable state.

The District is sub divided into four local administrative areas known as Zonal Councils. They include the Koraso Area Council, Nsapor Zonal Council, Fetentaa Zonal Council and Jinijini Zonal Council. The road network from Berekum to Jinijini is a first class road while most of the feeder roads linking other communities in the District are all in a deplorable state. The District in terms of trade is strategically located since it is able to transact business with all the four (4) other Districts it shares boundaries with. The location of the District makes transportation of goods and services to and fro easy encouraging inter-District trade.

2.3 Climate

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial climate zone marked by double rainfall maxima; June and October with a mean annual rainfall between 1,275mm to 1,544mm.

The first rainy season is from April to July (maximum) and the second rainy season is from September to October (minimum) when the Municipality comes under the influence of the wet maritime air mass. The beginning of the rainy season is marked by heavy storms which sometimes cause the ripping of roofs and collapsing of buildings. There is a sharp dry season between the two rainy seasons, the main one coming between November and March when the tropical continental air mass in the country sweeps over the area. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75% to 90% during the two rainy seasons and 70% to 80% during the rest of the year.

2.4 Vegetation

The District lies within the green belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Teak and Fununtum. In recent times these natural vegetation cover is fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and

indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators. Improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation and uncontrolled bush fires also deplete the forest.

2.5 Relief and Drainage

The District lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic Region with average height of about 880feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 640ft above sea level found along the river basins whilst the highest point is found within a chain of elevations the North East reaching a height of 1,620 feet above sea level. These elevations serve as water-sheds of some rivers and some streams. There are out-crops of some rocks found over Birimian rocks basement standing about 860 – 1,350feet above the broad plateau surface.

The District is drained by Kora, Maasu, Jinijinimu, Nanaasu, Kyinmira and Suntreso Rivers and their tributaries exhibiting dendritic patterns. These fast flowing rivers have cut up the plateau surface giving rise to the dissected nature of the plateau.

The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season too, some of the rivers lose the level of flow and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply.

Rivers and streams take their source from these hilly areas. These rivers and streams ultimately serve as a source of drinking water to various communities in the District. On the other hand, the relief and drainage influence climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns and farming activities.

2.6 Geology and Soil

Within the Birimian and Dahomeyan formations with natural resources or potentials such as granites, clay, sand, gold, diamond deposits and the like. The Birimian formations are known to be the gold bearing rocks. The Birimian rocks also have a high potential for Manganese and Bauxite. Studies have shown that gold abounds in Fetentaa and prospecting yet to begin.

2.7 The Natural/Built Environment

Climate change has become a serious challenge around the globe of which Berekum West District is no exception. A number of environmental challenges which has brought about changes in temperature or the atmospheric conditions are inevitable. Key factors amongst them include lumbering, soil erosion, bad farming practices (slush and burn), waste disposal and bushfires.

The effects of these activities have brought about serious environmental challenges such as land degradation, air pollution, pollution of water bodies and reduction in water volumes during the dry season. Some streams dry off completely because they are directly exposed to the sun. Also forest reserves are being depleted due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, leading to the depletion of economic tree species. This climate change has accounted for the erratic pattern of rainfall which has affected agricultural activities in the District for the past years.

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the

affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of the rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

2.8 Environmental Concern

The District Assembly has imposed by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the District include Sand and Stone winning and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation has received serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

2.9 Land Tenure System

The traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families and the chiefs. A larger portion of the land is used for housing while a smaller portion is used for farming. Land is predominantly owned by the chief i.e. he is the main custodian of land in the community. Land is mostly made available to males than females for farming activities as men are recognized as the heads of households.

2.10 Key issues under Physical and Natural Environment

- Frequent bush burning
- Sand winning activities leading to land degradation
- Siting of refuse dumps near toilet facilities
- Inadequate proper final dumping sites and waste containers in most parts of the district
- Indiscriminate felling down of trees by chain saw operators thus leading to the loss of forest reserves
- Soil erosion
- Seasonal drought
- Lack of drainages
- Unauthorized buildings

2.11 Demographic Characteristics

2.12 Population Size/Density

Berekum West District has an estimated total population of 79,656 using the 2018 Berekum East Municipal Projected Population (156,349 GSS) as its basis with a growth rate of 2.5%. The higher percentage of people resides in the rural area which makes it difficult for planning and the provision of social and infrastructure such as boreholes and other water facilities due to the lower threshold. Most of the communities in this vein have their basic needs unmet and as such wallow in low living standards. The low population of most of the communities stem from the fact that the people are predominantly engaged in agriculture. The desire to obtain sufficient farm size holdings has necessitated people to move into less settled areas.

2.13 Economic Characteristics

Table: 2.1 Major Settlements and their Population

COMMUNITY	2018	2019	2020	2021
JINIJINI	12,362	12,794	13,242	13,706
JAMDEDE	5,108	5,287	6,117	7,363
FETENTAA	4,842	5,011	5,187	5,368
ADOM	4,467	4,623	4,785	4,952
KORASO	3,628	3,755	3,886	4,022
NSAPOR	2,349	2,431	2,517	2,605
DOMFETE	2,136	2,211	2,288	2,368

Source: DPCU, BWDA, 2017

2.14 Water Distribution and Supply

Majority of the communities in the District depends on boreholes as the source of drinking water with the exception of some few communities who get access to pipe borne water supply.

Though much has been done by the then Berekum West District Assembly, the supply of portable water in the District is inadequate with water coverage of 68.4%.

2.15 Sanitation and Waste Management

The general environmental sanitation situation is geared towards minimizing the rate of transmission of sanitation related diseases and sensitizing the general public on proper sanitation practices by maintaining a clean, safe, friendly and pleasant environment with the aim of enhancing access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services coupled with activities like public education, provision of services and maintenance of sanitation as well as waste management facilities. The district has (13) public toilets (1) slaughter slab and one (1) final disposal site for both solid and liquid waste at Abi.

2.16 Problems of the District

2.16.1 Health

- ✓ Inadequate health infrastructure
- ✓ Under resourced facilities (personnel and equipment's)
- ✓ Inadequate staff bungalows

2.16.2 Education

- ✓ Inadequate educational infrastructure
- ✓ Dilapidated facilities
- ✓ Inadequate teachers bungalows
- ✓ Inadequate furniture
- ✓ Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- ✓ Teachers travelling long distances to schools to teach (no transportation)
- ✓ High school dropout especially among the girls
- ✓ Only two SHS
- ✓ No nurses or teachers training colleges

2.16.3 Key Environmental Issues

- ✓ Frequent bush burning
- ✓ Sand winning activities leading to land degradation

- ✓ Siting of refuse dumps near toilet facilities
- ✓ Inadequate proper final dumping sites and waste containers in most parts of the district
- ✓ Indiscriminate felling down of trees by chain saw operators thus leading to the loss of forest reserves
- ✓ Soil erosion
- ✓ Seasonal drought
- ✓ Lack of drainages

2.16.4 Infrastructure

- ✓ Unauthorized buildings
- ✓ Building without permits
- ✓ Most of the roads in the district are in bad shape
- ✓ Inadequate road network.
- ✓ Uneven distribution of portable water in the district
- ✓ Inadequate hygienic household latrines
- ✓ Unequal distribution of electricity power in the district
- ✓ Unreliable electric power supply

2.16.5 Agriculture

- ✓ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district
- ✓ Farm tracks and roads leading to most farms in the district are in bad shape
- ✓ High post-harvest losses
- ✓ Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering and others
- ✓ Inadequate supply of farm inputs to farmer
- ✓ Inadequate storage facilities leading to low pricing of farm produce
- ✓ Poor marketing systems and structures
- ✓ Non-existence of irrigational facilities

2.16.6 Rural Enterprise and Private Sector Development

- ✓ Poorly organized rural enterprises in the district
- ✓ Limited credit facilities for small scale enterprises in the district
- ✓ Poor marketing linkages for small and medium scale enterprises in the district
- ✓ Poor and inadequate market facilities
- ✓ High literacy rate

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

It is envisioned that, the foregoing environmental concerns to a large extent will impact negatively on the environment and hence the need to develop plans, policies and programmes geared towards addressing them.

3.1 Key Environmental Concerns in the District

- Deforestation
- Indiscriminate poaching
- Pollution of water bodies (refuse dumps sited close to water bodies)
- Persistent annual bush fires
- Illegal chain saw operations
- Excessive use of agro-chemicals
- Indiscriminate sand/clay/gravel winning
- Erosion
- Uncoordinated manner of building without permits
- Evading of buffers

Picture 3.1: Bush Fires that occur during the dry season



Source: Field Survey, 2018

Picture 3.2: Indiscriminate disposal of waste into unconstructed drain at the Jinijini Market



Picture 3.3: Erosion at the Jinijini market causing a large opening (drain)



Picture 3.4: Indiscriminate Sand/Clay Winning



Picture 3.5: Deforestation



Source: Field Survey, 2018

Picture 3.6a: Transmission of liquid waste from the slaughter slab at Jinijini into the Suntre River



Source: Field Survey, 2018

Picture 3.6b: Transmission of liquid waste from the slaughter slab at Jinijini into the Suntre River



Source: Field Survey, 2018

3.2 Sanitation and Waste Management

The management of waste in the Berekum West District is far from the desired situation. The disposal of both solid and liquid waste including human excreta, and household refuse are poorly done. Several tonnes of refuse are heaped in the urban areas like Jinijini Township, Domfete, Jamdede, Adom and peri-urban communities like Nsapor, Koraso, Fetentaa, and Ayimom among others. The solid waste

disposal in Berekum West is mainly by use of public containers being placed at vantage points especially at the sanitary sites. However, the practice in almost all the other communities in the district is by open surface or crude dumping at either temporary or permanent sanitary sites.

Picture 3.7: Methods of disposing solid waste in the District (Open Surface)



Source: Field Survey, 2018

It is a common practice for people in most communities to defecate in the bush (“free range”) mainly due to lack of access to convenient toilet facilities. Some are poor to pay for the user fees charged in the communities where toilet facilities are provided.

Where toilet facilities are provided by either by households or the District Assembly, there is no problem of timely and regular disposal of human excreta due to the reliability of the septic emptier vehicles which belong to local private individuals. The District Assembly has a final disposal site at Abi for both liquid and solid waste generated in the towns.

In an effort to improve upon access to potable water, the District Assembly has collaborated with a number of development partners. They include the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). The District Environmental Health Office and Municipal Health Management Team has also complimented these efforts by educating people on how to keep water sources clean and safe. They also assist in detecting and treating water-borne diseases.

Most communities in the district do not also have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper household and community drains has led to the presence of stagnant water in residential areas giving rise to breeding of mosquitoes and massive erosion of the built environment.

3.3 Sustainable Objectives of the District

3.3.1 Process of setting the objectives

During the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plans (2018-2021), all MMDAs were mandated by NDPC to derive their objectives from hosts of objectives formulated by the NDPC and published in the National Development Policy Framework document.

Guided by this mandate, the task team of the DMTDP preparation exercise went through the objectives and selected appropriate ones which the team agreed could help the Assembly achieve its overall development goal within the medium term.

3.3.2 Rationale for choosing Appropriate Objectives and what they seek to Achieve

Objective 1: For the next four years, the Assembly intends to achieve its revenue targets set by putting in place proper measures and policies like the RIAP.

Objective seeks to increase revenue mobilisation and block leakages.

Objective 2: Crop yield per acre of arable land dwindle every passing year. This Situation has resulted in massive use of agro-chemicals which further degrade the soil.

- Objective seeks to improve agricultural productivity and soil conservation.
- Objective seeks to make local farmers more competitive in the markets.

Objective 3: Annually, the Berekum West Area is encountered with the occurrences of disasters such as bush-fires and rain storms. Such calamities usually results in loss of human lives and property.

Objective seeks to reduce impact of disasters among the vulnerable.

Objective 4: Due to poor road conditions, some communities are under-served by Commercial transport.

Objective seeks to improve transportation of agro-produce to marketing centres.

Objective 5: Due to the uncoordinated manner and upsurge of houses, most settlements within the district is not orderly structured.

The objective seeks to adequately plan for human settlements within the district by monitoring and effectively controlling spatial development.

Objective 6: Some basic schools children cover long distances to attend school especially in majority of rural areas.

Objective seeks to improve academic performance at basic and second-cycle levels.

Objective 7: Majority of rural communities are distances away from nearest health facilities.

Objective seeks to improve access to health facilities.

Objective 8: People With Disabilities (PWDs) are not adequately targeted by way of Planning and execution of interventions that will go a long way to lessen their plights.

Objective seeks to target PWDs by way of planning and execution of interventions.

Objective 9: HIV/AIDS pandemic is on the ascendency especially amongst the youth due to inadequate sensitization and education and also most of them do not have access to the anti-retroviral drug. Objective seeks to minimize the HIV/AIDS rate and also make the anti-retroviral drug accessible to all coupled with enough education and sensitization to help reduce the stigmatization rate.

Objective 10: Only 75.8% of the local population have access to potable water. Objective seeks to reduce incidence of water-borne diseases among the people and increase the access and coverage rate.

Objective 11: The District Assembly is faced with poor environmental conditions in some of its urban areas namely Jinijini, Jamdede, and Adom etc. Objective seeks to improve upon environmental conditions.

Objective 12: Jinijini, Domfete, Adom and Jamdede are saddled with uncleared heaps of refuse dumps and pollution of water bodies and the Atmosphere (noise pollution). Objective seeks to effectively manage waste and pollution.

Objective 13: Over the years, the Assembly has done little to mainstream women issues into its development agenda. Objective seeks to mainstream women issues into the Assembly's development agenda.

Objective 14: Social protection act, disability law and child welfare policies had not been properly implemented or enforced. Objective seeks to protect the vulnerable in the society

Objective 15: The level of participation of PWDs in social and economic development is very low thus making their voice not heard. Objective seeks to give voice to the voiceless and also include them in matters concerning their own development relating to their socio-economic development.

Objective 16: The Assembly's sub-structures (Area Councils) hardly involve the local citizenry in governance and decision making processes. Objective seeks to promote the participation of local people in governance

Objective 17: The Assembly is always accused of doing little when it comes to planning for the development of the local economy. Objective seeks to mainstream Local Economic Development into planning at the Assembly level.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF KEY PPPs (ACTIVITIES)

3.4.1 Introduction

Berekum West District Assembly has Seventeen (17) relevant policies. These policies which have a bearing on facilitating the development process of the District were derived from the Agenda for Job (2018-2021). They include the following:

3.4.1.1 Economic Development Dimension

1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

2. Improve production efficiency and yield

3.4.1.2 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

5. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

6. Promote resilient urban development

3.4.1.3 Social Development Dimension

7. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

8. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

9. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality

10. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups

11. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

12. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

13. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

14. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

15. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development

3.4.1.4 Governance, Corruption and Accountability Dimension

16. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

17. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

Out of the Seventeen (17) policies have evolved Fifteen (15) major activities and these are as follows:

1. Reshape selected Feeder Roads

2. Maintain market facility

3. Maintenance of street lights

4. Construction of DCD's residency

5. Construct DCE's Residency

6. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2 Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility

7. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)

8. Renovate 1No. Health centre

9. Mechanize 2No. Boreholes

10. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini

11. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede

12. Procure 5No. Refuse Containers

13. Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces

14. Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet

15. Rehabilitate Area Council office Building

The seventeen relevant policies were subjected to internal consistency and compound matrices. In summary, there were no conflicts with the compound matrix for the outlined activities. There were some concerns regarding natural resources and also few instances with socio-cultural issues.

The matrix and its record sheet are attached as Appendix 1. However, there were no conflicts in the various policies regarding compatibility (Appendix 2) and to that effect these policies can be implemented without significant environmental impacts.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE DMTDP

4.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to assess the sustainability of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) by subjecting the various objectives to the environmental concerns identified. This will subsequently help in identifying plans, policies and programmes that compound the problems of environment and hence proposing measures geared towards mitigating them. Also, objectives that are inconsistent with each other will be identified and rectified appropriately.

4.2 Linkages between DMTDP objectives and major environmental concerns in the District

A cursory look at the objectives set out in the DMTDP (2018-2021) indicates a direct or indirect relationship with the environmental concerns of the municipality. For instance, in promoting livestock and poultry development for food security and income in the municipality, there is the possibility of increasing the rate of pollution on the environment from the poultry waste.

4.3 Sustainability Test

The Sustainability Appraisal Test was used mainly on the activities that have the potential to negatively impact on the environment. Four criteria namely; Effect on Natural Resources, Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions, Effect on the Economy and Institutional Issues were the parameters used. These criteria have various components which could be either favoured or otherwise by the implementation of the various activities. The individual matrices for the activities and their record sheets are attached as appendix 3 and 4. A summary of the performance of individual activities against the Sustainability Test are also outlined below;

1. Reshape Selected Feeder Roads

The activity is fairly favourable in all the criteria except its effect on natural resources. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to curb and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

2. Maintain/Rehabilitate Market facility

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

Maintenance of street lights

4. Construction of DCD's Residency

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

5. Construct DCE's Residency

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

6. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2 Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

7. Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

8. Renovate 1No. Health Centre

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

9. Mechanize 2No. Boreholes

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

10. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

11. Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

12. Procure 5No. Refuse Containers

The activity is favourable with all the criteria except its impact on natural resources and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. The activity virtually worked against all the components of the natural resource. Interventions are however available to ensure full sustainability

13. Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces

The activity is favourable with all the criteria except its impact on natural resources and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. The activity virtually worked against all the components of the natural resource. Interventions are however available to ensure full sustainability

14. Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable.

15. Rehabilitate Area Council office Building

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable.

4.4 Measures to Address Impacts

Improving performance of the policies/activities against the four main criteria certainly will involve practical interventions that will ensure full sustainability of the policies/activities. The overall performance of the 17 policies and 15 activities in the four criteria was quite encouraging. However to attain sound environmental implementation with its attendant sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed during the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed.

Below are the measures to be put in place to address the impacts;

- In general, most of the constructional activities impacted negatively on almost all the components of the Natural Resources. A few of the activities however, impact negatively on the other three criteria namely effects on social and cultural, economic conditions and institutional issues.

- Specifically, constructional activities have some negative influence on Wildlife, Degraded Land, Energy, Pollution, Use of Raw Materials and Rivers/Water bodies (all under Natural Resources).
- None of the projects/activities will be sited in a conserved area but by virtue of most of them being sited at peripheries of developed areas; some amount of vegetation will be affected through clearance.
- The obvious consequence of this will be destruction of wildlife and their habitats. The wildlife likely to be affected in the various communities includes insects, arachnids, rodents, molluscs, earthworms, and snakes among others.
- With regard to interventions to minimise impact, disturbance to 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 project site will be compensated for by the habitat at the adjoining site.
- To minimise degradation on the lands on which the projects (classroom blocks, clinics, boreholes etc.) will be sited, proper landscaping will be done by experts (e.g. Parks and Gardens Department). Projects likely to be sited in and around already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped alongside the constructional activities to minimise any erosion hazards.
- Efficient energy use regarding constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment for haulage and excavation depending solely on fossil fuels. In the short term the use of renewable energy for constructional activities may not be possible.
- However the Assembly will take steps to provide conditions for contractors that when complied with will have positive impact on the environment. These conditions will include among others the following:
 - a. Well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emissions
 - b. New or fairly new equipment
 - c. Strict adherence to maintenance schedule of equipment
 - d. Very experienced/credible contractors able to execute contracts within time
 - e. Full compliance with the Assembly's guidelines on the environment
 - f. Ability/capacity to pre-finance projects in the unlikely event of delays in payments of contract money (ensures activity-associated environmental problems are not kept on hanging)

Compliance of the above conditions will no doubt help to minimise environmental concerns linked to constructional activities.

- In the case of water pollution it will be controlled through avoidance of siting of projects near water bodies. Site selection will emphasise on appreciable distances away from water bodies.
- Visual obstruction associated with constructional activities such as reshaping of feeder roads will certainly occur. The waste products among the lot will be quickly removed as and when generated to dump sites. Usable materials on the other hand will be evacuated to new project site for reuse.
- The major raw materials to be used in constructional activities are sand, gravels and timber that will be derived from project communities which will invariably affect the natural resource base of beneficiary communities.

Minimising the impacts will involve the Assembly requesting contractors to sign an undertaken to reclaim/reinstate the lands where burrowed pits will be/have been created. With regard to the wood products particularly timber-boards, the principle of reuse will be promoted among contractors.

- The predominant problem encountered on Social and Cultural Conditions bothered on Access of the Poor to Land. This will affect people farming at the peripheries of communities where some of the projects will be sited.

A positive intervention to minimize the impact on the poor and vulnerable will involve working out satisfactory compensation package for the affected farmers.

4.5 Implications of the Measures on Budget and Institutional Capacities

The implementation of the seventeen policy objectives has budget lines drawn from the various activities. However the implementation of the policy objectives which will incorporate environmental considerations will add additional cost to the mainstream budget shown in the table below:

Table 4.1: MMDA ADOPTED OBJECTIVES FOR 2019 LINK TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) IN A TABULAR FORM

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	SDGs	SDG TARGETS	BUDGET
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	SDG 16, 17	✓ Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	7,000.00
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Improve production efficiency and yield	SDG1,2,5,7,10,12,16,17	✓ Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement Programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	141,000.00
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT				
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	SDG1,3,11,12,13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✓ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✓ Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) ✓ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 	5,000.00

			3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	SDG3,7,9,11,13,16,17	✓ Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	108,000.00
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	SDG 11, 16, 17	✓ Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) ✓ Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	26,000.00
URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	Promote resilient urban development	SDG8,11,12,17	✓ Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Target 11.1)	514,050.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17	✓ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) ✓ Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	835,000.00
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16	✓ Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	205,000.00
	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	SDG 2, 3, 16	✓ Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention	
	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	SDG 3	✓ Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) ✓ Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) ✓ Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) I	
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	SDG 6, 15, 16,17	✓ Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	679,557.00
	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17	✓ Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5) ✓ Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) ✓ Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 	
GENDER EQUALITY	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	SDG 5, 10, 16, 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 	5,000.00
SOCIAL PROTECTION	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) ✓ Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 	54,000.00
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	SDG1,3,8,10,16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) ✓ Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) ✓ Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 	10,000.00
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	SDG16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) ✓ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) ✓ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizen's to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7) 	76,000.00
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	SDG1,16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) ✓ Strengthen capacity of research and statistical 	747,046.5

			information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19) ✓ Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)	
TOTAL				3,412,653.5

Interventions identified to mitigate impacts from the implementation of the PPPs will certainly involve additional cost outlay. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the interventions, institutional capacities must be developed. These will require training of personnel from the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, Departments of Parks and Gardens, Works, Development/Town and Country Planning etc.

The Assembly must therefore take steps to develop requisite commitment to environmental issues so as to minimise any impacts that will be associated with the implementation of the policies, plans and programmes.

Table 4.2: The interventions and their respective budgets are shown in the table below

NO.	INTERVENTIONS	BUDGET (GHS)	REMARKS
1.	Compensate owners of undeveloped lands earmarked for public projects	400,000.00	Most of the projects will be sited in undeveloped sites
2.	Landscaping would be done on sites where schools / clinics/admin block/police barracks/library etc. will be built to minimise erosion	120,000.00	Involves the removal of vegetative cover
3.	Suppression of dust through periodic watering of roads under construction	45,000.00	Construction of roads will lead to the creation of massive dust
4.	Development of concrete platforms for skip containers and engineering of final disposal site.	180,000.00	Properly engineered landfill site proposed
5.	Formation of Development Projects Site Selection Committee and organizing of periodic site meetings	40,000.00	Ensure sanity in environmental management
6.	Capacity building for core Assembly staff and decentralised departments in environmental management issues.	55,000.00	Ensure efficiency and effectiveness in environmental management
7.	Demolishing public toilets sites closer to streams and packing of debris and relocating new ones at more appropriate areas.	50,000.00	To prevent pollution of water bodies and protect water courses and river banks.
8.	Closed down all unapproved refuse sites and replaced them with waste containers	25,000.00	To reduce and prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases. Allowance to be paid for the exercise and pay for equipment's used.

9.	Modernize (Engineer), final dump site at Abi	45,000.00	Build incinerators and provide appropriate final dump sites.
10.	Provide waste containers and places of convenience.	35,000.00	Prevent the pollution of the environment and educate the populace on sound environmental practices.
12.	Embark on awareness creation on environmental cleanliness (Twice a year)	12,000.00	To organize the trainers of Trainers workshop for EHO and EHAs, and educate the populace on community bases on environmental sustainability.
13.	Provide iron removal equipment's for about 30 bore- holes in the District.	40,000.00	This would make portable water accessible to the people.
14.	To reclaim degraded lands	20,000.00	Involves the usage of heavy equipment's for Land reclamation, replanting of trees and awareness creation on the environment
15.	Grouped and train chainsaw operators on environmental sustainability issues.	20,000.00	To organize chainsaw operators into groups and associations educate them on the environment and assist them to acquire land for plantation development
16.	Provide vertical grass to protect newly constructed roads in the district	20,000.00	To protect the newly constructed roads from erosion
	TOTAL	1,107,000.00	

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

In the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) a huge sum of funds amounting to GH¢3,425,653.5 would be spent. There is, therefore, the need for fiscal discipline, transparency and accountability practices so that the goals and objectives set to improve the quality of life of the people are achieved. Again, in this era of social auditing, the monitoring and evaluation plan will help the citizenry to assess the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the programmes and projects in the DMTDP. Again, the monitoring and evaluation plan will also help so that services can be continually improved through informed decision-making and social learning leading to social and economic progress. Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan and reporting will indicate the extent of progress of work made towards the implementation of the NDPF and will further help to:

- Assess whether the DMTDP 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.
- Provide information for effective co-ordination of municipal development at the regional level.
- Provide District Authorities, the Central Government and Development Partners such as the World Bank, AfDB, USAID etc, Community Project Management Teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experiences.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District and demonstrate results of accountability and transparency to the local people, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders interested in the development of the municipality.
- Reinforce ownership of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and also build M & E capacity within the district assembly focusing on the DPCU.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

The Berekum West District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan which spans the period (2018-2021) has revealed a number of issues after being subjected to the tools of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. To ensure sustainable development, the Assembly needs to address the issues which bother on interventions that will mitigate environmental impacts in the cause of implementing the various policies.

The assessment of the DMTDP brought into fore some key findings among which are the following:

- None of the policies conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive
- All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment particularly in areas where natural resources abound.
- Some constructional activities will impact on socio-cultural issues specifically on access to land.
- Efficient energy use in constructional activities especially in roads construction will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment that use fossil fuels
- The implementation of the activities generally will not impact on the economy and institutional issues.

Also found were key environmental issues some of which are emerging due to farming activities. Among them are the following:

- Excessive use of agro-chemicals leading to land degradation, water pollution etc.

- Poor waste management and unengineered final disposal site at Abi
- Poor air quality due to vehicular emissions, constructional dusts and burning of poultry waste
- Noise pollution due to the use of public address systems during social activities such as funeral and wedding ceremonies

Lessons have been learnt through the exercise of subjecting the PPPs to the SEA tools. Among them are the following:

- Refining of policies plans and programmes to incorporate environmental concerns.
- The assembly has begun to appreciate the application of the SEA tools in that it will ultimately reduce the cost of the projects it is implementing or will be implementing in the long run.

The following recommendations are made to reduce the effects of the implementation of PPP on the environment:

- Monitoring of the implementation of the DMTDP/SEA by the Regional Economic Planning Unit
- The Assembly should intensify activities geared towards reducing illegal chain saw operations
- The Assembly must take steps to engineer its final waste disposal site (landfill site)
- The Assembly should facilitate the scaling-up of the afforestation programme by Forestry Commission
- The assembly should form Anti-bush fire committee and volunteers across the district to help curb rampant bush fires especially during the dry season. They must also adequately financed with the needed logistics

APPENDICES (WORKSHEET)

APPENDIX 1: COMPATIBILITY MATRIX-ACTIVITIES

	Activity	Reshape selected Feeder Roads	Maintain market facility	Maintenance of street lights	Construction of DCD' s residency	Construct DCE' s Residency	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility	Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)	Renovate 1No. Health centre	Mechanize 2No. boreholes	Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini	Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede	Procure 5No. refuse Containers
No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Reshape selected Feeder Roads		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	0
2.	Maintain market facility	√		√	0	0	0	√	√	0	√	√	√
3.	Maintenance of street lights	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0
4.	Construction of DCD's residency	√	0	√		√	0	0	0	0	0	0	√
5.	Construct DCE's Residency	√	0	√	√		0	0	0	0	0	√	√
6.	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
7.	Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self-Contained)	√	√	√	0	0	√		√	√	0	0	√
8.	Renovate 1No. Health centre	√	√	√	0	0	√	√		√	√	√	√
9	Mechanize 2No. boreholes	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√		√	√	√
10	Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini	√	√	0	0	0	√	0	√	√		√	√
11.	Evacuate 1 Refuse Dump at Jamdede	√	√	0	0	√	√	0	√	√	√		√

12.	Procure 5No. refuse Containers	0	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
13.	Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	√	√	√
14.	Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	√	0	√	√
15.	Rehabilitate Area Council office Building	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	0

Title of District Plan: Berekum West District Assembly Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) under the Agenda for Jobs

Under National Development Policy Framework

Activity No. (Column)	Activity No. (Row)		REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
4	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms.
5	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms.
7	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms.
9	13		The fumigation of the sanitary site will pollute underground water which is detrimental for human consumption
13	4		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms
13	5		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms
	7		The fumigation of the sanitary site and open space will pollute

13		the environment and cause health consequences for both humans and micro-organisms
13	9	The fumigation of the sanitary site will pollute underground water which is detrimental for human consumption

APPENDIX 2: COMPATIBILITY MATRIX-POLICIES

N	Policy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Improve production efficiency and yield	✓		✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓

	infrastructure and services																
5.	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	√	0	√	√		√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6.	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7.	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8.	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	√	√	0	0	0	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
10	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
11	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√
12	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
13	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
14	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
15	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		

16	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
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Appendix 3: Compound Matrix-Policies

Poverty Dimension Policies	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	drought	bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2. Improve production efficiency and yield	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0
3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
5. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

7. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
8. Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
9. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Environmental Components																		
Policies	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	drought	bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
10. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
11. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
13. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+

14. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET

1. Description of Policy under review: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Increased revenue mobilisation will lead to the scaling up of provision of social amenities including water	+
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Increased revenue mobilisation will lead to the scaling up of provision of social amenities including safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	Increased revenue mobilisation will provide resources needed for effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for NADMO for education of communities	+
Land Degradation	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for education of the communities on the consequences of land degradation	+
Crises/Conflicts	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for security personnel during conflicts	+

Epidemics	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics and financial support for Ghana Health Service towards its educational programmes such as hygiene education	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of financial support to CSOs, CBOs and Assembly Sub-Structures for education on local governance and participation	+
Human Rights	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of social amenities such as school blocks, clinics, water, sanitation equipment etc.	+
Access to Information	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in the paying for airtime on FM stations and community information centres to educate the people various issues	+

2. Description of Policy under review: Improve production efficiency and yield

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improved production efficiency and yield will not have any effect (negative or positive) on access to water	0
Access to Land	Improved production efficiency and yield have an influence on land tenure system for agriculture purposes in terms of food production	+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on air quality	0

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on security personnel during conflicts	0
Epidemics	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on adherence to democratic principles	0
Human Rights	Not certain or sure on the relation between policy and issue	?
Access to Information	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to information	0

3. Description of Policy under review: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have good effect on protection of wildlife	+

Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have positive effect on drought	+
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have any effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

4. Description of Policy under review: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any effect on access to water(positive/negative)	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will not have any good or bad effect on access to safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	The policy will not have any good or bad effect on access to effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will not have any impact(good/bad) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will barely have any effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	Policy will not affect epidemics prevention negatively or positively and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	0

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will enhance adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

5. Description of Policy under review: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any good effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on drought	0

Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

6. Description of Policy under review: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any good or bad effect on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation	+

	management	
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

7. Description of Policy under review: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any effect(positively/negatively) on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0

Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will have positive effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have no effect(negative/positive) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have positive effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

8. Description of Policy under review: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on access to effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	The policy will have no effect(positive/negative) on epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	0

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have positive effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

9. Description of Policy under review: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to water	0
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to safe and clean water	0
Sanitation	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on access to effective sanitation management	0
Air Quality	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on drought	0

Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on logistics for The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will not have any effect(negative/positive) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have positive effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

10. Description of Policy under review: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+

Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

11. Description of Policy under review: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+

Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative)t on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

12 Description of Policy under review: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) effect on drought	0
Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on conflict resolutions and crises management	0
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

13. Description of Policy under review: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTFP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on drought	0

Bushfires	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on anti-bushfire committees operations	0
Floods	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	0
Land Degradation	The policy will not have any effect(positive/negative) on land degradation management	0
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

14. Description of Policy under review Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on usage of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+

Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

15. Description of Policy under review : Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+

Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have good effect on protection of wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will have good effect on NTFP (medicinal plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have positive effect on drought	+
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

16. Description of Policy under review : Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The policy will have good effect on access to water	+
Access to Land	The policy will have good effect on access to land	+
Access to timber resources	The policy will have good effect on access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	The policy will have good effect on protection of wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	The policy will have good effect on usage of non-timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The policy will have good effect on access to safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	The policy will have good effect on access to effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will have positive effect on air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will have good effect on NTFP (medicinal plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will have positive effect on drought	+
Bushfires	Policy will have good effect on anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Policy will have good effect on logistics for NADMO for education of communities on flooding	+
Land Degradation	Policy will have good effect on land degradation management	+
Crises/Conflicts	The policy will have good effect on conflict resolutions and crises management	+
Epidemics	Policy will positively affect epidemics prevention and will not lead to the spread of epidemics	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will have good effect on adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Policy will have good effect on human rights	+
Access to Information	Policy will have good effect on access to information	+

APPENDIX 4: SUSTAINABILITY TEST.....64

Description of Activity: Reshape selected Feeder Roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of Activity: Maintain Market Facility							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.						
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Description of Activity: Maintain Market Facility		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Description of Activity: Maintenance of Street Lights							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit	Number of People exposed to water borne	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Maintenance of Street Lights		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	1	Clearing of path for erecting of poles will require the cutting down of a number of trees within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity does not have any effect on
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	4	Activity will minimize the use of fossil fuels for most activities. For example the use of generators that rely on fossil fuels will be minimized
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	The activity will reduce the use of equipment that use fossil fuels which in turn pollute the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity will promote the use of wooden poles processed from teak trees that are planted by community members
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has no effect on the natural character of rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	5	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Trading activities improved for women
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The activity will create job avenues for people especially the youth during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to for example lay electricity lines
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other construction activities will be limited since such activities are not allowed to go on

		where electric wires are passing over
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Mechanisation of boreholes with electricity to improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity is not relevant to improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	The activity is not relevant to improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The benefits such as improved security at night will be enjoyed by all groups of persons
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	2	Faulty cables passing through the bush to communities can cause sparks during strong winds. This can end up causing bushfires especially during the dry season
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Trading activities which is a major booster to the growth of the economy will be promoted by activity
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The activity will promote the use of wooden poles processed from teak trees that are planted by community members
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The activity will promote the retention of capital through the use teak trees that are grown by the local people
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity has marginal influence on public private partnerships
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to for example lay electricity lines
Human Rights	0	The activity is not relevant to enhancing human rights
Access to information	4	Telecommunication companies can easily operate in beneficiary communities and this improve upon access to information

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA
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Description of Activity: Construction of DCD's residency							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from	Number of the poor to be to benefit on	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	equitable terms						
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of DCD's Residency		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity

Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Construction of DCE's residency							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of DCE's Residency		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should	Number of private/public partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

promote public/private partnerships	formed	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Description of Activity: Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP,2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will improve performance levels resulting in increased productivity in local industries
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Education Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Decisions of location of facility will actively involve head teachers and other teaching staff
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to education which will be improved by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on educational issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the schools
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

practical.		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.		
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self- Contained)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA
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Description of Activity: Renovate 1No. Health Centre at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from	Number of the poor to be to benefit on	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	equitable terms	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Renovate 1No. Health Centre at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	Activity requires the use equipment such as tipper tuck and concrete mixers that use minimum fuel
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will promote the health and wellbeing of the people. For instance, access to health care delivery will be improved in beneficiary communities
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Boreholes would be provided at each compound which community members could also have access to
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to the CHPS compounds will not be hindered to any group(s) of person
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce epidemics such as outbreak of water borne diseases
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will reduce morbidity and mortality among the local people resulting in increased productivity

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Health Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	Activity has no influence on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to health which will be enhance by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on health issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the facility
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

Description of Activity: Mechanize 2No. boreholes at Ayimom and Koraso		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

character.		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Mechanize 2No. boreholes at Ayimom and Koraso		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity would be located in or around protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity would not require the use of equipment that use fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of latrines
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity would not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity is mainly targeted at the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera, diphtheria and malaria are likely to be reduced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires that the procurement of project materials should be done from local sources.
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity requires counterpart funding from beneficiaries and subsequent ownership
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The concept agitates for adherence to environmental standards (A key requirement of main funding agency – World Bank)

Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jinijini		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Location and construction of toilets require the clearing of lands along the fringes of communities which are generally protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	1	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	Materials to be used are not likely to be recycled

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of toilet facilities through communal labour
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity does not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity does not discriminate against any groups in beneficiary communities. Rather, it gives priority to the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are likely to be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The use of local services would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The use of labour from beneficiary communities would help retain some form capital
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	After construction, private individuals will be given the opportunity by the assembly to manage the toilet facilities and income generated shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment

Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during construction of toilet facilities

Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jamdede		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Evacuate Refuse Dump at Jamdede		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Location and construction of toilets require the clearing of lands along the fringes of communities which are generally protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	1	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	Materials to be used are not likely to be recycled
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of toilet facilities through communal labour
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity does not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity does not discriminate against any groups in beneficiary communities. Rather, it gives priority to the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are likely to be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The use of local services would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The use of labour from beneficiary communities would help retain some form capital

Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	After construction, private individuals will be given the opportunity by the assembly to manage the toilet facilities and income generated shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during construction of toilet facilities

Description of Activity: Procure 5No. Refuse Containers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

land.		
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Procure 5No. Refuse Containers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	4	Location and construction of the refuse containers does not require the clearing of any land

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity will not require any use of energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause environmental pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of the containers are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	It will not require the use of any raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open and crude dumping in open spaces which pollutes water bodies and the natural environment during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	0	The activity does not entail the coming together of local people
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity does not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity does not discriminate against any groups in beneficiary communities. Rather, it gives priority to the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are likely to be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	The use of local services would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	The use of labour from beneficiary communities would help retain some form capital
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	After construction, private individuals will be given the opportunity by the assembly to manage the facilities and income generated shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during siting of the containers

Description of Activity: Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	The project will affect living organisms and water bodies
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	The project will not have any effect on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity will not require any energy usage
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity can lead to air pollution if not properly checked
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	The activity will not use any major raw materials apart from the chemicals
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	2	The activity can pollute the water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	0	The activity will not require the cohesiveness or coming together of the local economy
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	2	The activity can affect the health of the people
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	The activity will not lead to any women empowerment
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The activity can lead to temporal job creation by making use of the unskilled labour
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	It will to the employment of the local people
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	When the refuse is fumigated and evacuated, there will be space for other developmental activities
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity will not lead to any access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity will not lead to any access to transportation
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity will help improve sanitation within the communities
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity will not have any adverse impact on development
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	2	The activity can lead to vulnerabilities like epidemics and contamination of water bodies
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in	4	Create space for other developmental activities

development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		(land use)
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	It will make use of the services of the skilled labour force
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	The activity will not lead to any local capital development
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity will bring on board other institutions
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity will not have any effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity will not infringe on any rights of people
Access to information	0	The activity will not lead to any access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during fumigation

Description of Activity: Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construction of 1No. 16 Seater WC toilet		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity would be located in or around protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity would not require the use of equipment that use fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of latrines
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity would not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity is mainly targeted at the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera, diphtheria and malaria are likely to be reduced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires that the procurement of project materials should be done from local sources.
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity requires counterpart funding from beneficiaries and subsequent ownership
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The concept agitates for adherence to environmental standards (A key requirement of main funding agency – World Bank)

Activity: Rehabilitate Area Council Office		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Rehabilitate Area Council Office		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve

Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

