

**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA  
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



## **JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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

*UNDER THE*

**AGENDA FOR JOBS:  
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL  
2014-2017**

**THE DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
P. O. BOX 56, SAMPA, BA  
GHANA**

JULY, 2018

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## List of Acronyms

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AESL	-	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
ASSI	-	Association of Small Scale Industries
BAC	-	Business Advisory Center
BAR	-	Brong Ahafo Region
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CEPS	-	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CHPS	-	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CBD	-	Central Business District
CBO	-	Community-Based Organisation
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CLTS	-	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DMTDP	-	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DMHIS	-	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DWSP	-	District Water and Sanitation Plan
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organisation
FBOs	-	Faith Based Organizations
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GPI	-	Gender Parity Index
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GLSS	-	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2002 – 2005)
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006 – 2009)
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
JHS	-	Junior High School
JNDA	-	Jaman North District Assembly
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MDTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
PoA	-	Programme of Action
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	-	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit

SEA	-	Strategic Environment Assessment
SHS	-	Senior High School
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committees
WSDB	-	Water and Sanitation Development Board

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## Executive Summary –

### **General background of the DA including brief description of the vision, mission, functions, core values, process of preparing the DMTDP and participation of key stakeholders**

Brief background to the preparation of the DMTDP based on AGENDA FOR JOBS

With the adoption and pursuit of decentralization by the Central Government, district development planning has been aimed at addressing specific problems and potentials of districts without losing the national perspective. It is not only limited to spatial organizations within the district, but also geared towards ensuring that human, natural and financial resources are harnessed to promote the development of the various districts.

The focus of government between 2018 and 2021 is Agenda for Jobs; An agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2018-2021

The current policy framework, Agenda for Jobs which replaces the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) (2018-2021) at the end of its planned period focuses on policies, strategies and programmes relating to five dimensions; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development, Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability and Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs that are necessary to propel the economy to creating wealth and prosperity as detailed in the President's Co-ordinated Programmes of Action document.

In fulfilment of this national requirement, the Jaman North District Assembly prepared its' Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 which was also harmonized with the national policies. The Medium Term Development Plan has been prepared in furtherance of the Agenda for Jobs. The Plan was prepared based on the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP: (MTNDPF: 2017-2021) as well as the NDPC Medium Term Development Policy Framework

This District Medium Term Development Plan has been prepared in consonance with the National Development Planning Commission's (NDPC) planning guidelines (as a statutory requirement) based on the Agenda for Jobs; An agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all (2018-2021). The Five (5) dimensions under which the plan was prepared are;

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
4. Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability and
5. Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs

#### ***1. Description of Approach and Methodology, and Output***

The District Assembly's District Planning Co-ordinating Unit were formed in a cordance with the LI 2232 draft guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term

Development Plan 2018-2021 to comprise 25 members with representative of identifiable groups in the district.

The Unit reviewed the performance of the previous plan 2014-2017 and identified gaps and challenges that were not adequately addressed by the plan under each thematic. Following this, Community needs assessment was conducted at the Sub-structures level to gather data on community needs and aspiration as primary data. These needs and aspiration were harmonized with the issue listed in the policy matrix provided by the NDPC to adopt issues that have direct relationship with the community needs.

Secondary data were also obtained from the 2014 – 2017 Development Plan, Population and Housing Census 2010 and Reports from Departments and the District Assembly's records.

The outputs of the harmonization were validated at the various Sub-structures and DPCU levels to inform the preparation of good plan.

The vision that describes the desired state of the Jaman North District Assembly in the next four years 2018-2021 is “High standard of living for the people of Jaman North District with the mission as “to create wealth and sustainable development through the effective and efficient mobilization, management and utilization of human, material and natural resources for wealth creation and sustainable development” .

Core values of the Assembly include; Professionalism, Participation, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Client Focused, Transparency, Accountability, Punctuality, Output oriented and Respect for the views of the citizenry of the district.

Functions of the Assembly are in reference to article 245 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the Local Government Act, 462, 1993, the Local Government Act, 936, 2016 and the Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1779 of 2004 which created the Assembly, the Jaman North District Assembly like all other District Assemblies performs two forms of functions; Political, Administrative and Development Planning functions.

The administrative functions are derived from the Local Government Act 462 of 1993 and Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1779 of 2004 which created the Assembly.

The Local Government Acts 462 of 1993 and Act 936, 2016, mandated the Assembly to exercise political and administrative authority in the District, providing guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district. In this regard, the District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

**Chapter One**  
**Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline**  
**1.1 District's vision, mission, core values and functions**

**1.1.1 Vision**

The vision that describes the desired state of the Jaman North District Assembly in the next four years 2018-2021 is “High standard of living for the people of Jaman North District.

**1.1.2 Mission**

The Assembly exists to create wealth and sustainable development through the effective and efficient mobilization, management and utilization of human, material and natural resources for wealth creation and sustainable development.

**1.1.3 Core Values**

The Assembly's core values are; Professionalism, Participation, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Client Focused, Transparency, Accountability, Punctuality, Output oriented and Respect for the views of the citizenry of the district.

**1.1.4 Functions of the Assembly**

Reference to article 245 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the Local Government Act, 462, 1993, the Local Government Act, 936, 2016 and the Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1779 of 2004 which created the Assembly, the Jaman North District Assembly like all other District Assemblies performs two forms of functions; Political, Administrative and Development Planning functions.

The administrative functions are derived from the Local Government Act 462 of 1993 and Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1779 of 2004 which created the Assembly.

Subject to the Local Government Acts 462 of 1993 and Act 936, 2016, the Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, providing guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district. In this regard, the District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions. In relation to these, the District Assembly is responsible for;

- a. the overall development of the District shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council.
  - i. Of development plans of the District to the Commission (NDPC) for approval;
  - ii. Of the budget of the District related to the approved plans to the Minister of Finance for approval;
- b. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District;
- c. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- d. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and service in the District;



- e. Be responsible for the development of basic infrastructure and management of human settlement and the environment in the District;
  - f. In cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District;
  - g. Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice;
  - h. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by Act 462 or any other enactments, and
  - i. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment
4. Subject to the Local Government Act 462 of 1993, the National Development Planning System Regulation, 2016 L.I 2232 and Government Policy, the District Assembly is responsible
- a) Execute approved development plans for the district
  - b) Guide and support Sub District Local Government bodies, Public and Local communities to perform their roles in execution of approved development plans
  - c) Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans
  - d) Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans and
  - e) Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development, local, district and national economy
5. the district assembly is co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by ministries, departments public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organization in the district.
6. Without prejudice to subsection (5) of this section a district, the District Assembly shall in the discharge of its functions.
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the president on matters of national policy and
  - (b) act in co-co-operation with the appropriate public corporation , statutory body or non –governmental organization
- (7) It shall be the duty of such public corporation, statutory body or organization to co-operate with a District Assembly
- (8) In the event of a conflict between a district assembly and an agency of the central government, public corporation, statutory body, non- governmental organization or individual over the application of subsection (5) or (6) of this section, the matter shall be referred by either of the parties or both to the Regional Co-ordinating the Council for resolution
- 9). The Assembly is responsible the preparation and approval of its annual budget

The District Assembly as the Planning Authority is responsible to perform the planning function assigned to it under any enactment.

Section 46 sub-section 1 of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 establish the Assembly as the Planning Authority whilst the section 2 sub section 1 of the National Development Planning System Act, 1994, Act 480 designates its planning functions as follows;

- a. Initiate and prepare district development plans and settlement structure plans;
- b. Carry out studies on:
  - i. Development Planning matters in the district including studies on economic, social, spatial, environment, sectoral and human settlement issues and policies
  - ii. The mobilization of human and physical resources for development in the district;
- c. Initiate and co-ordinate the process of planning, programming, budgeting, and implementation of district development plans, programmes and projects;
- d. Integrate and ensure that sector and spatial policies, plans programmes and projects of the district are compatible with each other and with national development objectives;
- e. Synthesize the policy proposal on development planning in the district into a comprehensive framework for economic, social and spatial development of the district;
- f. Monitor and evaluate the development policies, programmes and projects in the district; and
- g. Provide the commission with such data and information as it may require.

## **1.2 Analysis of the performance of the District Assembly in implementing programmes and projects under the seven GSGDA II (2014-2017) themes and other interventions from 2014 to 2017**

### **1.2.1 Performance Review of 2014 - 2017 DMTDP**

#### ***1.2.1.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability***

The district had set to achieve only one objective under this thematic area from 2014-2017; “improve fiscal resources mobilization specifically internally generated funds (IGF)”. Strategies adopted to achieve this objective were: to minimize revenue collection leakages, computerize direct and indirect tax and non-tax revenue systems and ensure expeditious utilization of all aid inflows. Using a base line of Two hundred and forty-eight thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven Ghana Cedis, eighty-four pesewas (GHC 248,277.84) in 2013, a target of three hundred and eighty thousand, nine hundred and forty-three Ghana Cedis (GHC 380,943.00) was set to be achieved by the end of the planned period 2017. As at November, 2016 only Two hundred and fifty –seven thousand, four hundred and sixteen Ghana Cedis (GHC 257,416.00) representing 67.57 per cent, was realised. The table below shows the status of implementation of the programmes, sub-programmes and the broad project or activities of the thematic area for period 2014 to 2017.

**Table 1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability**

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability						
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization (IGF)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Revaluate landed properties in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Budget	Prepare and Update Fee Fixing Resolution	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Budget	Update the district database every year	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Budget	Construct/Build four (4) revenue booths	0	4	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Human Resource Development	Provide annual capacity building training for revenue collectors	0	30	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure seven (7) motorbikes for revenue collection	0	7	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize monthly public education on payment of taxes	0	12	1	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Revaluate landed properties in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Budget	Prepare and Update Fee Fixing Resolution	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Budget	Update the district database every year	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Budget	Construct/Build four (4) revenue booths	0	4	0	Not implemented
2015	Management &	Human Resource	Provide annual capacity building	0	30	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability						
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization (IGF)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Administration	Development	training for revenue collectors				d
2015	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure seven (7) motorbikes for revenue collection	0	7	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize monthly public education on payment of taxes	0	12	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Revaluate landed properties in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Budget	Prepare and Update Fee Fixing Resolution	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Budget	Update the district database every year	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Budget	Construct/Build four (4) revenue booths	0	4	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Human Resource Development	Provide annual capacity building training for revenue collectors	0	30	30	implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure seven (7) motorbikes for revenue collection	0	7	3	Partially implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize monthly public education on payment of taxes	0	12	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Revaluate landed properties in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Budget	Prepare and Update Fee Fixing Resolution	0	1	1	Fully Implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability						
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization (IGF)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Management & Administration	Budget	Update the district database every year	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Budget	Construct/Build four (4) revenue booths	0	4	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Human Resource Development	Provide annual capacity building training for revenue collectors	0	30	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure seven (7) motorbikes for revenue collection	0	7	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize monthly public education on payment of taxes	0	12	0	Partially Implemented

During the period under review, seven activities were planned to be carried out to achieve the objective of improving fiscal resource mobilization. However, due to the Assembly's inability to meet the Medium Term Plan set targets, the activities were being rolled over from 2014 through 2015 and 2016 to 2017. Only two activities; prepare and update fee fixing resolution and provide capacity building training for revenue collectors were fully implemented. Two activities; reevaluate landed properties in the district and construct four revenue booths were not implemented at all. Four activities; update the district database every year, procure seven motorbikes and organize monthly public education on payment of taxes were partially implemented. Reasons for the inability of the Assembly to implement these activities could be related to inadequate funding.

This implies that, the increased revenue performance of the Assembly over the period was due to the transfers from the central government and the seasonal cashew inflows which conscious efforts were not taken to maximise.

### ***1.2.1.2 Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector***

Under this thematic area, Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally was the main objective the district targeted to achieve. In order to achieve this objective the district adopted the following strategies; Invest in available human resources with relevant modern skills and competences, Promote labour intensive industries, Promote increased job creation Provide training and business development services, Enhance access to affordable credit and Promote Public-Private Partnerships in the district. With no base line for 2013, the district targeted to achieve 67 per cent rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resources endowment in 2017 within the Medium Term, 2014-

2017. Just in the case of the first thematic area, activities under this thematic area have also been rolled over from 2014 to 2017. Out of the twenty-four (24) activities planned to be implemented over the period, Seventeen activities were being implemented and seven were not implemented.

The seventeen implemented activities represent 41 per cent of the total number (24). This implies that, the private sector of the district's economy was improved by 41 per cent with the establishment of a business advisory centre, construction of community markets, employment of 213 youth in the youth employment programme and the construction of water closet toilet.

The table below shows the various programmes, sub-programmes and activities under the thematic area with their baseline, targets and levels of implementation.

**Table 2: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

<b>Thematic Area: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally</b>							
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks in</b>
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No. 10seater WC/Aqua Privy, 2No. Urinal and 1No. ablution centre at Sampa Market	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 2No. community markets	1	2	3	Fully Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No 3Unit stores block at the Sampa Market	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Renovate the meat shop at the Sampa market	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No slaughter house in Sampa	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 4No. slaughter slabs	1	4	1	Partially Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of the NBSSI/BACD in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support 30 graduate apprentices to set up their own businesses	0	30	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Continue implementation of the National Youth Employment Program	213	0	213	Fully Implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally</b>							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train 100 individuals in non-traditional agric areas like snail and grass cutter rearing, mushroom production, soap making etc	0	100	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide skills training to MSE groups and associations within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the formation of 30 business groups and trade associations	0	30	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Encourage formation of cooperatives	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Acquire and develop an industrial village for the district	0	1	1	Partially Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Relocate garages and wood based workers from the central business district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide support to MSEs in agro processing	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Partner the private sector to develop the Jinini mass slave grave into a domestic tourist attraction site	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No. 10seater WC/Aqua Privy, 2No. Urinal and 1No. ablution centre at Sampa Market	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 2No. community markets	1	2	3	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No 3Unit stores block at the Sampa Market	0	1	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally</b>							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Renovate the meat shop at the Sampa market	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No slaughter house in Sampa	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 4No. slaughter slabs	1	4	1	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of the NBSSI/BACD in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support 30 graduate apprentices to set up their own businesses	0	30	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Continue implementation of the National Youth Employment Program	213	0	213	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train 100 individuals in non-traditional agric areas like snail and grass cutter rearing, mushroom production, soap making etc	0	100	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide skills training to MSE groups and associations within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the formation of 30 business groups and trade associations	0	30	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Encourage formation of cooperatives	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Acquire and develop an industrial village for the district	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Relocate garages and wood based workers from the central business district	0	0	0	Not implemented



<b>Thematic Area: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally</b>							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide support to MSEs in agro processing	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Partner the private sector to develop the Jinini mass slave grave into a domestic tourist attraction site	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No. 10seater WC/Aqua Privy, 2No. Urinal and 1No. ablution centre at Sampa Market	1	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 2No. community markets	1	2	3	Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No 3Unit stores block at the Sampa Market	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Renovate the meat shop at the Sampa market	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No slaughter house in Sampa	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 4No. slaughter slabs	1	4	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of the NBSSI/BACD in the district	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support 30 graduate apprentices to set up their own businesses	0	30	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Continue implementation of the National Youth Employment Program	213	0	119	Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train 100 individuals in non-traditional agric areas like snail and grass cutter rearing, mushroom production, soap making etc	0	100	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally</b>							
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks in</b>
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide skills training to MSE groups and associations within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the formation of 30 business groups and trade associations	0	30	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Encourage formation of cooperatives	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Acquire and develop an industrial village for the district	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Relocate garages and wood based workers from the central business district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide support to MSEs in agro processing	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Partner the private sector to develop the Jinini mass slave grave into a domestic tourist attraction site	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No. 10seater WC/Aqua Privy, 2No. Urinal and 1No. ablution centre at Sampa Market	1	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 2No. community markets	1	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No 3Unit stores block at the Sampa Market	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Renovate the meat shop at the Sampa market	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1No slaughter house in Sampa	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 4No. slaughter slabs	1	4	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally</b>							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of the NBSSI/BACD in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support 30 graduate apprentices to set up their own businesses	0	30	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Continue implementation of the National Youth Employment Program	213	0	119	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train 100 individuals in non-traditional agric areas like snail and grass cutter rearing, mushroom production, soap making etc	0	100	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide skills training to MSE groups and associations within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the formation of 30 business groups and trade associations	0	30	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Encourage formation of cooperatives	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Acquire and develop an industrial village for the district	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Relocate garages and wood based workers from the central business district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide support to MSEs in agro processing	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Partner the private sector to develop the Jinini mass slave grave into a domestic tourist attraction site	0	1	0	Not implemented

### 1.2.1.3 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management

Improved agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation were the two objectives targeted to be achieved by the district under this thematic area within the planned period 2014-2017. All the projects or activities under the thematic area fell under the agricultural development sub-programme of the economic development programme.

**Table 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management**

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish ten (10) demonstration farms on roll planting for various food and cash crops	0	10	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of 1No. mechanization center in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Enhance access to subsidized agric inputs like fertilizers, spraying machines etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. storage facilities	0	2	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Extending more project line credit facilities e.g. Cashew project, NGOs, RTIMP, Poverty Alleviation, MASLOC etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize farmers into groups and cooperatives to access credit	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide annual training to farmers on credit acquisition and utilization	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support annual farmer's day celebrations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide in-service training to MOFA staff every year	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support training of five (5) MOFA personnel to various training institutes within the plan period	0	5	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. staff accommodation at operational areas	0	2	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide field logistics e.g. motor bikes, drugs, wellington boots, raincoats etc	0	0	3	Partially Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support community based fire volunteer groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Form environmental clubs in basic schools	0	55	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide periodic education to farming communities on land and water management practices	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote and support community afforestation and reforestation activities	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake periodic Disease surveillance and monitoring to improve treatment and control	0	0	1	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support access to quality feed and water	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish ten (10) demonstration farms on roll planting for various food and cash crops	0	10	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of 1No. mechanization center in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Enhance access to subsidized agric inputs like fertilizers, spraying machines etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. storage facilities	0	2	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Extending more project line credit facilities e.g. Cashew project, NGOs, RTIMP, Poverty Alleviation, MASLOC etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize farmers into groups and cooperatives to access credit	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide annual training to farmers on credit acquisition and utilization	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support annual farmer's day celebrations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide in-service training to MOFA staff every year	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support training of five (5) MOFA personnel to various training institutes within the plan period	0	5	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. staff accommodation at operational areas	0	2	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide field logistics e.g. motor bikes, drugs, wellington boots, raincoats etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support community based fire volunteer groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Form environmental clubs in basic schools	0	55	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide periodic education to farming communities on land and water management practices	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote and support community a forestation and reforestation activities	0	0	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake periodic Disease surveillance and monitoring to improve treatment and control	0	0	1	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support access to quality feed and water	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish ten (10) demonstration farms on roll planting for various food and cash crops	0	10	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of 1No. mechanization center in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Enhance access to subsidized agric inputs like fertilizers, spraying machines etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. storage facilities	0	2	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Extending more project line credit facilities e.g. Cashew project, NGOs, RTIMP, Poverty Alleviation, MASLOC etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize farmers into groups and cooperatives to access credit	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide annual training to farmers on credit acquisition and utilization	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support annual farmer's day celebrations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide in-service training to MOFA staff every year	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support training of five (5) MOFA personnel to various training institutes within the plan period	0	5	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. staff accommodation at operational areas	0	2	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide field logistics e.g. motor bikes, drugs, wellington boots, raincoats etc	0	0	3	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support community based fire volunteer groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Form environmental clubs in basic schools	0	55	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide periodic education to farming communities on land and water management practices	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote and support community a forestation and reforestation activities	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake periodic Disease surveillance and monitoring to improve treatment and control	0	0	1	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support access to quality feed and water	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish ten (10) demonstration farms on roll planting for various food and cash crops	0	10	2	Partially Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of 1No. mechanization center in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Enhance access to subsidized agric inputs like fertilizers, spraying machines etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. storage facilities	0	2	0	Not implemented



Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Extending more project line credit facilities e.g. Cashew project, NGOs, RTIMP, Poverty Alleviation, MASLOC etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize farmers into groups and cooperatives to access credit	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide annual training to farmers on credit acquisition and utilization	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support annual farmer's day celebrations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide in-service training to MOFA staff every year	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support training of five (5) MOFA personnel to various training institutes within the plan period	0	5	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2No. staff accommodation at operational areas	0	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide field logistics e.g. motor bikes, drugs, wellington boots, raincoats etc	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support community based fire volunteer groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Form environmental clubs in basic schools	0	55	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide periodic education to farming communities on land and water management practices	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote and support community a forestation and reforestation activities	0	0	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity and Reverse forest and land degradation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake periodic Disease surveillance and monitoring to improve treatment and control	0	0	1	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support access to quality feed and water	0	0	0	Not implemented

From the table above only one activity (annual farmer's day celebration) was fully implemented out of the nineteen activities planned. Four activities (establishment of demonstration farms, provision of logistics, periodic education on land and water management and periodic disease surveillance) were partially implemented.

#### 1.2.1.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs (Length of Feeder Roads in good condition) and Restore spatial or land use planning system in the district were the objectives set to be achieved. The activities and projects planned to be implemented under this thematic area fell under the sub-programme of the Infrastructure Delivery and Management programme.

**Table 4: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development**

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development						
	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs (Length of Feeder Roads in good condition) and Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Reshape 200km length of Feeder Roads in the district by improving grader services	0	200km	30km	Partially Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct 400km length of drains along roads and streets	0	400km	10km	Partially Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Sampa Town Roads	1.5km	10km	5km	Partially Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Drobo – Sampa and Sampa – Nsawkaw roads	0	0	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs (Length of Feeder Roads in good condition) and Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct 10No. bridges/Culverts on feeder roads	0	10	4	Partially Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Repair/Maintain the Assembly's grader periodically	1	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct and equip one (1) Community Information Center	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Acquire computers with accessories for the Assembly and Decentralized Departments	0	11	7	Partially Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provide internet connectivity to the Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Facilitate the expansion of mobile telecommunication networks in the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Undertake annual maintenance of street lights	0	0	150	Fully Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of Street light	0	0	150	Fully Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of 1000 electricity poles and 1000 wooden electricity low tension poles	0	2000	0	Not implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Support preparation and updating of town layouts for 10 communities	3	10	0	Not implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Sensitize General Public on Building Regulations	0	83,059.00	0	Not implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Monitor the construction of new residential buildings to ensure compliance with building regulations	0	0	4	Partially Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Revise Planning Schemes for one Settlement	0	1	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs (Length of Feeder Roads in good condition) and Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Reshape 200km length of Feeder Roads in the district by improving grader services	0	210km	30km	Partially Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct 400km length of drains along roads and streets	0	400km	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Sampa Town Roads	1.5km	10km	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Drobo – Sampa and Sampa – Nsawkaw roads	0		0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct 10No. bridges/Culverts on feeder roads	0	10	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Repair/Maintain the Assembly's grader periodically	1	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct and equip one (1) Community Information Center	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Acquire computers with accessories for the Assembly and Decentralized Departments	0	11	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provide internet connectivity to the Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Facilitate the expansion of mobile telecommunication networks in the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Undertake annual maintenance of street lights	0	0	150	Fully Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of Street light	0	0	150	Fully Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of 1000 electricity poles and 1000 wooden electricity low tension poles	0	2000	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs (Length of Feeder Roads in good condition) and Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Support preparation and updating of town layouts for 10 communities	3	10	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Sensitize General Public on Building Regulations	0	83,059.00	0	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Monitor the construction of new residential buildings to ensure compliance with building regulations	0	0	4	Partially Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Revise Planning Schemes for one Settlement	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Reshape 200km length of Feeder Roads in the district by improving grader services	0	210km	30km	Partially Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct 400km length of drains along roads and streets	1.5km	400km	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Sampa Town Roads	0	10km	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Drobo – Sampa and Sampa – Nsawkaw roads	0		0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct 10No. bridges/Culverts on feeder roads	1	10	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Repair/Maintain the Assembly's grader periodically	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct and equip one (1) Community Information Center	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Acquire computers with accessories for the Assembly and Decentralized Departments	0	11	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provide internet connectivity to the Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs (Length of Feeder Roads in good condition) and Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Facilitate the expansion of mobile telecommunication networks in the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Undertake annual maintenance of street lights	0	0	150	Partially Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of Street light	0	0	150	Partially Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of 1000 electricity poles and 1000 wooden electricity low tension poles	3	2000	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Support preparation and updating of town layouts for 10 communities	0	10	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Sensitize General Public on Building Regulations	0	83,059.00	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Monitor the construction of new residential buildings to ensure compliance with building regulations	0	0	4	Fully Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Revise Planning Schemes for one Settlement	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Reshape 200km length of Feeder Roads in the district by improving grader services	0	210km	30km	Partially Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct 400km length of drains along roads and streets	1.5km	400km	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Sampa Town Roads	0	10km	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Complete construction of Drobo – Sampa and Sampa – Nsawkaw roads	0		0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and	Physical Planning and	Construct 10No. bridges/Culverts on	1	10	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs (Length of Feeder Roads in good condition) and Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Management	Works	feeder roads				
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Repair/Maintain the Assembly's grader periodically	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Construct and equip one (1) Community Information Center	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Acquire computers with accessories for the Assembly and Decentralized Departments	0	11	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provide internet connectivity to the Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Facilitate the expansion of mobile telecommunication networks in the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Undertake annual maintenance of street lights	0	0	150	Partially Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of Street light	0	0	150	Partially Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Provision of 1000 electricity poles and 1000 wooden electricity low tension poles	3	2000	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Support preparation and updating of town layouts for 10 communities	0	10	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Sensitize General Public on Building Regulations	0	83,059.00	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Monitor the construction of new residential buildings to ensure compliance with building regulations	0	0	4	Partially Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works	Revise Planning Schemes for one Settlement	0	1	0	Not implemented

### 1.2.1.5 Human Development, Employment and Productivity

Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000).

**Table 5: Human Development, Employment and Productivity**

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete construction of all ongoing classroom blocks	20	20	15	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support construction of community initiated school projects	3	3	3	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 10No. Classroom blocks within the plan period	0	10	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 6Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	10	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 3Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	5	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 6No. 3Unit KG Blocks	0	6	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 1500No. dual desks for schools in the district	0	1500	700	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to annual organization of STMEs	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 50 brilliant but needy students at the basic and SHS levels within the plan period	0	50	30	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide training to at least 20 SHEP Coordinators in basic schools	0	20	20	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand School feeding	15	55	22	Partially Implemented



Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3No. 6Unit teachers accommodation within the plan period	0	3	2	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual Teachers and Education workers district awards	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual district BECE mock examinations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to 50 teacher trainees	0	50	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100 litter bins to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100No. Veronica Buckets with taps to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct an office accommodation for the District Education Office	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 7No. motorbikes to circuit supervisors to enhance supervision	0	7	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct Staff accommodation for the Education Director	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Complete construction of maternity ward at Goka Health Center	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 2No. Maternity wards	0	2	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. CHPS compound within the plan period	2	5	2	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3No. 2Unit accommodation blocks for health professionals within plan period	0	3	1	Partially Implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrade 2No Rural Clinics to Health Centers	0	2	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support 30 health workers to various training institutions in the country	0	30	2	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support reproduction and child health activities in the district	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct an OPD complex at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct a Laboratory block at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support utilization of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support community based surveillance on communicable diseases such as polio, cholera, TB, etc	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization activities in the district and prevent Nutritional disorder in children	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support public education on behavioural and lifestyle change	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. Voluntary test and counselling centers	0	5	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote appropriate nutritional care for people living with AIDS (PLHWA)	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide care and support for PLWHA groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify public education on HIV and AIDS within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Lobby for the extension of the LEAP programme to the district	0	42	25	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake district wide identification and registration of PWDs	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support PWDs to train at rehabilitation centers in the region	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support trained PWDs to set up businesses	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand and support implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistical support to the Social Welfare Department	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of communities district wide on Worst Forms of Child Labour	0	42	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Reduce maternal and Infant Mortality rate	0	0	100	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Prevent and manage nutritional disorder among children	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 4No. 20Seater Public Toilets within the plan period	0	4	1	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovate/Rehabilitate 5No public toilets in the district	0	5	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support construction of household latrines in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 10No. 4-6Seater Institutional Latrines throughout the plan period	0	10	10	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services	Health Delivery	Train five (5) Latrine artisans within the	0	5	5	Fully Implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Delivery		plan period				d
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote and support the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept in the district	0	42	11	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire and supply 15No. refuse containers (16m <sup>3</sup> )	0	15	3	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 15No. platforms for refuse containers	0	15	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Evacuate 8No. refuse dumps across the district within the plan period	0	8	2	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire and develop a final disposal site (stabilization pond) for solid and liquid waste	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire 1No. Cesspit emptier for excreta/liquid waste disposal	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of AsiriJankufa Small Towns Water System	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Drill 30No boreholes fitted with hand pumps within the plan period	0	30	50	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train at least five (5) Area Mechanics in borehole repairs	0	5	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide annual capacity building programmes for WATSANs and WSDBs in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support WATSAN Committees to repair at least 30 broken down boreholes within the plan period	0	30	15	Partially Implemented
2014	Social Services	Health Delivery	Resource the District Water and Sanitation	0	1	1	Fully Implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Delivery		Team				d
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete construction of all ongoing classroom blocks	4	4	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support construction of community initiated school projects	3	3	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 10No. Classroom blocks within the plan period	0	10	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 6Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 3Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 6No. 3Unit KG Blocks	0	6	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 1500No. dual desks for schools in the district	0	1500	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to annual organization of STMEs	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 50 brilliant but needy students at the basic and SHS levels within the plan period	0	50	30	Partially Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide training to at least 20 SHEP Coordinators in basic schools	0	20	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand School feeding	15	55	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3No. 6Unit teachers accommodation within the plan period	0	3	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual Teachers and Education workers district awards	0	1	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual district BECE mock examinations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to 50 teacher trainees	0	50	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100 litter bins to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100No. Veronica Buckets with taps to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct an office accommodation for the District Education Office	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 7No. motorbikes to circuit supervisors to enhance supervision	0	7	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct Staff accommodation for the Education Director	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Complete construction of maternity ward at Goka Health Center	1	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 2No. Maternity wards	0	2	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. CHPS compound within the plan period	2	5	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3No. 2Unit accommodation blocks for health professionals within plan period	0	3	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrade 2No Rural Clinics to Health Centers	0	2	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support 30 health workers to various training institutions in the country	0	30	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support reproduction and child health activities in the district	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct an OPD complex at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct a Laboratory block at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support utilization of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support community based surveillance on communicable diseases such as polio, cholera, TB, etc	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization activities in the district and prevent Nutritional disorder in children	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support public education on behavioural and lifestyle change	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. Voluntary test and counseling centers	0	5	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote appropriate nutritional care for people living with AIDS (PLHWA)	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide care and support for PLHWA groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify public education on HIV and AIDS within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Lobby for the extension of the LEAP programme to the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake district wide identification and registration of PWDs	0	0	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support PWDs to train at rehabilitation centers in the region	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support trained PWDs to set up businesses	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand and support implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistical support to the Social Welfare Department	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of communities district wide on Worst Forms of Child Labour	0	42	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Reduce maternal and Infant Mortality rate	0	0	100	Fully Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Prevent and manage nutritional disorder among children	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 4No. 20Seater Public Toilets within the plan period	0	4	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovate/Rehabilitate 5No public toilets in the district	0	5	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support construction of household latrines in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 10No. 4-6Seater Institutional Latrines throughout the plan period	0	10	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train five (5) Latrine artisans within the plan period	0	5	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote and support the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept in the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services	Health Delivery	Acquire and supply 15No. refuse	0	15	0	Not implemented



Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Delivery		containers (16m <sup>3</sup> )				d
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 15No. platforms for refuse containers	0	15	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Evacuate 8No. refuse dumps across the district within the plan period	0	8	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire and develop a final disposal site (stabilization pond) for solid and liquid waste	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire 1No. Cesspit emptier for excreta/liquid waste disposal	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of AsiriJankufa Small Towns Water System	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Drill 30No boreholes fitted with hand pumps within the plan period	0	30	10	Partially Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train at least five (5) Area Mechanics in borehole repairs	0	5	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide annual capacity building programmes for WATSANs and WSDBs in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support WATSAN Committees to repair at least 30 broken down boreholes within the plan period	0	30	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Resource the District Water and Sanitation Team	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete construction of all ongoing classroom blocks	4	4	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support construction of community initiated school	3	3	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
			projects				
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 10No. Classroom blocks within the plan period	0	10	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 6Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 3Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	3	Partially Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 6No. 3Unit KG Blocks	0	6	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 1500No. dual desks for schools in the district	0	1500	200	Partially Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to annual organization of STMEs	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 50 brilliant but needy students at the basic and SHS levels within the plan period	0	50	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide training to at least 20 SHEP Coordinators in basic schools	0	20	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand School feeding	15	55	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3No. 6Unit teachers accommodation within the plan period	0	3	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual Teachers and Education workers district awards	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual district BECE mock examinations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to 50 teacher trainees	0	50	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100 litter bins to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100No. Veronica Buckets with taps to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct an office accommodation for the District Education Office	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 7No. motorbikes to circuit supervisors to enhance supervision	0	7	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct Staff accommodation for the Education Director	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Complete construction of maternity ward at Goka Health Center	1	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 2No. Maternity wards	0	2	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. CHPS compound within the plan period	2	5	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3No. 2Unit accommodation blocks for health professionals within plan period	0	3	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrade 2No Rural Clinics to Health Centers	0	2	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support 30 health workers to various training institutions in the country	0	30	2	Partially Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support reproduction and child health activities in the district	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct an OPD complex at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct a Laboratory block at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support utilization of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support community based surveillance on communicable diseases such as polio, cholera, TB, etc	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization activities in the district and prevent Nutritional disorder in children	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support public education on behavioural and lifestyle change	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. Voluntary test and counselling centers	0	5	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote appropriate nutritional care for people living with AIDS (PLHWA)	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide care and support for PLWHA groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify public education on HIV and AIDS within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Lobby for the extension of the LEAP programme to the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake district wide identification and registration of PWDs	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support PWDs to train at rehabilitation centers in the region	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support trained PWDs to set up businesses	0	0	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand and support implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistical support to the Social Welfare Department	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of communities district wide on Worst Forms of Child Labour	0	42	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Reduce maternal and Infant Mortality rate	0	0	100	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Prevent and manage nutritional disorder among children	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 4No. 20Seater Public Toilets within the plan period	0	4	1	Partially Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovate/Rehabilitate 5No public toilets in the district	0	5	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support construction of household latrines in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 10No. 4-6Seater Institutional Latrines throughout the plan period	0	10	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train five (5) Latrine artisans within the plan period	0	5	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote and support the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept in the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire and supply 15No. refuse containers (16m <sup>3</sup> )	0	15	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 15No. platforms for refuse containers	0	15	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Evacuate 8No. refuse dumps across the district within the plan period	0	8	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire and develop a final disposal site (stabilization pond) for solid and liquid waste	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire 1No. Cesspit emptier for excreta/liquid waste disposal	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of Asiri/Jankufa Small Towns Water System	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Drill 30No boreholes fitted with hand pumps within the plan period	0	30	10	Partially Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train at least five (5) Area Mechanics in borehole repairs	0	5	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide annual capacity building programmes for WATSANs and WSDBs in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support WATSAN Committees to repair at least 30 broken down boreholes within the plan period	0	30	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Resource the District Water and Sanitation Team	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete construction of all ongoing classroom blocks	4	4	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support construction of community initiated school projects	3	3	2	Partially Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 10No. Classroom blocks within the plan period	0	10	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 6Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 10No. 3Unit classroom blocks by 2017	0	10	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 6No. 3Unit KG Blocks	0	6	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 1500No. dual desks for schools in the district	0	1500	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to annual organization of STMEs	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 50 brilliant but needy students at the basic and SHS levels within the plan period	0	50	20	Partially Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide training to at least 20 SHEP Coordinators in basic schools	0	20	20	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand School feeding	15	55	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3No. 6Unit teachers accommodation within the plan period	0	3	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual Teachers and Education workers district awards	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support annual district BECE mock examinations	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support to 50 teacher trainees	0	50	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100 litter bins to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Acquire and distribute 100No. Veronica Buckets with taps to basic schools	0	100	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct an office accommodation for the District Education Office	0	1	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 7No. motorbikes to circuit supervisors to enhance supervision	0	7	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct Staff accommodation for the Education Director	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Complete construction of maternity ward at Goka Health Center	1	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 2No. Maternity wards	0	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. CHPS compound within the plan period	2	5	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3No. 2Unit accommodation blocks for health professionals within plan period	0	3	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrade 2No Rural Clinics to Health Centers	0	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support 30 health workers to various training institutions in the country	0	30	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support reproduction and child health activities in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct an OPD complex at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct a Laboratory block at the Sampa Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support utilization of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support community based surveillance on communicable diseases such as polio, cholera, TB, etc	0	0	0	Not implemented



Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization activities in the district and prevent Nutritional disorder in children	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support public education on behavioural and lifestyle change	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5No. Voluntary test and counselling centers	0	5	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote appropriate nutritional care for people living with AIDS (PLHWA)	0	0	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide care and support for PLHWA groups	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify public education on HIV and AIDS within the plan period	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Lobby for the extension of the LEAP programme to the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake district wide identification and registration of PWDs	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support PWDs to train at rehabilitation centers in the region	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support trained PWDs to set up businesses	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand and support implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistical support to the Social Welfare Department	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of communities district wide on Worst Forms of Child	0	42	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
			Labour				
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Reduce maternal and Infant Mortality rate	0	0	100	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Prevent and manage nutritional disorder among children	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 4No. 20Seater Public Toilets within the plan period	0	4	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovate/Rehabilitate 5No public toilets in the district	0	5	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support construction of household latrines in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 10No. 4-6Seater Institutional Latrines throughout the plan period	0	10	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train five (5) Latrine artisans within the plan period	0	5	5	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote and support the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept in the district	0	42	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire and supply 15No. refuse containers (16m <sup>3</sup> )	0	15	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 15No. platforms for refuse containers	0	15	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Evacuate 8No. refuse dumps across the district within the plan period	0	8	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire and develop a final disposal site (stabilization pond) for solid and liquid waste	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquire 1No. Cesspit emptier for excreta/liquid waste disposal	0	1	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Net Admission rate) and Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of AsiriJankufa Small Towns Water System	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Drill 30No boreholes fitted with hand pumps within the plan period	0	30	10	Partially Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train at least five (5) Area Mechanics in borehole repairs	0	5	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide annual capacity building programmes for WATSANs and WSDBs in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support WATSAN Committees to repair at least 30 broken down boreholes within the plan period	0	30	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Resource the District Water and Sanitation Team	0	1	1	Fully Implemented

### 1.2.1.6 Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance

To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation). Under this thematic area, the broad projects and activities were implemented under the management and administration programme and the legislative oversight sub-programme from 2014 to 2017.

**Table 7: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance**

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		

<b>Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation)</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize capacity building trainings for Town/Area Councils once every year	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Procure Computers and Photocopy for Assembly	0	1	31	Fully Implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply motorbikes to all Assembly Members	0	42	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply working logistics to Town and Area Councils	0	7	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Review and Prepare DMTDP 2014-2017	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct district administration complex/block	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Prepare and circulate all mandatory reports of the Assembly	0	8	8	Fully Implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize quarterly heads of department meetings within the plan period	0	4	2	Partially Implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct office accommodation for decentralized departments and security staff	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply logistics to decentralized departments	0	11	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct 4No. semi detached staff accommodation	0	4	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation)</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Provide support to the District Planning Coordinating Unit to enhance Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Support District Assembly Staff on further studies or personal development programmes	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Maintenance of District Assembly properties	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize capacity building trainings for Town/Area Councils once every year	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Procure Computers and Photocopy for Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply motorbikes to all Assembly Members	0	42	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply working logistics to Town and Area Councils	0	7	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Review and Prepare DMTDP 2014-2017	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct district administration complex/block	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Prepare and circulate all mandatory reports of the Assembly	0	8	8	Fully Implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize quarterly heads of department	0	4	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation)</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			meetings within the plan period				
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct office accommodation for decentralized departments and security staff	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply logistics to decentralized departments	0	11	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct 4No. semi detached staff accommodation	0	4	2	Partially Implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Provide support to the District Planning Coordinating Unit to enhance Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Support District Assembly Staff on further studies or personal development programmes	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Maintenance of District Assembly properties	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize capacity building trainings for Town/Area Councils once every year	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Procure Computers and Photocopy for Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply motorbikes to all Assembly Members	0	42	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply working logistics to Town	0	7	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation)</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			and Area Councils				
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Review and Prepare DMTDP 2014-2017	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct district administration complex/block	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Prepare and circulate all mandatory reports of the Assembly	0	8	8	Fully Implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize quarterly heads of department meetings within the plan period	0	4	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct office accommodation for decentralized departments and security staff	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply logistics to decentralized departments	0	11	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct 4No. semi- detached staff accommodation	0	4	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Provide support to the District Planning Coordinating Unit to enhance Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Support District Assembly Staff on further studies or personal development programmes	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Maintenance of District Assembly properties	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight		0	0	0	Not implemented

<b>Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation)</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize capacity building trainings for Town/Area Councils once every year	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Procure Computers and Photocopy for Assembly	0	42	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply motorbikes to all Assembly Members	0	7	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply working logistics to Town and Area Councils	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Review and Prepare DMTDP 2014-2017	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct district administration complex/block	0	8	8	Fully Implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Prepare and circulate all mandatory reports of the Assembly	0	4	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize quarterly heads of department meetings within the plan period	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct office accommodation for decentralized departments and security staff	0	11	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Acquire and supply logistics to decentralized departments	0	4	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct 4No. semi detached staff accommodation	0	1	0	Not implemented



<b>Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To ensure effective coordination and support for Decentralized Departments and Agencies (Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation)</b>							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Provide support to the District Planning Coordinating Unit to enhance Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Support District Assembly Staff on further studies or personal development programmes	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Legislative Oversight	Maintenance of District Assembly properties	0	0	0	Not implemented

**Table: 8 Total Releases from Government**

Year	Requested	Approved	Released	Deviations		Actual Expenditure	Variance
	As planned (A)	As per ceiling (B)	C	A-B	B-C	D	(C-D)
2014							
2015	667,279.00	667,279.00	762,826.20	-	(95,547.20)	762,826.20	-
2016	1,125,047.00	1,125,047.00	1,108,277.34	-	16,769.66	1,108,277.34	-
2017							
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS</b>							
Year							
2014							
2015	2,818,791.00	2,818,791.00	2,181,471.00			2,181,471.00	
2016	4,459,617.39	4,459,617.39	3,073,272.38			3,073,272.38	
2017							
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							

**Source: DFO, 2017**

**Table 9: All Sources of Financial Resources**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	667,279.00	212,858.51	454,420.49	667,279.00	-	667,279.00	1,125,047.00	80,280.23	1,044,766.77	1,146,092.00	1,044,065.69	102,026.31
IGF	136,190.15	67,829.23	68,360.92	88,444.40	35,803.00	52,641.40	101,861.38	43,739.20	58,122.18	394,490.00	407,261.00	(12,771.00)
DACF	213,345.25	209,608.47	3,736.78	853,381.00	299,072.56	554,308.44	2,978,805.00	135,257.00	2,843,548.00	3,045,524.00	1,050,222.32	1,995,301.68
DDF	517,353.00	679,235.32	(161,882.32)	517,353.00	330,225.00	187,128.00	720,450.00	-	720,450.00	629,773.00	-	629,773.00
UDG	-	-		644,573.00	-	644,573.00	637,073.00	-	637,073.00			-
Development Partners				60,000.00	-	60,000.00	209,993.00	16,303.33	193,689.67			-
GETFund						-			-			-
Other (please, specify)						-			-			-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,534,167.40</b>	<b>1,169,531.53</b>	<b>364,635.87</b>	<b>2,831,030.40</b>	<b>665,100.56</b>	<b>2,165,929.84</b>	<b>5,773,229.38</b>	<b>275,579.76</b>	<b>5,497,649.62</b>	<b>5,215,879.00</b>	<b>2,501,549.01</b>	<b>2,714,329.99</b>

**Note: Variances have been calculated by subtracting the actuals from the planned**  
**Source: DFO, ARP, 2017**

## **1.3 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SITUATION AND PROFILE OF THE DA.**

### **1.3.1 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/ DISTRICT PROFILE**

#### **i. Institutional Capacity Needs**

In terms of institutional capacity to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), the Jaman North District has all the eleven departments listed under the Legislative Instrument 1961 and other agencies, units, authorities and other stakeholder listed to be represented on the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) in accordance with the Legislative instrument 2232 of the national development planning system.

The organizational structure of the District Assembly is not different from the one created by the Local Government Service on Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies.

The departments of the Assembly are clustered into six groups. Each department have section, units and sub-units all of which work in collaboration with each other to achieve development in the district.

At the apex is the District Assembly headed by the Presiding Member with the District Co-ordinating Director as the secretary. The Assembly comprises of elected members who represent the various electoral areas in the District and government appointed members who advise the District Assembly on technical issues. Next to the District Assembly is the Executive Committee which is chaired by the Hon. District Chief Executive and the District Co-ordinating Director is the secretary. It comprises of chairpersons (Assembly members) of the various sub-committees and their secretaries (heads of the departments of the relevant sub-committees).

Next to the Executive committee are the five statutory Sub-committees of the executive committee and two additional committees namely; Small and Medium Scale Sub-committee and Agriculture development sub-committee. These committees are made of Assembly members and heads of department. The committee meet and forward their recommendations to the executive committee for deliberation and further discussion at the Assembly level.

These sub-committees serve as sources of developmental issues in the district. The departments of the Assembly implement the decisions of the District Assembly, Executive Committee, sub-committee and the sub-structures which are located the area and town council levels.

The DPCU co-ordinates the activities of all the departments, sub-committees and the sub-structures of the Assembly as well as other development interventions in the district.

In terms of human resource capacity, the Assembly has forty Assembly members including the Hon Member of Parliament and the Hon. District Chief Executive comprising thirty-eight males and two female. There are twenty-seven elected and twelve appointed members. There also exist the full complement of management staff and technical skills required for the plan preparation.

In terms of staff, the district has even though not adequate, a mixed of staff who can help achieve the goals, objectives, interventions and planned activities of the 2018-2021 MTDP prepared under the Agenda for Jobs creation as detailed below;

DPCU Capacity and Management Index

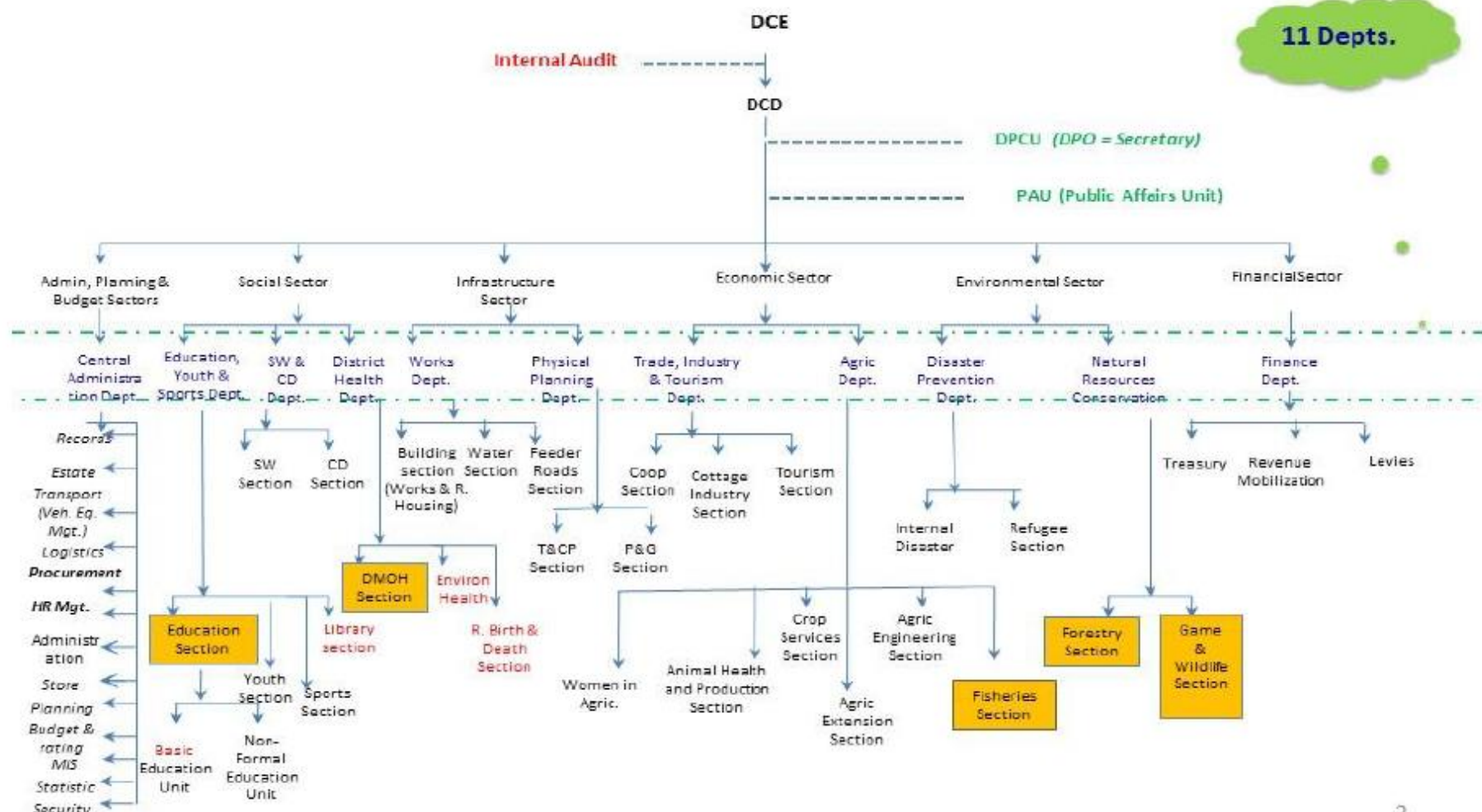
Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	4.5	6.5	8.5	
2. Staff Compliment	4.5	5.5	8.5	
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	4.5	5.2	8.1	
4. Availability of Funds	3.8	7.5	8.1	
5. Utilization of Funds	4.5	5.5	9	
6. Timely Access to Funds	2.8	5.1	8	
7. Leadership	3.5	5.5	8	
8. Management	4	5.2	8	
9. Workload	3.8	7.9	9	

**Table 10:** Human resource capacity of JNDA

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>NUMBER AVAILABLE</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>NUMBER REQUIRED</b>	<b>GAP</b>
Administration	4	4	0	4	0
Radio operators	2	2	0	2	0
Executive officers	3	3	0	3	3
Internal Auditors	1	1	0	1	2
Finance	4	4	0		
Budget Analysts	1	1	0	1	2
Secretaries	2	2	0	2	0
Development Planning	2	2	0	2	0
Supply Officer	1	1	0	2	1
Drivers	7	7	0	9	0
Human Resource	1	1	0	2	0
Auxiliary Staff	31	14	17		
Revenue Class	17	12	5		
Environmental Health	14	10	4	71	57
Catering	1		1		
Works	9	9		70	61
Agric staff	12	10	2	43	31
Information Service	3	3			
Social Welfare	6	4	2	11	5
Health	296	138	158		
Education					
NADMO	18	17	1		

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

# DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)



**Figure 1 District Departmental Organogram**  
 Source: LGS

## DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM

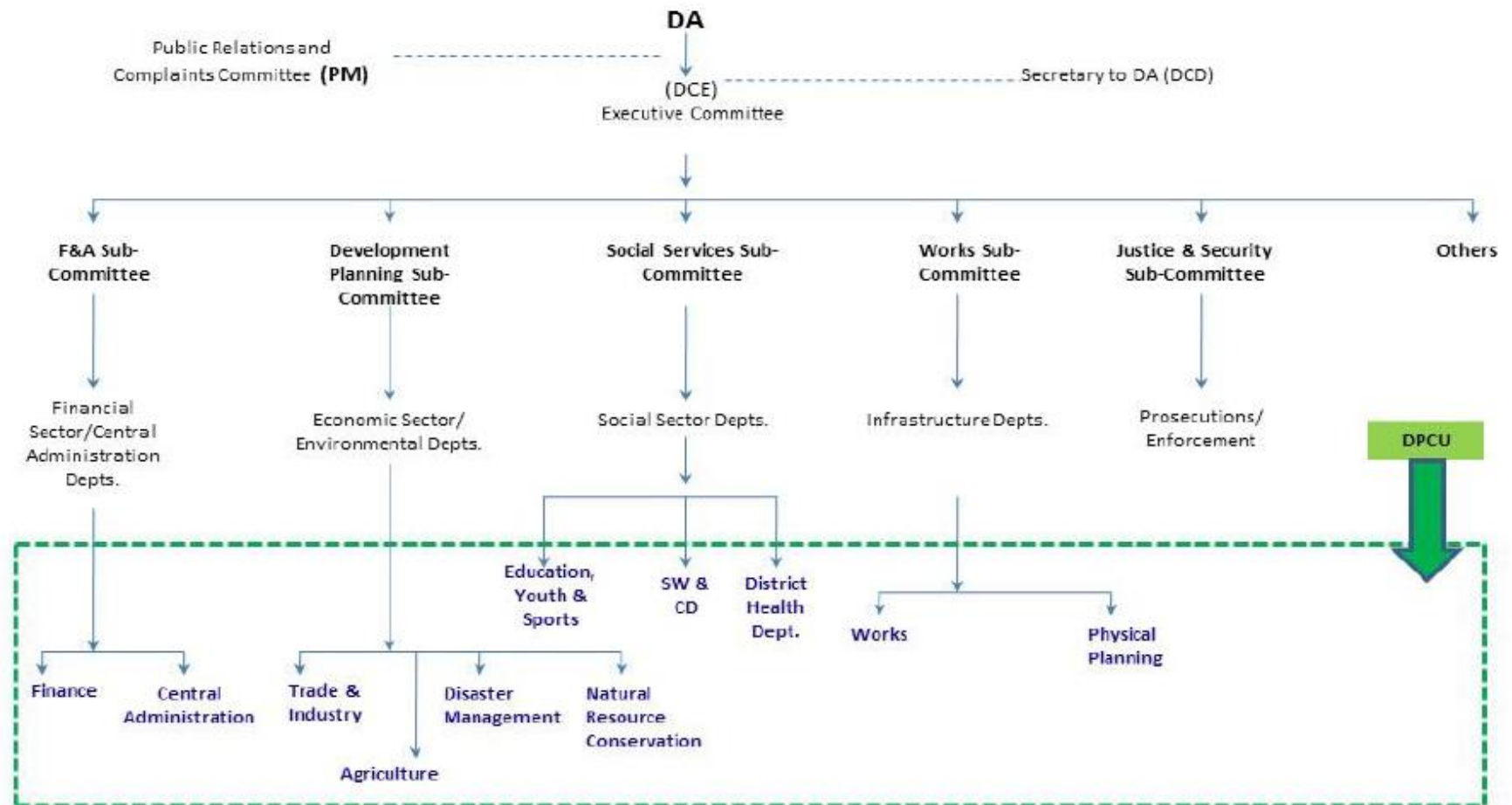


Figure 2 District Assembly Organogram



DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

## **Physical and Natural Environment**

### **Location and Size**

The Jaman North District was created in 2004 under the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1779 of 2004. It is located between latitude 7°40' N and 8°27'N, and longitude 2°30'W and 2° 60'W. The district is located to the Western part of the BrongAhafo Region and to the North-Western fringes of the neighboring Cote d'Ivoire. It shares local boundaries with Banda District to the North East, Tain District to the East, Jaman South District to the South West and Berekum District to the South East.

The location of the district along the Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire border presents economic potentials and opportunities that can be maximized to improve the lots of the citizenry.

The District has a land size of about One Thousand and thirty-one square kilometers (1,031km<sup>2</sup>). Sampa the district capital is located about 119km from Sunyani the regional capital while it is 504 km from Accra, the national capital.

### **Climate and Vegetation:**

Lying within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone, the district experiences a mean annual rainfall ranging between 120mm to 178mm. The district enjoys bi-modal rainfall patterns with the major season occurring between April and July and the minor one between September and October each year. The month of August usually experiences a short dry season with the major one occurring between November and March. With effective planning, the district can benefit duly from the major and minor farming seasons to improve food security and generate employment for the youth. Relative humidity is generally high, ranging between 70-80% during the rainy season. Average annual temperature is about 26<sup>0</sup> Celsius.

The vegetation of the district is characterized by two main ecological zones. The major vegetation is the woodland consisting of widely dispersed short trees and grasses/shrubs. This covers about 65% of the total land area of the district. This part of the land is suitable for the cultivation of cashew, yam, cassava, rice, beans and groundnut. Major towns located in this area are Sampa, Jamera, Kabile, Bonakire, Adadiem, Jenini, Duadaso and Suma-Ahenkro. The semi-deciduous forest also consists of secondary forest that is suitable for the cultivation of Cocoa, plantain, cocoyam, cassava and yam. It is in this area that major timber species such as Odum, Wawa, Mahogany and Teak harvested in the district are found. Major settlements in this area include Seketia, Asiri, Jankufa, Goka, Asuorkor and Asantekrom.

### **Relief and Drainage:**

The relief of the district is generally characterised by both moderately lands and high lands ranging between lower areas of 246m and 271m to high areas of 344m and 369m above sea level. Communities located in the low lands include; Asantekrom, Yawtwenekrom, Korase, Bonakire, Jinini and Zobo while those on the high lands include; Adinkrakrom, Mantukwa, Kabile, Jamera, Buko and Sumah Ahinkro as shown by figure 3 below. The highland areas are believed to contain some mineral deposit such as gold and are waiting exploitation for development of the district.

The drainage pattern of the district is largely dendritic and flows in a south and south eastern direction. The major river in the district is the Tain whilst a number of minor streams abound in the district. Unfortunately, the water bodies are seasonal which implies that they cannot be relied upon for provision of irrigation to promote continuous and all year-round crop farming.

### **Soils, Geology and Minerals**

The District is largely characterized by soils developed from the Birimian and Buem series. These geological features together with the vegetation influence give rise to two main soils in the district, namely the Savanna Ochrosols and the Forest Ochrosols. Birimian, Buem, and Dahomeyan rocks underlie the land area of the district. Considering the mineral potential of these rocks, mountainous areas like Asuokor and Asantekrom have potentials for gold exploitation while clay deposits abound in Bonakire and Adadiem area.

### **iii Biodiversity, Climate Change, green economy and environment in general**

Biodiversity' is generally defined as the variety of all living things. Biodiversity can be measured on several levels ranging from genetic diversity within a species to the variety of ecosystems on Earth, but the term most commonly refers to the number of different species in a defined geographic area.

Generally, knowledge and information on genetic diversity of various life-forms and organisms existing in the Ghana and its districts are diffused, incomplete and inaccurate. However, the amount of information available on the terrestrial ecosystems is greater and more complete than that of the marine and other aquatic systems. Currently, very little is known about the entire microbial diversity of terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems in the country and the Jaman North District in particular.

The benefits of plant, animal and microbial biodiversity to the people of Ghana and for that matter Jaman North are enormous. These ranges from economic (source of rural and urban income, export earnings), social (as sources of food and food security, medicine for health maintenance and cure of diseases and ailments), religious and cultural (avenue for spiritual inspiration), aesthetic and recreational to ecological (watershed and catchment area protection, wind/storm break, forest regeneration, soil fertility maintenance, etc.) and environmental (maintenance of atmospheric carbon levels, absorption of pollutants, etc.)

In Ghana, as in many other countries, people associate biodiversity with the direct economic values that can be derived from it. To some extent, there is appreciation for its economic values that can be derived from it. To some extent, there is appreciation for its indirect use value with regards to ecological and environmental functions of watershed and catchment protection, erosion control, carbon sequestration, air pollution and soil fertility restoration by forests and trees.

In the conservation and use of biodiversity in the District, little premium is put on its existence values. This is the result of the growing demand of people to satisfy present socio-economic needs by exploiting resources at rates and levels that jeopardize the system's ability to sustain these rates and levels. In addition, the entire spectrum of biodiversity values is unknown to many Ghanaians given also that the mode of value assessment is generally cumbersome, unreliable and unsophisticated.

On the other hand, Climate is defined as the statistical description of the climate system. This includes the analysis of the behaviour of its five major components: the atmosphere (the gaseous envelope surrounding the Earth), the hydrosphere (liquid water, i.e. ocean, lakes, underground water, etc), the land surface and the biosphere (all the living organisms), and of the interactions between them. The climate system itself is often considered as part of the

broader Earth System, which includes all the parts of the Earth and not only the elements that are directly or indirectly related to the temperature or precipitation. The changes that occur in the climate system are referred to as Climate change.

The manifestation of these changes in the district are; irregular and inadequate or too much rainfall, storms, drought, high temperature among other which consequently result to low agricultural productivity, food insecurity and thereby negatively affecting the different species of flora and fauna in the district.

#### **iv. Water Security**

The United Nations in 2013, defined water security as “The capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability.”

Achieving water security requires collaboration across sectors, communities, disciplines and political borders, to reduce the risk of potential conflicts over water resources, between sectors and between water users or states.

Water scarcity is becoming a major concern for people around the world and the need to protect the existing ones and find ways or means to provide safe water for individuals around the globe in adequate quantities with keeping the needs of future generations in mind. Water is life, and it is linked with lots of services either directly or indirectly, such as; human health and welfare and social and economic development of a community or country.

In Ghana, Water is recognized as across-cutting element of the country’s development agenda and is linked to all Eight of the Millennium as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. Improving water services and uses are essential for increasing hygiene and sanitation service levels that affect productive lives of people, enhance enrolment and retention of girls in school, enhance women’s dignity and ability to lead, reduce morbidity and mortality, reduce pre and post-natal risks and prevent vector and water borne diseases. Health, nutrition and food production, are dependent on availability of water in adequate quantities and good quality.

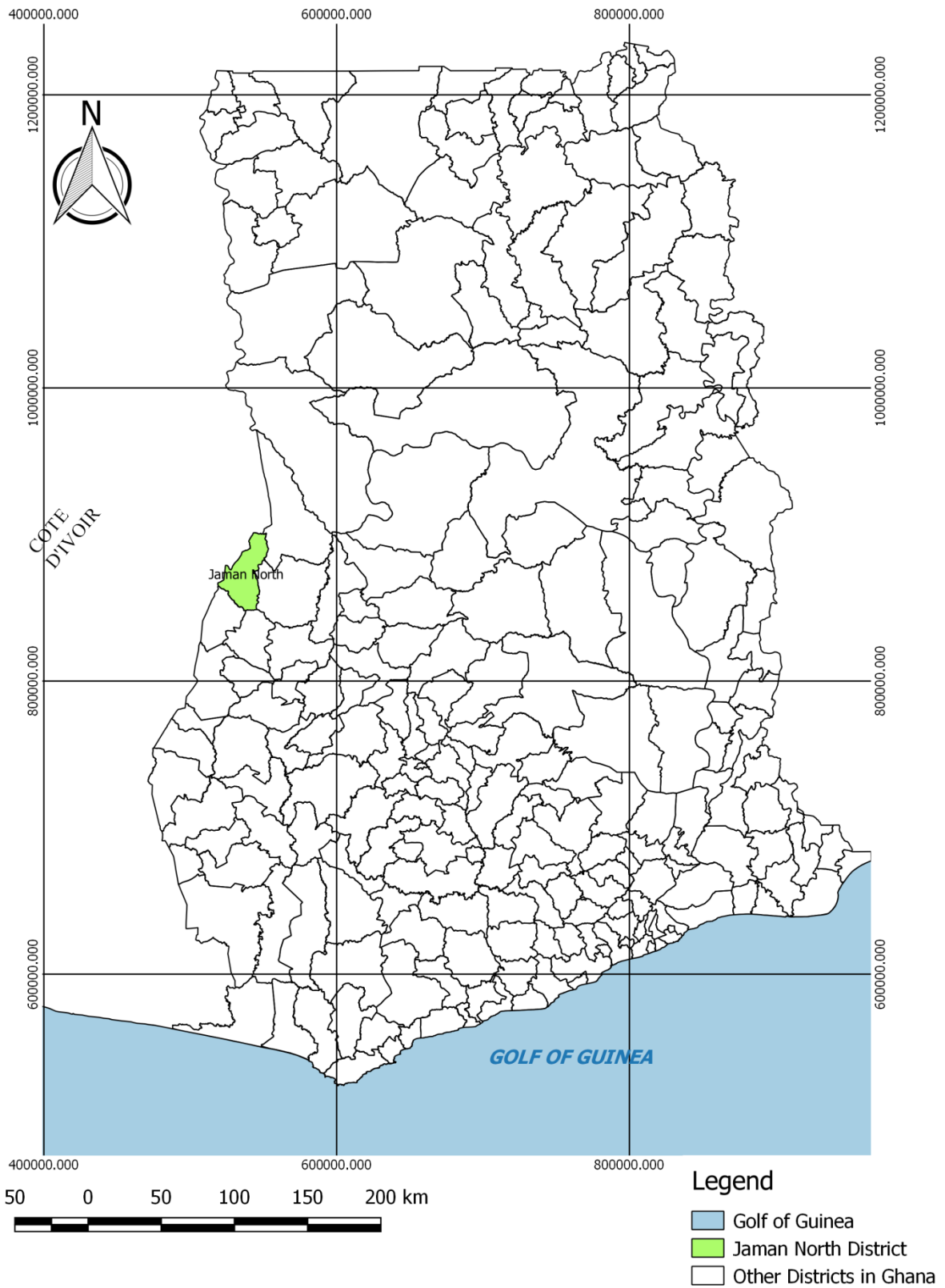
The water resources potential of the Jaman North District includes rivers, rain water and ground water. The district is located in the black river Volta basin and drain by the Tain river which due to human activities and climatic conditions dry up during the dry season.

For consumption, industrial and economic purposes, boreholes are the main sources of water. Total water coverage of the district was ninety-eight percent in 2017 sources of which include three Small Town Water Systems, mechanised boreholes, boreholes fitted with hand pumps and a few wells.

In terms of utilization, no steps have been put in place to protect the water resources available in the district. This situation has put the water resources in danger with the likely effects of compromising the water needs of the future generations.

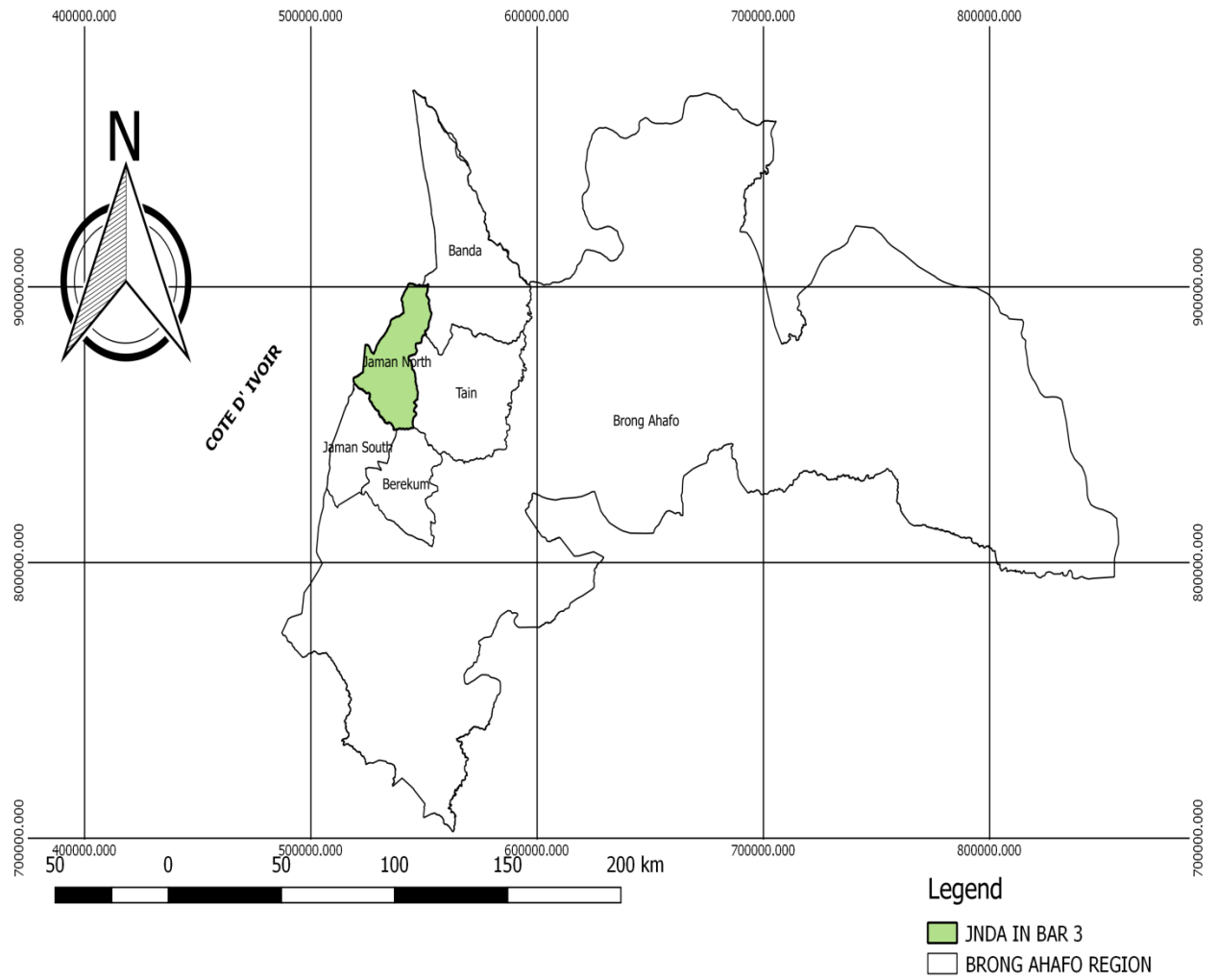
**Figure 3 Jaman Northe District In National Context**

### JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

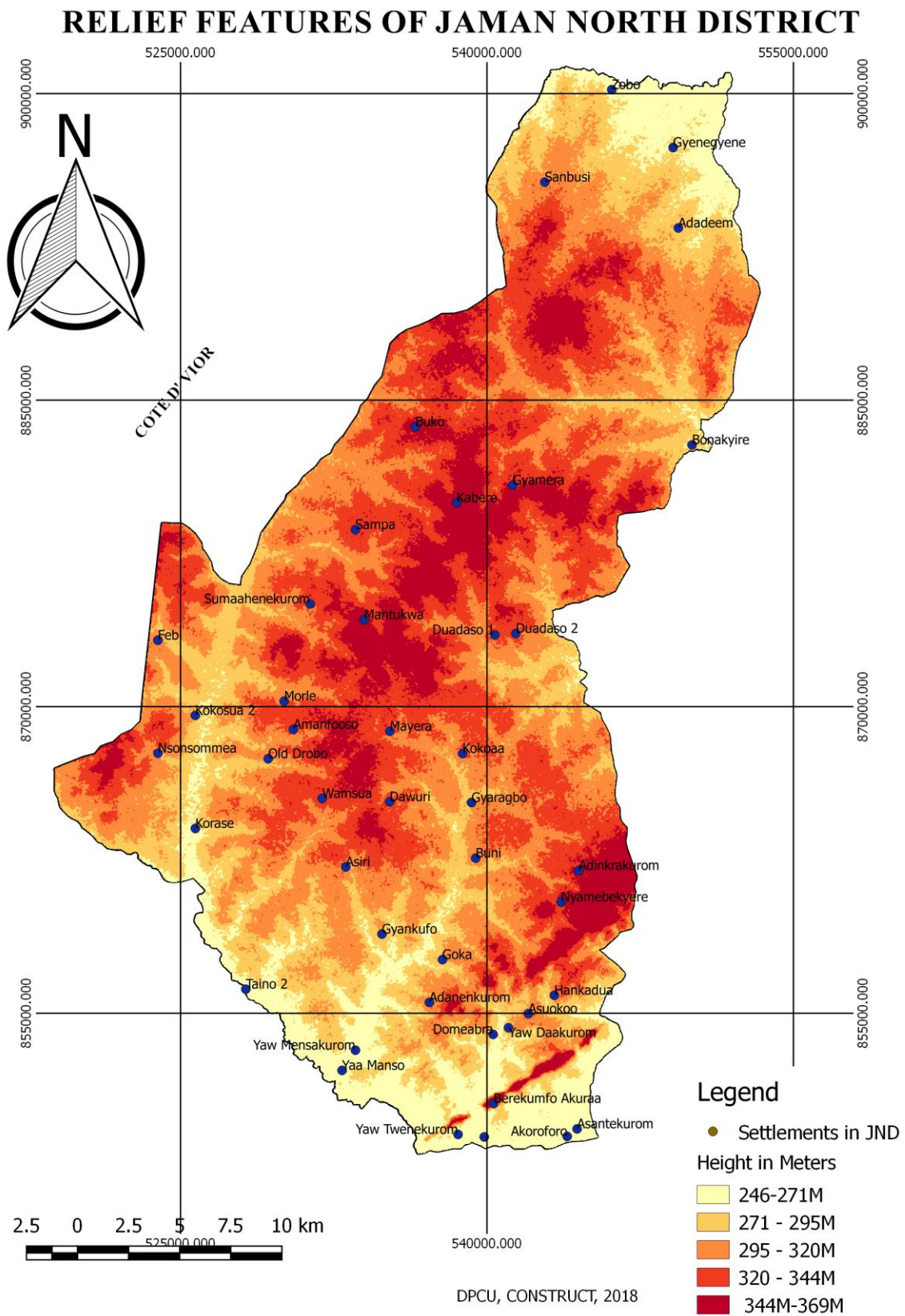


**Figure 4 Jaman North In Regional Context**

**JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT WITH ADJOINING DISTRICTS IN REGIONAL CONTEXT**



**Figure 5: Relief of Jaman North**



## **v. Natural and man-made disaster**

With the District falling under two vegetative covers, it is facing serious threat of deforestation through pressures from human and animal activities such as housing expansion, commercial and subsistence farming, overgrazing, few bushfires and timber exploitation. These activities have no doubt contributed to the seasonal drying up of rivers and other water bodies as well as irregularities in the amount and duration of rain fall in the district. Currently, there is no state forest reserve in the District. But individuals, groups and communities have established teak plantations in addition to the sacred and reserved places around water bodies and shrines to help protect the environment. However, these plantations and reserves are not enough to protect the vegetation cover due to the fast rate of exploitation of the timber resources. Conscious efforts must therefore be made to protect the vegetation through stringent laws to conserve and plant more trees so as to ensure sustained natural environment. Even though, some amount of Gold and other minerals have been discovered from the North western part stretching to the Western and South-western part of district and surveyed by licence surveyor to be considered for mining, no active legal or illegal mining is taking place now in the district. This implies that in the event of mining these minerals, the district economic and social structures will change due to the blessing and bane that accompanies mineral exploitation. Steps therefore need to be taken to mitigate the likely effects that will come.

## **vii. Population**

Population is both the purpose and the vehicle of development. Development means development of people, according to Nyerere. Any development effort that does not integrate population issues is not likely to meet the full aspiration of the people it is intended to benefit. Almost all population variables such as population growth rate, infant mortality, maternal mortality, morbidity and others are also indicators of development. Population is at the centre of all planning activities hence this section of the plan to discuss population issues in the district.

### **Population Size, Distribution, Sex and Dependency ratio**

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the total population of the district is 83,059 composed of 48.1 percent males and 51.9 percent females with about 52.5 percent of the population living in urban areas and 47.5 percent living in the rural areas as shown in **table.....**The 2010 population has been projected to reach 98,227 with the same percentages for Males and Females.

The sex ratio of the district is 92.4 which imply that there are 92.4 male per 100 females. The dependency ratio which relates to the population in dependent age (persons under 15 years and 65 years and older) and those in the productive age (15-64) years. The dependency ration for the district is 83.6 per 100 persons in economically active age group (15-64) in the population.



**Population by Age, sex and type of locality**

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>98,227</b>	<b>41,059</b>	<b>57,168</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>43,596</b>	<b>39,463</b>
0 - 4	10,388	5,265	5,123	102.8	5,140	5,248
5 - 9	107,153	5,789	101,364	104.4	5,663	5,669
10 - 14	98,712	5,732	92,980	101.3	5,883	5,505
15 - 19	89,420	5,274	84,146	103.6	5,722	4,645
20 - 24	78,225	4,149	74,076	101	4,816	3,440
25 - 29	74,372	2,890	71,482	86	3,662	2,589
30 - 34	73,116	2,074	71,042	80.4	2,555	2,098
35 - 39	80,726	1,736	78,990	83.1	2,061	1,763
40 - 44	83,740	1,391	82,349	74.4	1,685	1,575
45 - 49	82,800	1,205	81,595	78.1	1,419	1,329
50 - 54	93,687	1,113	92,574	73.8	1,294	1,327
55 - 59	62,324	769	61555.113	86	790	873
60 - 64	94,860	682	94178.23	73.8	742	864
65 - 69	61,224	462	60761.678	85.7	448	553
70 - 74	139,736	554	139181.51	63.7	651	773
75 - 79	63323.305	322	63001.305	54	460	458
80 - 84	75863.772	255	75608.772	56.2	323	386
85 - 89	44195.223	119	44076.223	59.5	123	196
90 - 94	66203.15	77	66126.15	55.8	106	109
95 - 99	52996.893	31	52965.893	36.5	53	63
All Ages	70,333,072	39,889	70,293,183	92.4	43,596	39,463
0-14	39,154	16,786	22,368	102.8	16,686	16,422
15-64	134,248	21,283	112,965	88.8	24,746	20,503
65+	10,207	1,820	8,387	63.2	2,164	2,538
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>83.56</b>	<b>87.42</b>	<b>80.13</b>		<b>76.17</b>	<b>92.47</b>

Source: 2010 Population and Housing census, GSS

**Table 11: Population Distribution by Locality and Sex in 2017**

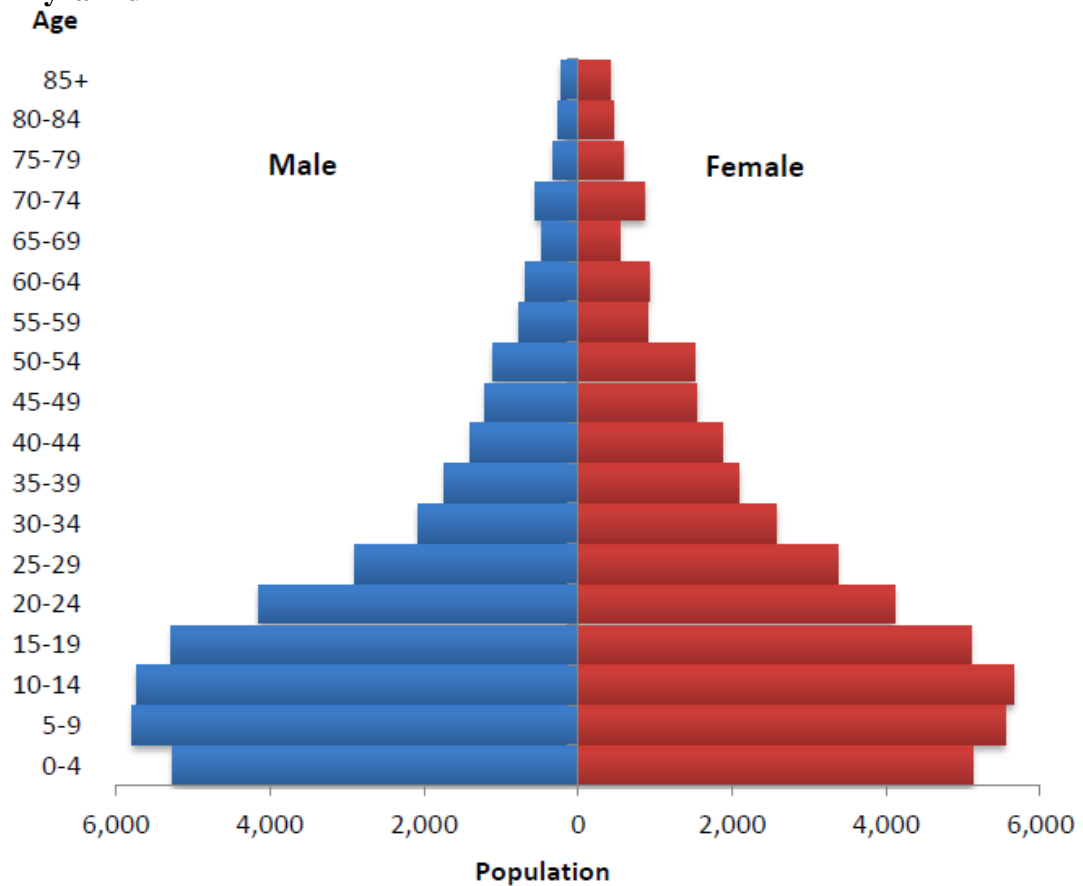
SEX	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Locality Name	48,253	49,974	98,227
ADADIEM	1146	1240	2387
ADINKRAKROM	79	85	164
AKROFORO	102	110	212
AMANFOSO	275	297	572
ASANTEKROM	367	398	765
ASIRI	2855	3090	5946
ASUOKOR-AKOATA	1226	1327	2553
BONAKIRE	791	856	1646
BROBETE	64	69	132
BUKO	89	96	186
BUNI	1310	1418	2728
DAWIRI	445	481	926
DUADASO NO.1	3193	3456	6650
DUADASO NO.2	4195	4540	8736
FEBI	176	191	367
GOKA	2924	3164	6088
JAMERA	2248	2433	4682
JANKUFA	1344	1454	2798
JENINI	469	507	976
JINANKOR	258	279	537
KAABRE	193	208	401
KABILE	1675	1813	3489
KOKOA	2524	2731	5256
KOKOSUA NO.1	298	322	620
KOKOSUA NO.2	406	439	846
KORASE	363	393	757
KOTI	573	620	1193
MANTUKWA	132	143	274
MAYERA	1185	1282	2467
MORLE	968	1048	2016
NSONSOMEA	564	611	1176
NWAMSUA	200	217	417
OLD DROBO	249	269	518
PONKOR NO.1	177	192	369
PONKOR NO.2	179	194	374
SAMPA	8586	9292	17880
SEKETIA	1050	1136	2187
SUMA-AHENKRO	3284	3554	6839
YAW TWENEKROM	504	546	1050
YAW YEBOAH	9	10	19
ZAMBUSI	269	291	559
ZOBOO	225	244	469

Source: 2017 Projection, GSS, RPCU and DPCU

### Age-Sex Structure

An important tool for analyzing age and sex composition of a population is the age-sex pyramid. Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the population by age and sex. Figure..... shows the population pyramid of Jaman North District. The shape closely mirrors that of the national pyramid, and typical of developing countries. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. This is an indication of a youthful, growing population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females. For ages 0-14 and 20-24 years, there are more males than females.

**Figure 6: Population Pyramid**  
**Population Pyramid**



**Fertility**

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that there are 20,640 females in the reproductive age 12-54 years in Jaman North district. The total fertility rate recorded in the district is lower (2.9) than that of the region (3.6). This means that a woman living in Jaman North district would have 2.9 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age specific fertility rates continue to prevail. With respect to Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Jaman North recorded 21.0 per 1000.

**Mortality**

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population at a particular time period. Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in future. Available data shows that there are 627 household deaths in the district with 7.55 Crude death rate (per 1000).

**viii. Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

This section presents an analysis of migration which includes the extent to which the causes and impacts of migration is contributing to and affecting the development of the District. The service that is responsible for migration is the Ghana Immigration Service. The Ghana immigration service is the government agency responsible for the control of the movement of persons in and out of the country through the country’s borders and also the regulation of the stay and work of foreigners in the country.

Established in 19....., the service was mandated to conduct patrols along the country's borders against cross-border crime, insurgency and territorial violations. The current staff strength of Ghana Immigration Service in the District stands at seventy (70) – sixteen (16) female officers and fifty four (54) male officers. This comprises four (4) senior officers and sixty- six (66) junior officers.

It is important to mention that migration of persons within the district is through the borders into or out of the District or from the interior of the District towards the rest of the country into the cities or into other countries through other border control posts in other Districts.

Data however does not exist concerning people moving out of Sampa to Europe through North Africa and the Mediterranean Sea which is still a live practiced.

Data is only available on movement of persons in and out of the District through the district's borders through the main entry point and to some extent some unapproved routes.

The statistics below show the movement of persons with proper travelling documents from 2014-2017 through the Sampa main border post. Most of these people were in transit through the District to other parts of the country or beyond.

**Table 11: Migration Data for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017**

NATIONALITY	EMBARKATION		DISEMBARKATION		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
GHANAIS	47	90	52	54	243
ECOWAS	22	60	30	58	170
OTHER NATIONALS	60	8	61	10	139
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>552</b>

**2015**

NATIONALITY	EMBARKTION		DISEMBARKATION		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
GHANAIA N S	110	50	100	71	331
ECOWAS	47	49	62	40	198
OTHER NATIONALS	69	11	82	9	171
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>700</b>

**2016**

NATIONALITY	EMBARKATION		DISEMBARKATION		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
GHANAIS	240	90	70	38	438
ECOWAS	132	46	100	34	312
OTHER NATIONALS	80	14	80	8	182
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>932</b>

## 2017

NATIONALITY	EMBARKATION		DISEMBARKATION		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
GHANAISANS	702	199	325	120	1346
ECOWAS	2107	858	2175	1460	6600
OTHER NATIONALS	50	13	59	13	135
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2859</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>2559</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>8081</b>

From the statistics above, the cumulative number of uncontrolled persons that accesses the District through unapproved routes during the day and night far exceeds the number that moves in and out through the main border post. This augurs ill for the general security of the District. Some of the unapproved routes are located in Buko, Kabile, Jenini, Kaabre, Febi, Kurase, Kokosua No. one and two, Nzonzomiya and Dorbor in the Banda District.

The internal movement of Indians into the District from other parts of the country has also been a yearly occurrence especially during the cashew harvest season. Yearly, an average of thirty (30) Indian companies registers with the District to purchase and export cashew nuts from the District.

Equally, important is the mention of the movement of the largest numbers of persons into the District from Ivory Coast and also from other parts of the region on Mondays for trade on Mondays, the market days of Sampa. On average fifty (50) persons are registered on arrival on ordinary days compared with an average of one hundred and fifty (150) persons are recorded on Mondays through the main border.

Activities of Nigerian businessmen who are mostly retailers of bicycle and motorbike spare parts contribute to the development of the district.

The movement of persons transiting through the District has some implication for the economic development of the District, if the poor condition of the road is improved. Good road condition saves business time and transportation cost. This attracts the business community and at the end opens the District to businesses and migrants to settle in the District. Revenue mobilization can then be generated with an improvement in the number and nature of businesses established in the District.

The security and safety enjoyed by migrants at the border attracts more migrants to use the District as transit to other destinations in view of this, there is the need to improve upon the border security by establishing a very good link between border security and internal security in the District as well as security along the borders.

Majority of the people are attracted to the district from neighboring countries by pull factors such as extended family systems, yearly cashew nut trading activity which brings people into the district. Most of the people who come into the District do not settle but are in transit to other areas.

Good road infrastructure, health and market places have been identified as other pull-factors that could make the District a desirable destination to people.

To conclude, due to the large numbers of people who use the unapproved routes within the District coupled with the security and economic implications, there is the need to construct border post structures at all points to serve as Immigration and Customs patrol bases to will enhance the work of our border patrolmen along the frontier.

### ix. Gender equality

This section of the profile looks at societal roles and responsibilities assigned males and females in the district and how this affect their participation in decision-making and how such defined roles and responsibility affect their general development. Table 22 below defines the roles, responsibilities, needs and interests of the various gender groups identified in the district.

**Table 12: Gender Analysis**

No	Gender Category	Defined Roles and Responsibilities	Needs and Interest	Current Situation (Remarks)
1	Men	Mostly heads of households and responsible for the welfare and upkeep of all members. They are often owners of productive resources such as land. Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households. Recognized as decision makers and hence involved in decision making that affect development of their communities.	Accessibility to sustainable sources of incomes that enable them cater for the needs of their families and other dependants. Increased involvement in decision making especially at the local level	Men are actively involved in decision making and general development of the district at all levels of the decision making structure
2	Women	Must ensure that there is food on the table Ensure up keep of the home Nursing and raising of children in the family. Must back the decision of the men	Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families. Have their own children. Proper upbringing of their children Peace in family and society. Have happy/successful marriages	Involvement of women in decision making and the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and lack of gender desk officer at the DA to promote gender issues.
3	Boys	Assist in house chores link pounding of fufu and fetching water for the family. Behave like a man and for that matter like the father. Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence.	Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. Are given chance to participate in decision making.	Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due to lack of national policy on youth development.
4	Girls	Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching of water. Behave like a woman and for that matter like the mother. Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother.	Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. Are given chance to participate in decision making.	Involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due lack of national policy on youth development.

## HIV and AIDS Situation in the District

### 1.7.3.1 Prevalence

HIV and AIDS statistics from the District Directorate of Health indicate that HIV prevalence rates in the district since 2014 have always been higher than the national prevalence rates. Although lot of effort has been put in place to bring it to the current (2008) rate of 3.5%, the prevalence rate is still high hence the Assembly requires lot of support to bring it to an acceptable level. The HIV prevalence rates in the district since 2004 have been indicated in Table 1.19 below.

**Table 13: HIV Prevalence Rates in the district**

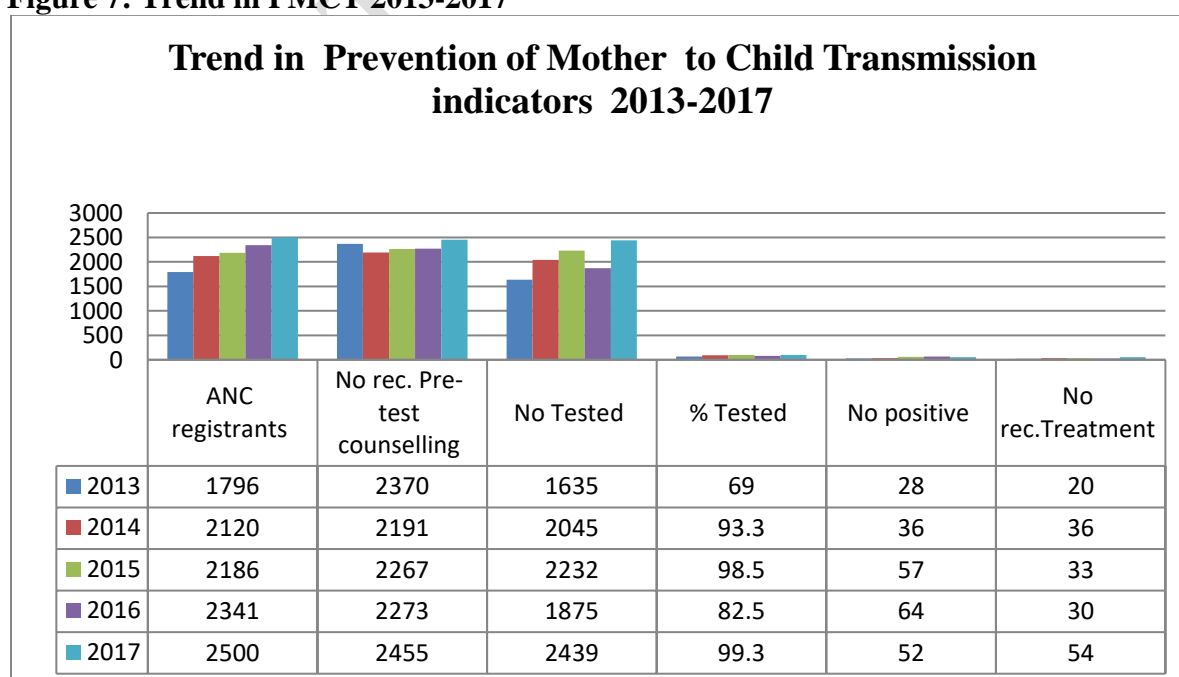
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
National (%)	-	1.9	1.7	1.9
Prevalence Rate (%)	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.5

*Source: District Health Directorate, 2017*

### Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

Data from the District Health Directorate indicated that ANC registration increased progressively from 1796 in 2013 to 2500, the Number of person who received pretest counseling reduced from 2370 in 2013 to 2191 in 2014 and increased to 2455 in 2017 while number of persons tested increased from 1635 in 2013 to 2439 in 2017. The number of persons tested positive increased from 28 in 2013 to 64 in 2016 and thereafter reduced to 52 in 2017. Out of these figures number receiving treatment increased from 20 in 2013 to 54 in 2017 as shown in the figure below;

**Figure 7: Trend in PMCT 2013-2017**



*Source: DHD, 2018*

For people to appreciate, adopt and practice HIV prevention messages and reduce stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV (PLWHIV), the need to promote house-to-house or person-to-person education become inevitable.

### **Factors Driving HIV and AIDS in the District**

The factors accounting for the high prevalence rate of HIV in the district include but not limited to the following:

1. Proximity to La Cote d'Ivoire which has higher HIV prevalence rate and the engagement of the two sister countries in cross border activities.
2. High level of poverty (unemployment and underemployment)
3. Poor parental care and increasing single parenthood.
4. The seasonal booming cashew industry leading to emergence of long distance drivers, loading boys and seasonal commercial sex workers (roamers).
5. High level of superstition and denial about the existence of the disease.
6. Peer group influence.
7. High rate of seasonal migration to Sefwi (Western Region) to either carter for cocoa farms or practice learned trade where the migrants leave behind their spouses and regular partners for months.
8. High rate of illiteracy
9. Low and lack of consistence in condom use.
10. Low levels of sensitization on behavior change



## **x. Settlement Systems**

### **a. Spatial Analysis**

The key issues analyzed here are settlement systems and their linkages, housing characteristics, distribution of services and infrastructure and surface accessibility of services, hierarchy of settlements, surface economy and linkages with other districts. The importance of the analysis is to enable policy makers understand the geographic spread of development and poverty.

#### **1.4.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages:**

The District is characterized by nucleated and linear settlement patterns. As a result large number of houses and people are concentrated in relatively smaller areas. The district has both urban and rural characteristics. Major towns with populations of above 5,000 that attract people from within and outside the district include Sampa, Duadaso No.2, Suma-Ahenkro, Goka, Duadaso No.1, Asiri and Kokoa. However, Sampa and Goka draw more people weekly due to availability of weekly markets, health centers and prayer camps. The Pentecost Prayer Camp in Goka has been the greatest factor why people troupe there whilst Sampa attracts people due to the Monday weekly market, availability of the district hospital and as centre of political administration.

Figure 2 below is a map indicating the spatial distribution of communities and populations. Generally, population is fairly distributed. It can be seen from the map that there is not over concentration of population and services in any particular portion of the district. The southern, eastern and western portions are fairly served and also linked with roads of varying quality that are accessible all year round. However in the northern part, where communities like Jinini, Adadiem and Zobo are located, the communities are sparsely populated. These communities also have very poor roads. Future plans should seek to make these areas more accessible while expanding economic opportunities in order to attract and retain population.

## **xi. Culture**

In terms of Chieftainship, the District has three main Traditional Councils, namely; the Nafana Traditional Council with its headquarters at Sampa the seat of the people of Nafana or the Fantra, Suma Traditional Council with its headquarters at Suma-Ahenkro the seat of the Bono ethnic group and Kwatwoma Traditional Council with its headquarters at Seketia. In spite of their number, there exists absolute peace in the district since the traditional authorities co-exist peacefully with one another. There only exists some form of misunderstanding within the clans of the Sampa Traditional council.

The commonest festivals celebrated among the traditional areas within the district include the Songbefe festival celebrated to mark the beginning of another year, Gombe Dance by Moslems to select wives at Sampa and the Yam Festivals celebrated annually by the Bonos.

In terms of religious composition, Christians constitute 80% whereas Moslems constitute about 15%. Traditionalists and other religious groups make up the remaining 5%.

The District is largely composed of two main tribes, the Bonos and the Nafanas. The Bonos are in the majority, consisting about 55% of the entire population with the Nafanas (Nfantra) accounting for about 40%. Other minority ethnic groups constitute the remaining 5%. The Nafanas are found basically in Sampa, Duadaso, Kabile, Bonakire, Adadiem and Jamera. The Bonos are also found in Suma, Goka, Asiri, Jankufa, Seketia, Asuokor and Dawiri. These ethnic groups co-exist peacefully.

## **xii Governance**

The section describes the administrative structures for the District management including; DA's LI 1961 Departments, Sub-districts structures, Social accountability- involvement of traditional authorities, community mobilization, participation of citizenry (CBOs, CSOs NGOs) application of communication strategies/public hearing throughout the planning, budgeting and financial management process including dissemination and promotion of dialogue, security; police, fire, disaster management and their development implications.

### **Modern Political Administrative System**

The Jaman North District Assembly created in 2004 under Legislative Instrument (LI) 1779 of 2004 is the highest planning, political and administrative authority in the district. It thus has the responsibility for planning and development of the District. The Assembly has a total membership of Forty-one (41) with Twenty-nine (29) elected members and Twelve (12) appointees including the District Chief Executive (DCE) and the Member of Parliament (MP). The DCE is both the political and Administrative Head of the Assembly supported by the District Co-ordinating Director and other management staff of the Assembly. The Assembly works through five statutory sub-committees to facilitate its work. These sub-committees are the;

1. Development Planning Sub-Committee
2. Works and Infrastructure Sub-Committee
3. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
4. Social Services Sub-Committee

5. Justice and Security Sub-Committee

Other Committees are;

1. Agric Development Sub-committee
2. Small and Medium scale enterprises Sub-committee

### **1.6.2 Departments of the Assembly**

Currently, the existing and operational decentralized departments in the district are;

1. Central Administration
2. Department of Finance
3. District Directorate of Health
4. District Directorate of Agriculture
5. District Directorate of Education
6. Department of Social Welfare and Department of Community Development
7. Department of Co-operatives/Trade
8. Disaster Prevention
9. Works Department
10. Department of Physical Planning

Other units/agencies working under or in collaboration with the District Assembly are the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), Environmental Health Unit, District Water and Sanitation Management Team (DWSMT), the National Services Secretariat, the Ghana Statistical Service, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP), Local Economic Skill Development (LESDEP), Youth in Enterprise Skills Development (YESDEC), National Civil and Civic Education (NCCE), Non-formal Education (NFE) and the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

One major problem in the district is office and residential accommodation for these Decentralized Departments, Units and Agencies.

#### **Performance of Sub-Structures**

The Assembly has seven ((7) sub-structures to ensure effective decentralized development planning processes in the District. These are; Sampa Town Council with its capital at Sampa, Nafana East Area Council with its capital at Duadaso, Suma Area Council with its capital at Suma-Ahenkro and Goka Area Council with its capital at Goka. Others are Asiri-Jankufa Area Council with its capital at Asiri, Nafana West Area Council with its capital at Jamera and Kwatwoma Area Council with its capital at Seketia. However, the sub-structures are not functioning effectively as expected due to multiple factors including inadequate logistics, staff and motivation. There are also a number of Unit Committees although not very functional, support both the Area Councils and the Assembly in the discharge of their duties.

### **Traditional Political System**

There are three main paramountcies in the district namely; Nafana with the seat in Sampa, Suma with the seat at Suma AhenkroandKwatwoma Traditional Council with the seat at Seketia. Each of these exercise power over their areas of jurisdiction and productive resources especially land. Over the yearsthe DA have worked together with these traditional authorities in governance and development of the district. The Assembly and its departments are accountable to these councils and other organization. The quality of service delivery by the Assembly and its departments are being monitored and evaluated by the councils to ensure that citizens enjoy better services in the district. In most cases the Assembly uses the Community Score Card (CSC) to assess the quality of service delivery.

### **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

Participation of CSOs in the development of the district is generally poor mainly due to the absence of these organizations in the district. The only CSO that currently operates in the district is SODIA which is an implementing partner of Ghana's Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms (GSAM) which helps to monitor the initiation, procurement and implementation of development projects in the communities of the district. Even though not registered, the Sampa Concern Youth Association is also active in drawing Citizens' attention to critical development issues in the district.

### **Citizens Participation**

The Jaman North District Assemblies has overall responsibilities for the preparation, execution and monitoring of approved district development plans and budgets, which is based on a commonly held view that local governments enjoy the advantage of being the closest level of government to the people.

However, proximity to constituents or citizens does not automatically ensure that responsive, equitable, and affordable services reach all the targeted audiences. Innovations towards good local governance which includes platforms such as public hearing, participatory planning and budgeting are prerequisites for service delivery improvements, especially if the poor are the targets.

Citizen Participation is defined as a process of providing opportunities for individuals and groups at the national and sub-national level to be actively involved in shaping decisions that directly affect their wellbeing as emphasized in the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana.

To ensure effective Citizen Participation, the Jaman North District Assembly prepared a Popular Participation Action Plan with guideline from the Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee to improve upon its'current moderate level of participation in terms of the participatory spaces availablesuch as Town Hall Meetings, Community Durbars, Public Budget HearingStakeholder/ Fee Fixing ConsultationPublic Plan Hearing (MTDP/AAP)Validation and Review ForumsNotice BoardsTown Hall MeetingsInformation ShearingGeneral Assembly MeetingsZUTA and Unit Committee meetingsOpen DaysPolicy Fair/ Policy Review ClinicsWebsite Active and Interactive and Exhibition of Projects

Some of the benefits the Jaman North District Assembly derives from citizens participation include; Transparency and Accountability, Value for money, Quality Services delivery,

Reduces Suspicion, Achievement of Planned Objectives, Ownership of projects and programmes by stakeholders Improved standard of living, Citizens' satisfaction, Improved services delivery, Peace and security.

### **Participatory Development Planning**

This is the process by which citizens work actively to fulfill a given socio-economic goal by consciously defining their problems and planning a course of action to resolve the problem. This involves inputs and participation from a broad cross section of citizens and other stakeholders. This guarantees that the local government is harnessing the best resources possible in planning its future, as well as providing an all-important forum for civic participation, ownership and engagement.

The strategic goal and action steps articulated in the development plan are not solely the domain of the district assembly. The district assembly alone cannot do it all nor address citizen's needs. Inherent in participatory planning process is the notion that citizens have a stake in and a contribution to the achievement of sustainable commune. The commitment and actions of citizens, groups, and other stakeholders are critical to the successful attainment of the assembly's vision, goals, and actions that have been articulated in the district development plan.

The assembly adopted this process to ensure; scaling up and mainstreaming community driven development principles into the district medium term development plan, increase sustainability of investment and avoid waste of resources and transparency and accountability of decision making at the assembly.

### **Participatory Budgeting**

This mechanism allows citizens of the district to participate in decision making on the allocation and management of available public financial resources. It is an established process approved by the assembly to involve citizens, decentralized departments and other development partners in developing and monitoring the annual budget including setting budget priorities, setting rates and fees and making services delivery and infrastructural choices. This process aims to increase transparency, accountability and social inclusion.

### **xiii. Security**

Security agencies available in the district include; Ghana Police Service with its headquarters at Sampa and posts at Suma-Ahenkro, Goka and Duadaso No.2, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Revenue Authority- Customs Exercise and Preventive Service (CEPS division) Ghana Immigration Service, and Bureau of National Investigation (BNI) and Military detachment all located in Sampa. Over the years, these security agencies have played vital roles in the maintenance of law, order and security in the district.

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is well operational in the district with its district office at Sampa and zonal officers for all the seven Area Councils.

#### **xiv. Local Economic Development**

Economic development is a sustainable increase in living standards of the citizens and countries or regions shown by increased per capita income, and provision of social services such as education, health water, utilities, security and environmental protection among others. It goes beyond Economic Growth to include changes in other support services that create the enabling environment for the production of goods and services.

Local Economic Development is a process by which local government, local businesses and other actors join forces and resources to enter into new partnership arrangements with each other or other stakeholders to create new jobs and simulate economic activity in a well defined economic zone.

During the period under review, even though, no conscious efforts were made by the Assembly to engage other stakeholders to the provision of services or investment, the Cashew sector grew very strongly with the trading which is led by private individuals and companies thereby increasing the Assembly's Internally Generated Funds which is used to build a slaughter house in Sampa.

The challenge with the sector has do with inadequate commitment by the District Assembly to explore potentials and opportunities available that could be developed to create jobs and improve services provision.

#### **xv. Economy of the District**

An economy is the organized system of human activity involved in the production, consumption, exchange, and distribution of goods and services.

This section describes the system of organizations and institutions that either facilitate or play a role in the production and distribution of goods and services in the district, how the resources in the district are distributed among citizens of the district, and determine the value of goods or services, and the sorts of commodities traded in for the goods and services.

The economy of the Jaman North District can best be described as a Market economy where individuals own the factors of production (land, capital and labor), and do whatever they want to do with them as long as they are legal. Here, the law of supply and demand controls the economy, where a high demand for a product, resource or skill and with a low supply, there is high prices to purchase and where a low demand and a high supply there are low prices.

##### **Production and distribution of goods and services in the district**

The major productive activity in the Jaman North District is Agriculture and its' related activities, followed by Trading, Service and industry. Agriculture is practiced both on the subsistence level for the production of food crops for family consumption and commercial level of food crops such as yam, cassava, plantain etc and cash crops such as Cashew nut for sale and export. Livestock are also reared for same purposes but at local levels.

Writing on the economic activities and the economy of the district, the Ghana Statistical Services using data from the 2010 housing and population census indicate that;

The total population aged 15 years and older is made up of both economically active and the economically not active. The total of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the

economically active population 15 years and older. The economically not active persons include those who did not work and were not seeking for work. It also included full time students; persons retired from work, persons too old and too young to work, the disabled and homemakers.

**Table .....** presents the population distribution of persons 15 years and older by sex and economic activity status. The total population of persons 15 years and older is 49,951. The economically active population constitutes 70.3 percent and the economically not active form 29.7 percent of the total population 15 years and older. Of the economically not active population 96.8 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed. On the other hand, out of the economically not active population 14.6 percent were engaged in household chores. A high proportion (67.0%) of the economically not active population is in full time education.

There are variations in the male (69.8%) and female (70.7%) category of the economically active population in the district. Majority of the economically active population of each of the sexes are employed in the district. The data also shows that a higher percentage (3.4%) of females than males (2.9%) is unemployed. The proportion that is seeking work for the first time and available for work is dominant in the group. There is a slight variation between the employed male and female population of the district.

**Table 14: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,951</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,848</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economically active	35,117	70.3	16,123	69.8	18,994	70.7
Employed	34,004	96.8	15,655	97.1	18,349	96.6
Worked	32,585	95.8	15,103	96.5	17,482	95.3
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,350	4.0	518	3.3	832	4.5
Did voluntary work without pay	69	0.2	34	0.2	35	0.2
Unemployed	1,113	3.2	468	2.9	645	3.4
Worked before, seeking work and available	341	30.6	134	28.6	207	32.1
Seeking work for the first time and available	772	69.4	334	71.4	438	67.9
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>14,834</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Did home duties(household chore)	2,170	14.6	553	7.9	1,617	20.6
Full time education	9,936	67.0	5,475	78.4	4,461	56.8
Pensioner/Retired	119	0.8	71	1.0	48	0.6
Disabled/Sick	778	5.2	324	4.6	454	5.8
Too old/young	1,190	8.0	265	3.8	925	11.8
Other	641	4.3	292	4.2	349	4.4

Table 14 presents population 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status. In the district, 68.1 percent of population 15 years and older are employed, 29.7 percent are economically not active and 2.2 percent are unemployed. More than three quarters of the employed population from age 25 to 64 years are employed and less than 20 percent in these age groups are economically not active. Age group 15-19 has the least proportion (26.0%) of persons who are employed and a large proportion (72.8%) of persons who are economically not active. The same pattern can be observed of persons in age 20-24 where the employed constitute 53.3 percent of the economically active population and the economically not active

represent almost 42 percent. The high proportion of persons in the economically not active groups may be due to the presence of persons in full time education. The variations in the male and female sexes follow the same pattern. The proportions of persons who are employed in age group 15-19 and 20-24 are high in the female category than for males. Also in the economically not active population, the proportions of males in the same age groups are more than their female counterparts.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	49,951	100.0	34,004	68.1	1,113	2.2	14,834	29.7
15 - 19	10,367	100.0	2,699	26.0	116	1.1	7,552	72.8
20 - 24	8,256	100.0	4,403	53.3	394	4.8	3,459	41.9
25 - 29	6,251	100.0	4,939	79.0	295	4.7	1,017	16.3
30 - 34	4,653	100.0	4,099	88.1	123	2.6	431	9.3
35 - 39	3,824	100.0	3,521	92.1	52	1.4	251	6.6
40 - 44	3,260	100.0	3,037	93.2	43	1.3	180	5.5
45 - 49	2,748	100.0	2,615	95.2	23	0.8	110	4.0
50 - 54	2,621	100.0	2,474	94.4	18	0.7	129	4.9
55 - 59	1,663	100.0	1,556	93.6	6	0.4	101	6.1
60 - 64	1,606	100.0	1,429	89.0	34	2.1	143	8.9
65+	4,702	100.0	3,232	68.7	9	0.2	1,461	31.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	23,103	100.0	15,655	67.8	468	2.0	6,980	30.2
15 - 19	5,274	100.0	1,364	25.9	38	0.7	3,872	73.4
20 - 24	4,149	100.0	2,184	52.6	152	3.7	1,813	43.7
25 - 29	2,890	100.0	2,306	79.8	134	4.6	450	15.6
30 - 34	2,074	100.0	1,857	89.5	59	2.8	158	7.6
35 - 39	1,736	100.0	1,643	94.6	24	1.4	69	4.0
40 - 44	1,391	100.0	1,305	93.8	17	1.2	69	5.0
45 - 49	1,205	100.0	1,162	96.4	7	0.6	36	3.0
50 - 54	1,113	100.0	1,065	95.7	11	1.0	37	3.3
55 - 59	769	100.0	732	95.2	5	0.7	32	4.2
60 - 64	682	100.0	623	91.3	17	2.5	42	6.2
65+	1,820	100.0	1,414	77.7	4	0.2	402	22.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	26,848	100.0	18,349	68.3	645	2.4	7,854	29.3
15 - 19	5,093	100.0	1,335	26.2	78	1.5	3,680	72.3
20 - 24	4,107	100.0	2,219	54.0	242	5.9	1,646	40.1
25 - 29	3,361	100.0	2,633	78.3	161	4.8	567	16.9
30 - 34	2,579	100.0	2,242	86.9	64	2.5	273	10.6
35 - 39	2,088	100.0	1,878	89.9	28	1.3	182	8.7
40 - 44	1,869	100.0	1,732	92.7	26	1.4	111	5.9
45 - 49	1,543	100.0	1,453	94.2	16	1.0	74	4.8
50 - 54	1,508	100.0	1,409	93.4	7	0.5	92	6.1
55 - 59	894	100.0	824	92.2	1	0.1	69	7.7
60 - 64	924	100.0	806	87.2	17	1.8	101	10.9
65+	2,882	100.0	1,818	63.1	5	0.2	1,059	36.7

### Occupation of employed persons

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she was trained to do.



Table 16 provides information on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The data shows that, workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (71.6%), followed by services and sales workers (10.0%) and craft and related trades workers (7.2%). On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed persons in the District are clerical support workers (0.8%) and managers (0.9%).

For both sexes, skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work is the dominant occupation with that of the males (72.1%) slightly ahead of the females (71.2%). There are more males in the professional occupations (6.2%) than females (2.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in services and sales as workers (14.8%) is higher than that of males (4.3%). Similarly, more males (7.8%) than females undertake craft and related trades in the District.

**Table 16: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Both sexes			Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,004	100.0	15,655	100.0	18,349	100.0
Managers	320	0.9	165	1.1	155	0.8
Professionals	1,491	4.4	965	6.2	526	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	359	1.1	259	1.7	100	0.5
Clerical support workers	257	0.8	148	0.9	109	0.6
Service and sales workers	3,398	10	675	4.3	2,723	14.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	24,360	71.6	11,288	72.1	13,072	71.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,453	7.2	1,219	7.8	1,234	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	570	1.7	563	3.6	7	0
Elementary occupations	790	2.3	368	2.4	422	2.3
Other occupations	6	0	5	0	1	0

### Industry of Employed Persons

The types of industry of the employed persons 15 years and older are shown in Table 17. About seven of every ten employed persons (71.4%) are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in the district. This is followed by those in Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (8.2%) while Information and Communication, Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities employs the same proportion of the population (0.1%).

The proportion of males in agriculture, forestry and fishing (72.5%) is higher than that of females (70.5%), while the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employ more females (10.6%) as against their male counterparts (5.4%). Also, manufacturing employs more females (6.0%) than males (3.5%).

**Table 17: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex**

Both sexes			Male		Female	
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,004</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	24,275	71.4	11,346	72.5	12,929	70.5
Mining and quarrying	4	0	4	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,653	4.9	550	3.5	1,103	6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	16	0	14	0.1	2	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	51	0.1	36	0.2	15	0.1
Construction	472	1.4	461	2.9	11	0.1

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,789	8.2	853	5.4	1,936	10.6
Transportation and storage	507	1.5	494	3.2	13	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	855	2.5	97	0.6	758	4.1
Information and communication	35	0.1	26	0.2	9	0
Financial and insurance activities	131	0.4	76	0.5	55	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	150	0.4	73	0.5	77	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	81	0.2	39	0.2	42	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	355	1	270	1.7	85	0.5
Education	1,321	3.9	847	5.4	474	2.6
Human health and social work activities	318	0.9	152	1	166	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	61	0.2	61	0.4	0	0
Other service activities	857	2.5	226	1.4	631	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	72	0.2	30	0.2	42	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0	0	0	1	0

### Employment Status of Employed Persons

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 18 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in the district. About 67 percent of the employed population in the district is self-employed without employees, 16.8 percent represent contributing family workers while 9.7 percent are employees. A high percentage of females (69.9%) than males (63.0%) are self-employed without employees in the district. Male employees (13.8%) are more than females (6.1%). More females (18.0%) work as contributing family workers than males (15.5).

**Table 18: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Both sexes			Male		Female	
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,004	100.0	15,655	100.0	18,349	100.0
Employee	3,282	9.7	2,158	13.8	1,124	6.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,683	66.7	9,857	63	12,826	69.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,086	3.2	604	3.9	482	2.6
Casual worker	388	1.1	270	1.7	118	0.6
Contributing family worker	5,717	16.8	2,420	15.5	3,297	18
Apprentice	611	1.8	233	1.5	378	2.1
Domestic employee (House-help)	189	0.6	92	0.6	97	0.5
Other	48	0.1	21	0.1	27	0.1

### Employment Sector

Table 19 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. The data reveals that, majority of the employed persons are engaged in the private informal sector (91.5%), followed by public (government) sector (5.6%) and the private formal sector (2.5%).

Only 15 persons representing a minimal percentage are engaged in the semi-public/ parastatal sector. More females (94.3%) are engaged in the private informal sector than males (88.3%). However, more males (5.6%) are engaged in the public (government) sector than females (3.7%).

**Table 19: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex**

Both sexes			Male		Female	
Employment Sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,004	100.0	15,655	100.0	18,349	100.0
Public (Government)	1,916	5.6	1,230	7.9	686	3.7
Private Formal	860	2.5	529	3.4	331	1.8
Private Informal	31,124	91.5	13,830	88.3	17,294	94.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0	11	0.1	4	0
NGOs (Local and International)	82	0.2	51	0.3	31	0.2
Other International Organizations	7	0	4	0	3	0

### Consumption

In terms of consumption, apart from the Cashew nut which is being traded and exported to other countries, only a few quantities of the food staff and other consumables is sold on market days and community markets. The rest of the food items produced are all consumed locally.

### Distribution of goods and services

In terms of distribution of goods and services produced in the district, Cashew merchants buy the nuts from farmers through Agents and sub-agents and export to their home countries through Tema port.

### xvi Food Security

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), at the world food summit of 1996, food security was defined as “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”. Commonly the concept of food security is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meet people’s dietary needs as well as their food preferences. Food security is built on three pillars: Food availability: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis; Food access i.e having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, Food use i.e appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

In terms of food availability which refers to sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis, about five percent of Ghana’s population is food insecure of which the largest 11 percent of them are in Brong-Ahafo (WFP, 2009 in MOFA, NRADU). The case of the Jaman North District is not different given the fact that the largest food insecure population in Ghana reside in BrongAhafo Region.

Looking at food access which refers to having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, the land which was hitherto used for the cultivation of food crops is now being used for Cashew cultivation which makes it difficult to cultivate food crops with time in order to cater for the food needs of the people.

Food items in the district are being supplemented by food items transported from outside the district. This makes the commodity price of food items in the district high therefore making access to food difficult since the resources are insufficient.

Another factor that threatens food security in the district is urbanization due to expansion of the major towns. This is so because of the growing population and movement of rural dwellers to the major towns (Urban centres) which demand building of more houses to accommodate people hence the change of agriculture lands into residential use.

Finally, the major economic activity in the district which is agriculture and for that matter farming is highly dependent of the rainfall. However, given the changes in the climatic condition of the district, the over reliance on the irregular and insufficient rainfall for cultivation has negatively affected crop yield and production output.

### **xvii. Nutrition**

Analysis of nutritional status of the Jaman North District focused on the opportunities and challenges associated with nutrition programming, including the Scaling up Nutrition programme.

Nutrition refers to food and drinks and their nutrients and other constituents; and their interactions within and between all relevant biological, social and environmental systems. This ensures a country in which both present and future generations meet their human potential, live in best of health, and develop, sustain and enjoy an increasingly diverse human, living and physical environment. This informs nutrition policy formulation so as to identify, create, conserve and protect rational, sustainable and equitable communal and national food systems, in order to sustain the health, wellbeing and integrity of citizens.

In the Jaman North District, opportunities available for nutrition programming include; existence of district nutrition unit which is staffed with three trained nutrition officers and one dietician at the district health directorate which sees to the management of malnutrition, conduct public education and sensitization on healthy eating and update citizens on the district's nutrition situation.

There are also nutrition programmes such as (CMAM)Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programmes for malnourished children in the country that could be extended to the district.

In addition is the availability of cashew nut which has high protein and other nutrients that could be processed into therapeutic diet to improve upon the management of severe and moderate conditions of malnourished children and finally the provision of iron folic acid supplementation for pregnant women during antenatal sessions.

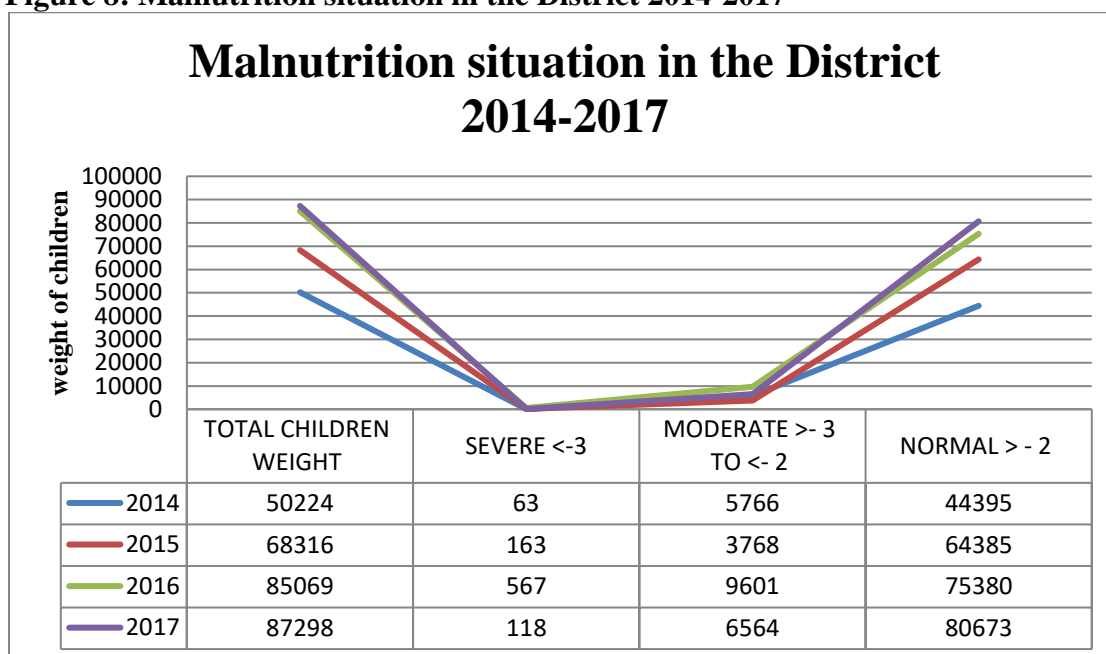
Some of the challenges associated with nutrition programmes in the Jaman North District include, inadequate sponsors or donors of nutrition programmes due to the belief that the BrongAhafo Region is the food basket of Ghana which in actual fact does not apply to the Jaman North District as a result of the vegetation and ecological zone within which it finds itself.

There is also low acceptance rate of nutrition programmes such as Girls Iron Folic Tablet Supplementation

Poverty is another challenge that limits people's ability to consumption diverse foods to improve upon the health, inadequate knowledge about the effects of nutrition on their lives and severe or moderate anaemia among pregnant women.

Available data on nutrition from the district health directorate provides the following as in the tables and figures below from 2014-2017

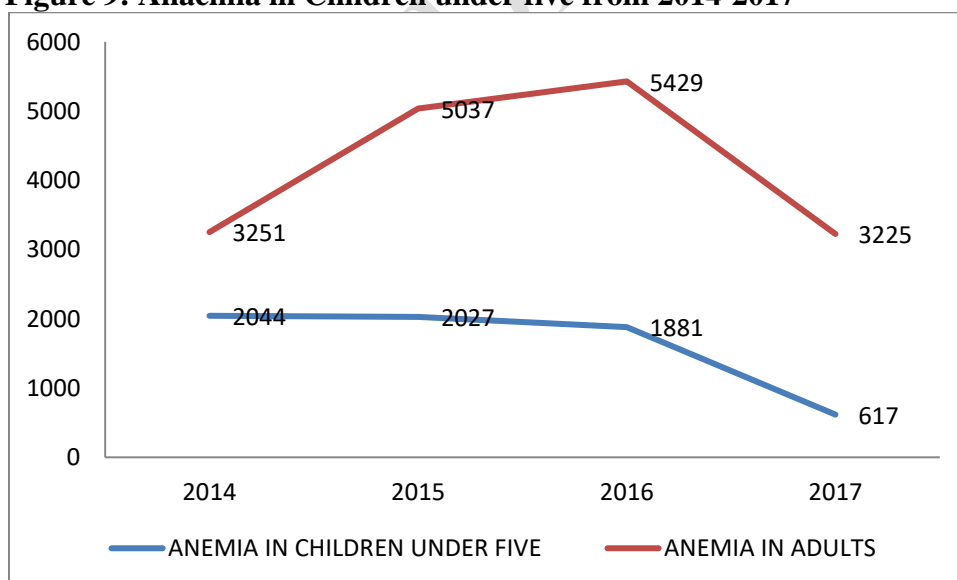
**Figure 8: Malnutrition situation in the District 2014-2017**



Source: JNDHD, 2018

From the figure above it can be seen that, the least number of children with severe anaemia ; 63 was recorded in 2014 followed by 118 in 2017.

**Figure 9: Anaemia in Children under five from 2014-2017**



Source: JNDHD, 2018

From the figure above, it can be seen that, while anaemia in children under five is shows a decreasing trend from 2,044 in 2014 to 1,881 in 2016 and to 617 in 2017, the case of anaemia in adults shows an increasing trend from 3,251 in 2014 to 5,037 in 2015 and to 5,429 in 2016 and reduced to 3,225 in 2017. Reasons for the increasing situation in adults could be

associated with stress adults go through, poor diet and eating habits, too busy at work and in some case due to their medical conditions as well as during pregnancy.

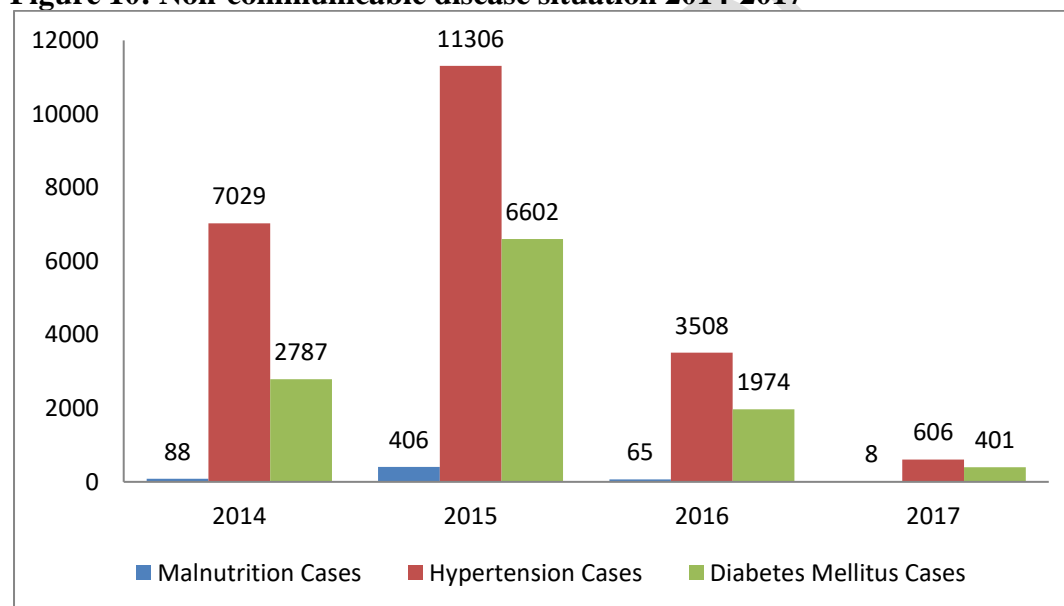
**Table 20: Situation of Anaemia during Pregnancy 2014-2017**

YEAR	ANEMIA AT REGISTRATION			ANEMIA AT 36 WEEKS		
	Hb Check at registration	<11gm/dl at registration	<7gm/dl at registration	Hb check at 36 weeks	<11gm/dl at 36 weeks	<7gm/dl at 36 weeks
2014	1873	1076	47	861	451	61
2015	2417	1287	102	978	545	73
2016	2318	991	61	1223	435	11
2017	2320	930	22	1082	379	10

**Source: JNDHD, 2018**

It is a known fact that during pregnancy women needs more food than when they are not pregnant so that the babies in their wombs are properly fed. In situations when pregnant women do not get the balanced diet they to keep they and their babies fit and alive, the both become anaemic.

**Figure 10: Non-communicable disease situation 2014-2017**



**Source: JNDHD, 2018**

From the table above, the least number of eight (8) malnutrition cases was recorded in 2017 followed by sixty-five (65) in 2016 with the highest number of cases been recorded in 2015 at 406.

Hypertension cases increased from 7,029 cases in 2014 to 11,306 cases in 2015 and reduced to 3,508 in 2016 and further reduced to 606 in 2017. The reduction in the number of hypertension case was due to effective public education on eating habits in 2016 and 2017.

Just like the case of hypertension, diabetes mellitus cases increased from 2,787 in 2014 to 6,602 in 2015 and reduced to 1,974 in 2016 and to as low as 401 in 2017.

## xviii. Social Services

### Educations

In terms of education, the Jaman North District has District Education Directorate in charge of management of all educational activities at all levels of education. The is zoned into six circuits in namely; Sampa North, Sampa Central, Sampa South, Suma, Seketia and Goka circuits so as to ensure effective monitoring and supervision of education. Each of these circuits has all levels of education from Kindergarten through Primary and Junior High to Senior High. Review of performance of the various levels of the education in the district for the period under consideration reveals the following.

#### Kindergarten Level

Within the district, there are Seventy-five (75) Kindergarten schools comprising Fifty-six (56) public and Nineteen(19) private schools with 99 classrooms. See table 21 below

**Table 21: Trend of KG Schools from 2014-2017**

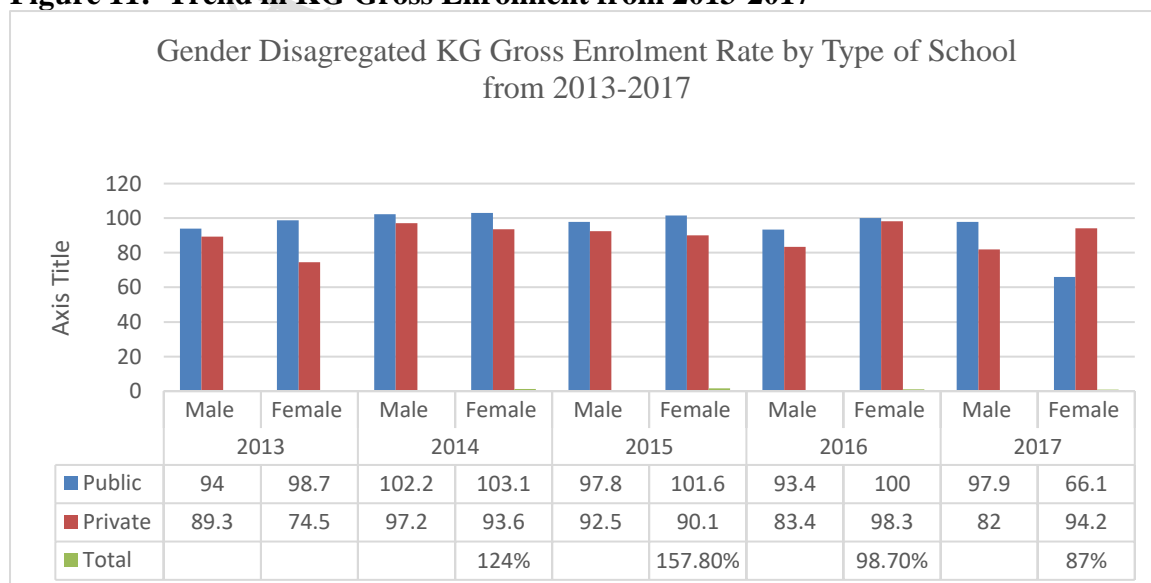
Type of School	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public	56	56	56	56	56
Private	19	20	20	22	23
<b>Total</b>	75	76	76	78	79

Source: GES, 2018

#### Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

Gross Enrolment measures the total enrolment in a given education level i.e KG expressed as a percentage of the corresponding official age (4-5 years) for that level. From **Figure...** GER increased from 124 percent in 2014/2015 157.80 percent in 2015/2016 and thereafter decreased to 98.70 percent and 87 percent in 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 respectively.

**Figure 11: Trend in KG Gross Enrolment from 2013-2017**

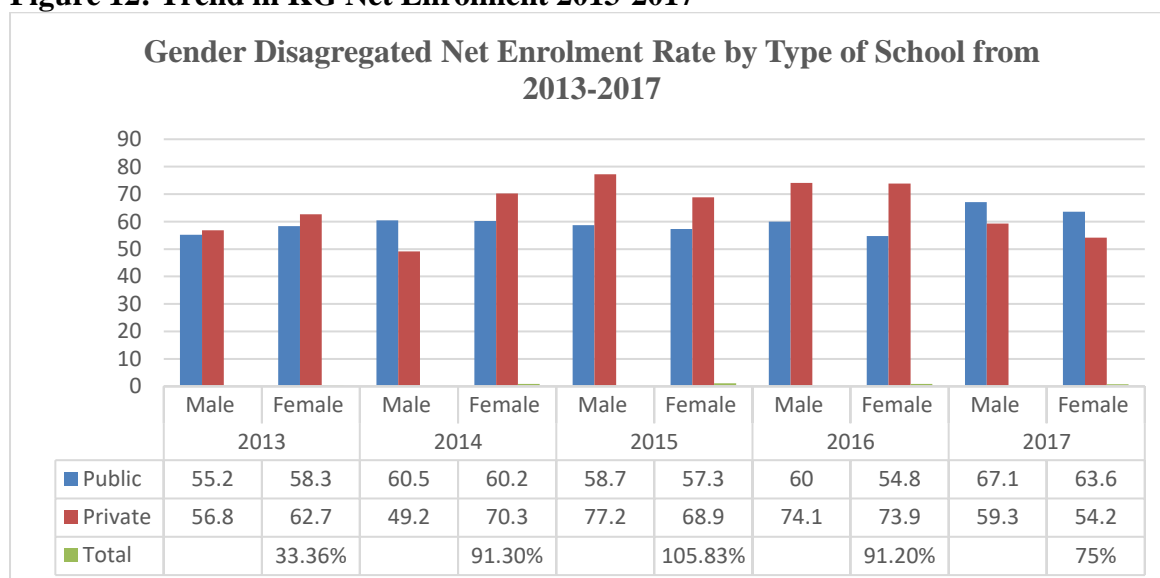


Source: DPCU Construct, 2018

### Net Enrolment (NER)

This expresses as percentage the enrolment of pupils of the official age for the level of education out of the official age group of the corresponding level the official age or those about it. Figure ... shows a decrease in NER from 66.1 percent in 2009/10 to 64.6 percent in 2010/11 and subsequent increase to 68.53 percent in 2012/13 at the KG.

**Figure 12: Trend in KG Net Enrolment 2013-2017**

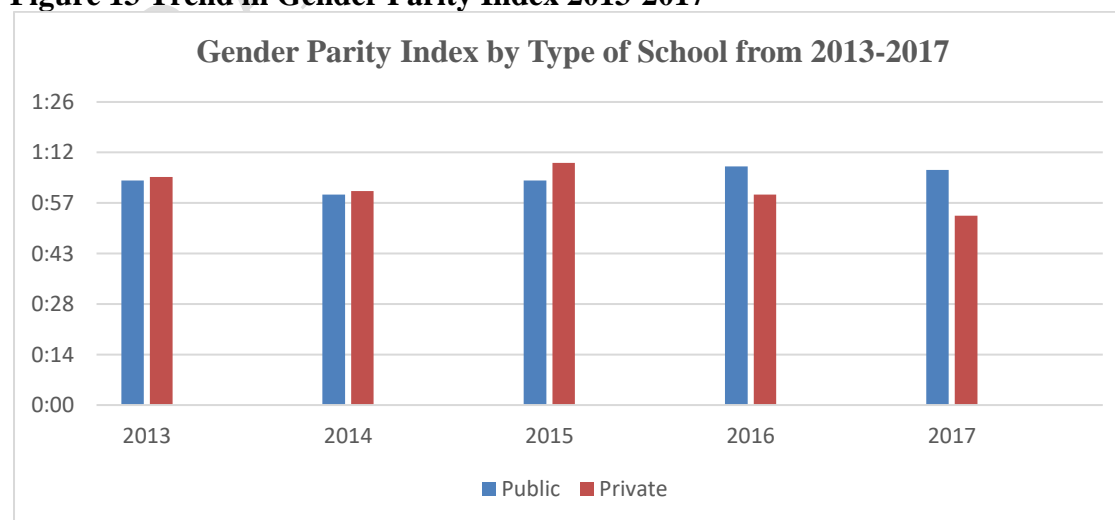


Source: GES, 2017

### Gender Parity Index (GPI)

This measures the intensity of discrimination or otherwise against the girl child (the extent to which girls are sent to school as compared to their male counterpart). From figure ... below GPI reduced from 1.02 in 2010/11 to 0.94 in 2011/12 and increased to 1.01 in 2012/13. Several reasons accounted for the low number of girls in 2011/12 in school.

**Figure 13 Trend in Gender Parity Index 2013-2017**



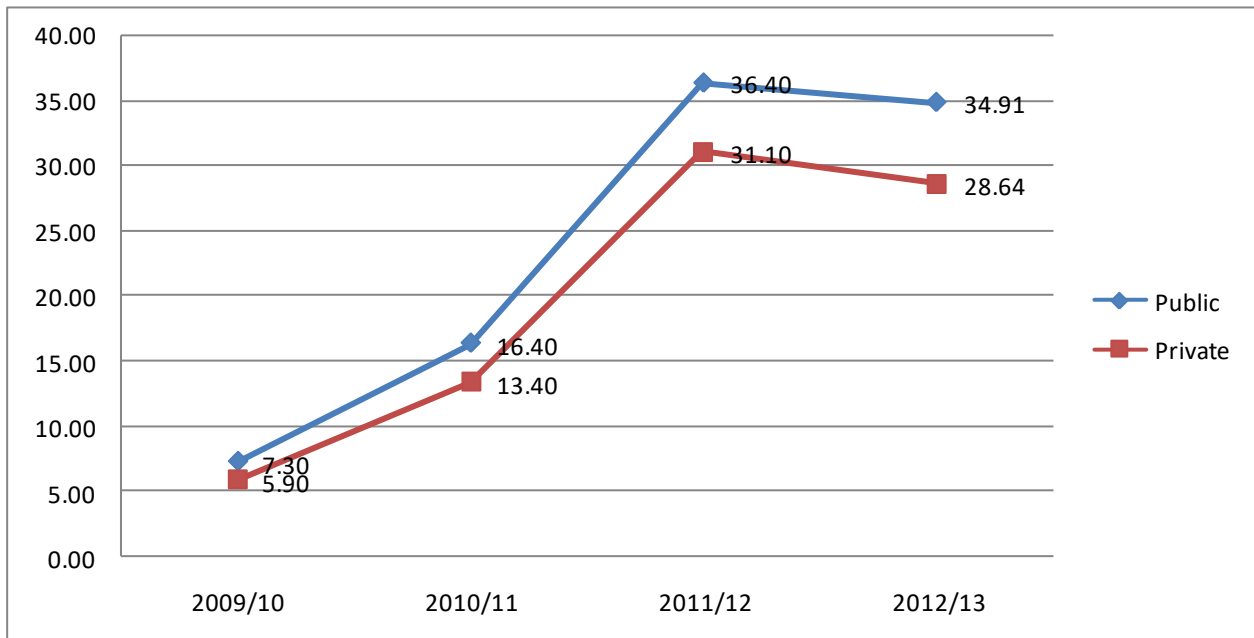
Source: DPCU, 2018



### Percentage of Trained Teachers at the KG Level

The figure below shows the trend in trained teachers in public and private KG schools from 2010-2013. The percentage of trained teachers increased steadily from 7.30 in 2009/2010 to 36.40 in 2011/12 for the public schools and 5.90 to 31.10 for the same period for the private schools. Some of the reasons for the increase in percentage of trained teachers in the public schools are teacher upgrading, posting and transfer of trained teachers into the district.

**Figure 14 Trend in Trained Teachers 2013-2017**

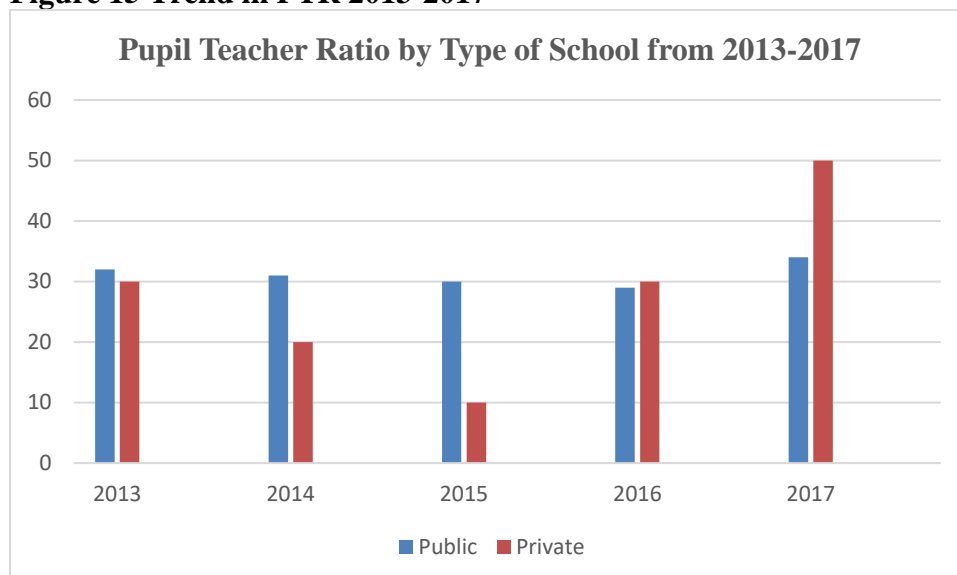


### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR)

PTR measures the number of pupils to a teacher at the various educational levels. The figure below shows that current KG PTR of 26:1 in the District is above the national target of 25:1. This implies that, there is a shortage of teachers at the KG level and that present teachers are handling more children than they are supposed to handle. But the trend shows that the number of teachers at the KG level is increasing as PTR falls from 29:1 in 2012/13 to 26:1 in 2013/14, a decline of 11.53%. But the pupil trained teacher ratio is as high as one hundred (80) pupils to one (1) teacher (80:1)

**FIGURE**

**Figure 15 Trend in PTR 2013-2017**



The PCRR in the District is more than that of the National target. PCRR for the past five years are 59:1 in 2009/10 and 60:1 in 2010/11 but moved back by 15 to 45:1 in 2011/12. It fell again to 43:1 in 2012/13 and rose to 50:1 in 2013/14. This indicates that, the number of classrooms for kindergartens in the District are woefully inadequate compared to pupil enrolment. Government must therefore endeavour to build more classrooms for kindergarten in the country.

### Primary Schools

Number of schools (Public/Private) Primary

Type of School	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public	56	56	56	56	56
Private	19	20	20	22	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>

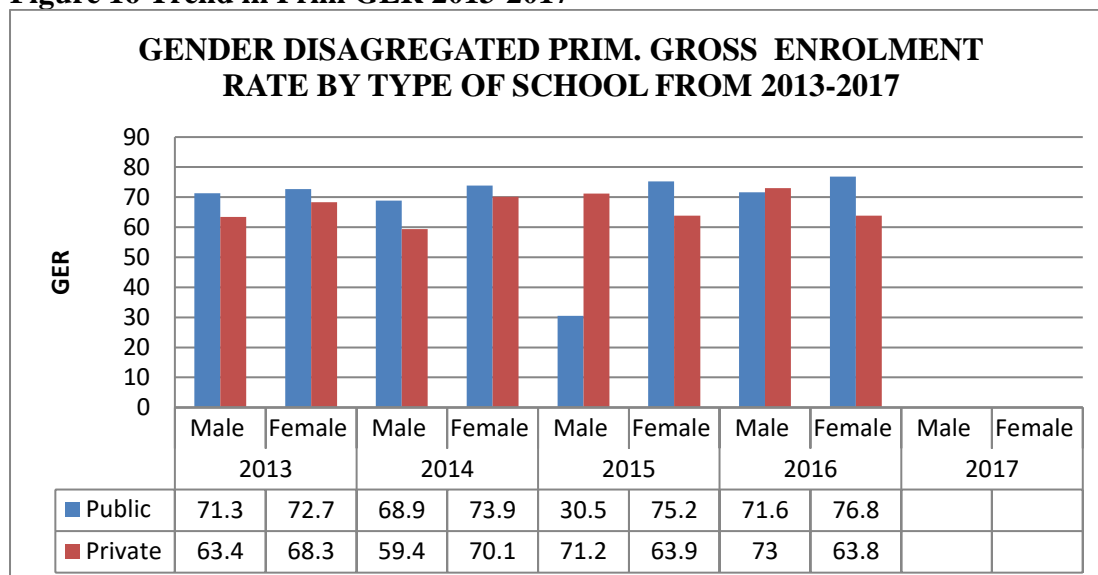
### FIGURE

As can be seen from the chart above; Private schools form about 26% of the total number of schools in the District. There was increase in the number of schools in primary schools by 1:3% (1 School) from 75 schools in 2012/13 to 76 in 2013/14. There is no increase in Public Primary schools while Private schools rose from 19 Primary school in 2012/13 to 20 schools in 2013/14, an increment of 5.0%.

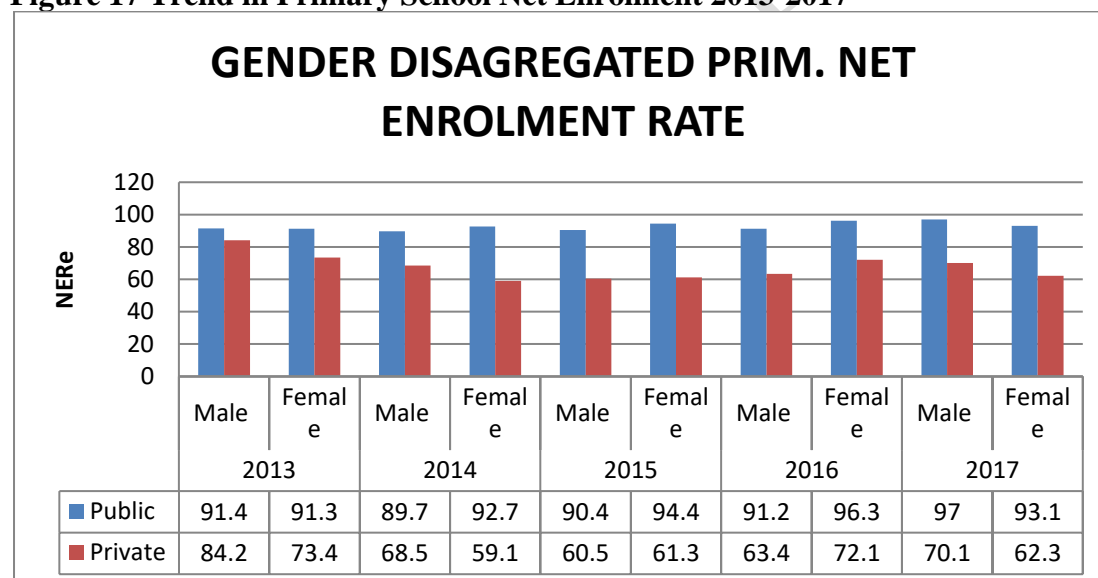
### Gross Admission Rate (GAR) and Net Admission Rate (NAR)

Admission rate measures pupils /student enrolled in the first grade of a level. The Gross Admission Ratio for Primary level therefore compares P1 pupils irrespective of their age to their compatriots in the society (the population aged six).

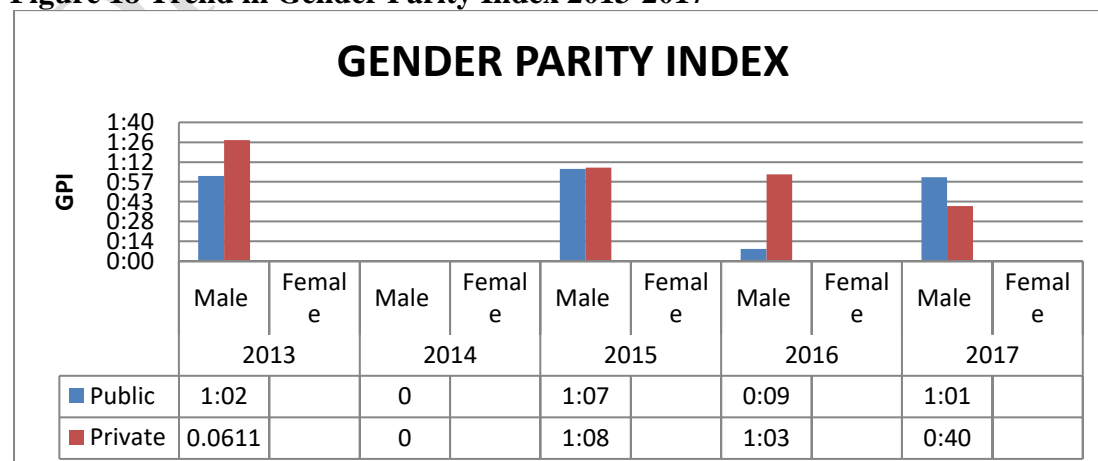
**Figure 16 Trend in Prim GER 2013-2017**



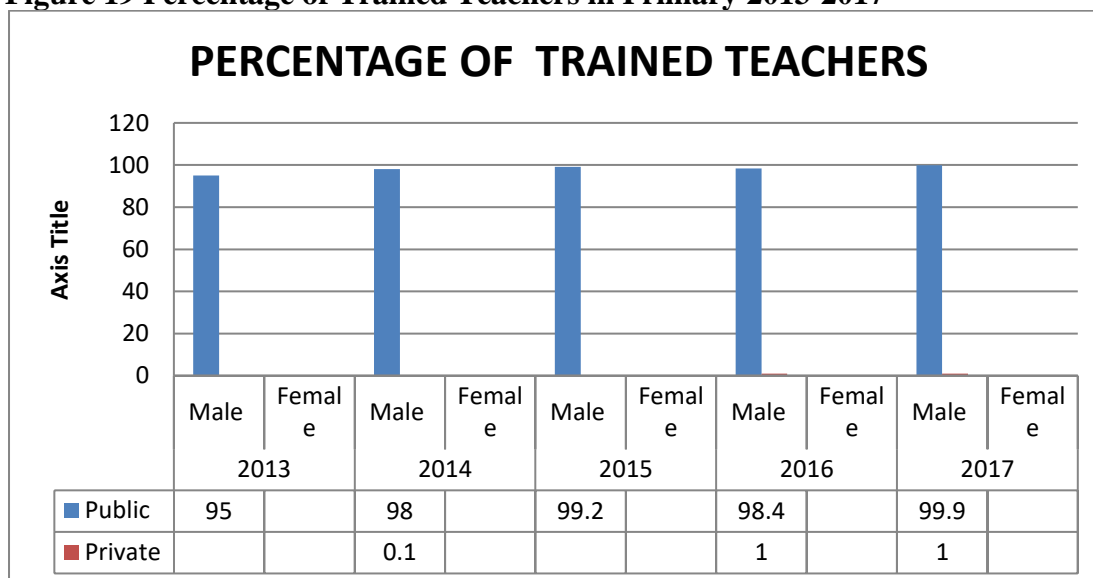
**Figure 17 Trend in Primary School Net Enrolment 2013-2017**



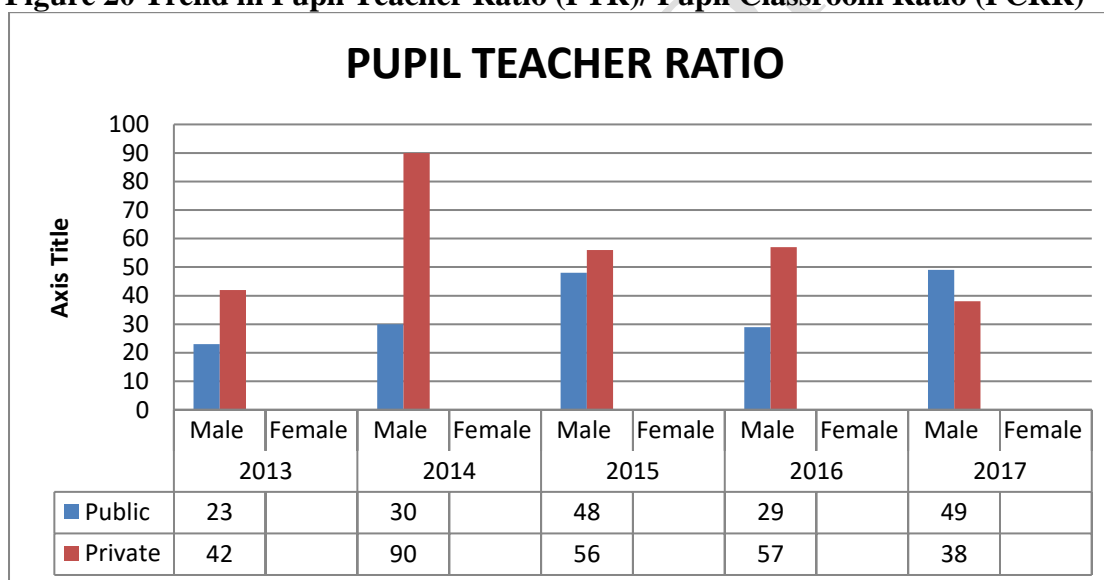
**Figure 18 Trend in Gender Parity Index 2013-2017**



**Figure 19 Percentage of Trained Teachers in Primary 2013-2017**



**Figure 20 Trend in Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)/ Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR)**



PTR measures the number of pupils to a teacher at the various educational levels. The figure above shows that current Primary (3:1) in the District has a PTR far above the national target of 25:1. This implies that, there is shortage of teachers at the primary level and that, present teachers are handling more children than they are supposed to handle. However, the trend shows that the number of teachers at the primary level is increasing as PTR increased from 34:1 in 2009/10 to 35:1 in 2010/11 and then fell to 32:1 in 2011/12

The PCRR in the District is more than that of the national target. PCRR for the past five years are 36:1 in 2009/10 but moved up by 2 to 38:1 in 2010/11. It declined to 32:1 in 2011/12 fell again to 31:1 in 2012/13. The current PCRR in the District is 38. This indicates that, the number of classrooms for Primary Schools in the District are woefully inadequate compared to pupil enrolment.

**FIGURE: Five year trend of completion Rate in Primary**

### Completion Rate

The percentage of pupils who successfully completed the six year primary education in the District declined by 1.55% percentage points from 83.25% in 2012/13 to 83.25% in the current academic year( 2013/2014). This means that, it is not all pupils who start primary one do complete primary six (6) which implies some drop-out on the way.

### Junior High Schools

#### Number of Schools (Public/Private) JHS

As can be seen from the above figure; Private Schools form about 20% of the total number of junior High schools in the District. General there was appreciation of the number of schools for both private and public.

Total number of schools (private/public) rose from 59 in 2013/14 to 61 in 2014/2015. It continue to increase to 62, 63 in 2015/16, 2012/13.

Type of School	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public	44	45	46	46	46
Private	15	16	16	16	17
Total		61	62	62	63

### Gross Enrolment Rate

This measure the total enrolment in a given educational level i.e. Junior High expressed as a percentage of the corresponding official age (12-14years) for that level.

The GER has declined during the years under review. It depreciated by 1.4% from 75.4% in 2012/2013 to 74.0% in 2013/14 academic year due to rise in Junior High enrolment. The decrease in enrolment may be as a result of school drop-outs, transfers and the completion rate of the students.

### Net Enrolment Rate

This expresses as percentage of the enrolment of pupils of the official age for the level of education out of the official age group of the corresponding level, the official age or those about it.

The Net Enrolment Rate of Junior High level for children in age group 12-14 years also rose over the period in percentage points from 26.0% to 28.3% from 2012/13 to 2013/14.

### Figure: Five year trend of GPI- Junior High School

### Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The GPI which measures the intensity of discrimination or otherwise against the girl child (the extent to which girls are sent to school as compared to their male counterparts) showed that the Gender Parity Index for the current year stands at 0.92 an increment of 2.2 percent over the previous year (2012/2013) of 0.90 see figure ..... There are more boys than girls in 2013/14 at the JHS in the District implying that, there is the need to pay more attention to girl child education at Junior High level in the District.

### Figure: Five year trends of percentage of trained teachers in JHS

### Percentage of Trained Teachers in JHS

The percentage of public trained teachers in the District has increased consistently over the years from 65.5% in 2009/10 to 75.2% in 2010/11. However, the quality of teachers at the JHS level declined as the percentage of trained teachers fell by 7.47% percent points from 70.55% in 2012/13 to the current figure of 66.0%. The figure is below the national; target of 95% to be achieved in 2015. The public sector recorded 66.0% of JHS school teachers being trained while the private sector had a mere 1.0%.

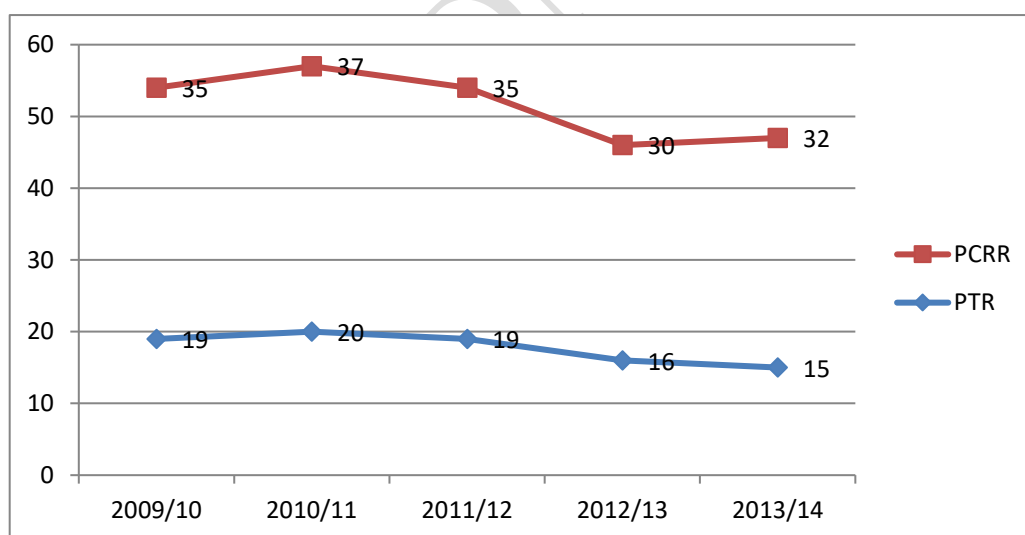
The rise in the number of trained teachers in the public Junior High School in the District could be attributed to the Untrained Teachers' Diploma in Basic Education (UTDBE) and sandwich programmes organised by Government for untrained teachers in Schools in the District. The upgrading of teacher training colleges to Diploma awarding institutions is also a contributory factor.

**Fig: Five year trends of BECE Pass Rates(Total/male/female)**

### Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Pass Rates

From analysis of BECE results, there is a persistence reduction in the percentage of total candidates who passed from 75.24% in 2009 to 56.10% in 2010 but increased a little to 56.30% in 2011. It appreciated marginally by 12 percentage point to 63.10% in 2012 but reduced massively 48.2% in 2013. The BECE Pass Rate for boys as compared to the girls was 52.4% see figure .....

**Fig: Five year trends of PTR/PCCR-Junior High School**



Source:

PTR measures the number of pupils to a teacher at the various levels. The figure above shows that, current PTR in JHS is 15:1 in the District. The modest achievement is very far from the minimum target of 25 pupils to one teacher fixed for 2015. However, private sector has a PTR of 7 pupils to a teacher, while the public sector recorded 20 pupils to a teacher.

This is an indication that, there are more teachers in both the public and private JHS school level than is craved. There is therefore the need to transfer more teachers from the public JHS level to other Districts to ensure the attainment of the minimum target of 25:1

The PCRR in the District is more than that of the national target. PCRR for the past five years are 35:1 in 2009/10 but moved up by 2 to 37:1 in 2010/11. It decreased to 35:1 again in 2011/12 and fell to 30:1 in 2012/13. The current PCRR in the District is 32:1. This indicates that, the number of classrooms for primary schools in the District are woefully inadequate compared to pupil enrolment.

**Fig. Five year trends of completion Rate-Junior High School**

The percentage of pupils who successfully completed the three year junior high education in the District declined by 11.16 percentage points from 69.86% in 2012/2013

### SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

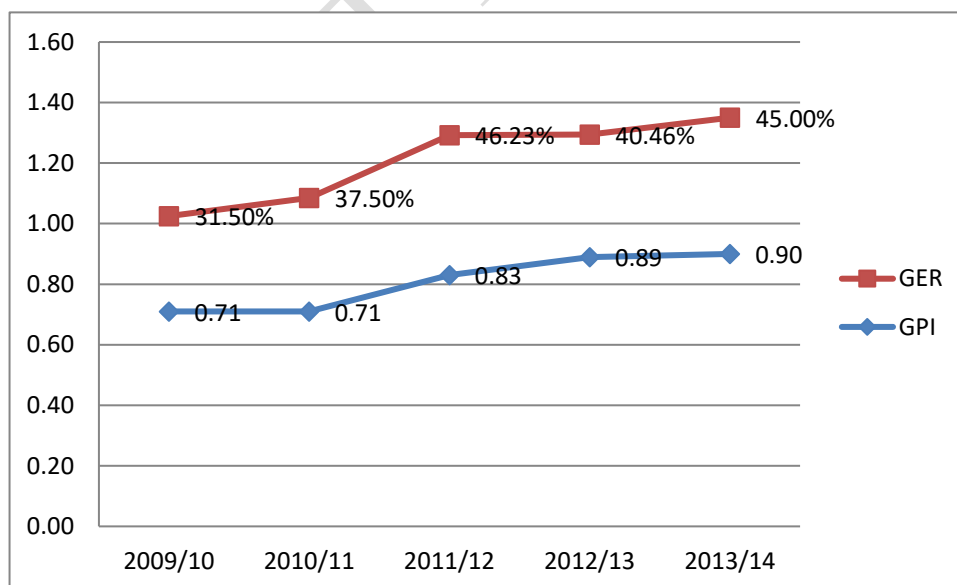
**Fig. Five year trends of number of schools(total/public/private)**

#### Number of schools (Public/Private) SHS

As it can be seen from the figure above, Private schools form about 33% of the total number of Senior High Schools in the District, perhaps in 2010/11 that the District had a Private school.

Generally, there was an appreciable increase of the number of private schools. Total number of schools (public/private) rose from 4 in 2011/12 to 6 schools in 2012/13. The District has four public and two private secondary schools.

**Fig. Five year trend of GER(total) and GPI- Senior High**



Source:

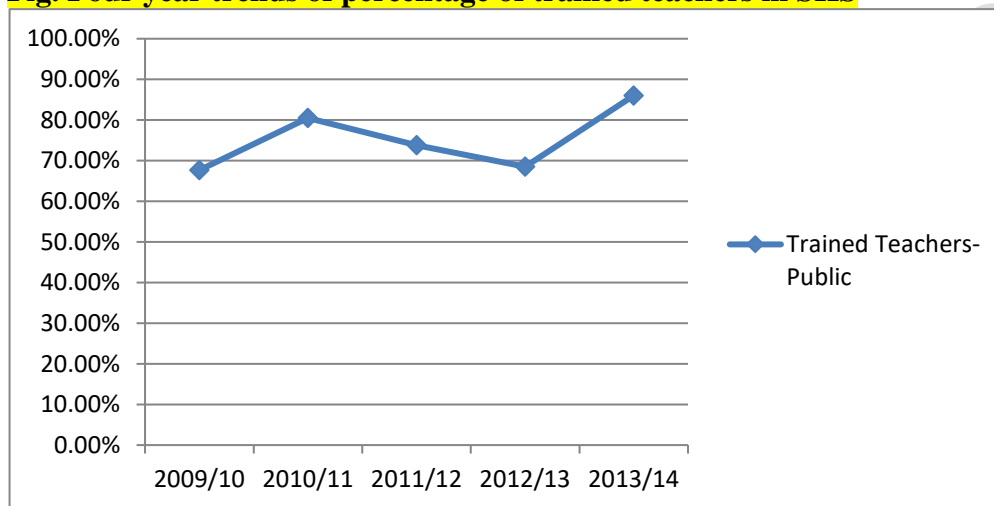
### Gross Enrolment Rate(GER)

GER measures the total enrolment in a given educational level i.e. Senior High School expressed as a percentage of the corresponding official age (15-17/18years) for that level. The GER improved from 2010/11 to 2011/12 as the rate of 8.73% and depreciated in 2012/13 by 5.77% from 46.23 to 40.465%.

### Gender Parity Index (GPI)

As indicated from the above fig, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) has appreciated consistently during the period under review. GPI inched up from 0.83 in 2011/12 to 0.89 in 2012/13

**Fig. Four year trends of percentage of trained teachers in SHS**



Source:

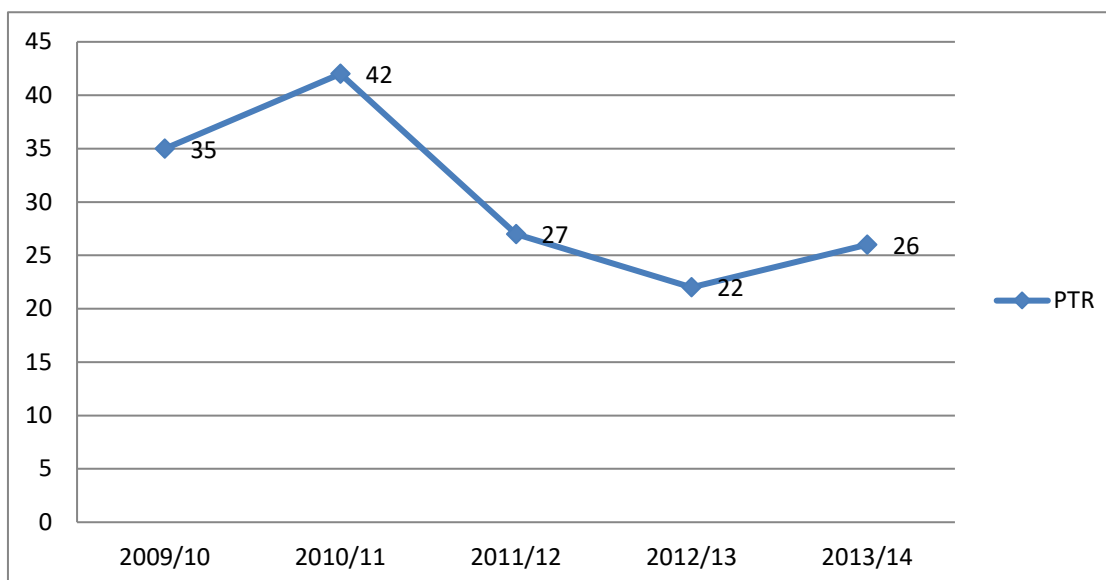
### Percentage of Trained Teachers in SHS

The percentage of public trained teachers in the District as can be seen in the above figure increased from 67.65% to 80.49% in 2009/10 and 2010/11 respectively. It however decreased consistently to 73.77 and 68.52 in 2011/12 and 2012/13 respectively.

The rise in the number of trained teachers in the public senior high schools in the District could be because of Untrained Teachers in Diploma in Basic Education (UTDBE) and Sandwich Programmes organized by Government for the untrained teachers in schools within the District.

**Fig. Four year trends of PTR of Senior High Schools**





Source:

### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

From the figure above, the current PTR of Senior High School in the District is (26:1). This is far above the national target of 20:1. This implies that, there is shortage of teachers at the Senior High School level and that presently teachers are handling more children than they are supposed to do.

However, the trend shows that, the number of teachers at the SHS level was increasing as PTR decreased from 27:1 in 2011/12 to 22:1 in 2012/13.

### Health

In general, both orthodox and traditional health services are being provided in the district focusing on both curative and preventive health care delivery.

Management of health in the district is not different from that of education. The District Health Directorate has oversight responsibility of health services delivery in the district. During the period under review, the district targeted to bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor (Maternal mortality ratio/100,000). In order to achieve this objectives, the directorate targeted to Scale up CHPS, increase Maternity wings, attract key staff (Midwives, Physician Assistants & Mental Health Officer) through DA sponsorship, Lobby for more infrastructural developments through DA, Set up Adolescent Health Corners, Integrate and strengthen disease control activities.

However, the Directorate would continue to implement the Home Based Care Activities, Strengthen outreach ANC/PNC & FP, Intensify health education and Improve data management under the various thematic areas.

Health Facilities in the district numbered up to 59 comprising two hospitals (one public, one private), seven health centers (six public, one CHAG), two Private Clinics, 27 CHPS Zones and 21 Functional CHPS.

Key activities carried out under the objective of bridging equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor include; expansion of CHPS, OPD/IP services, NHIS accreditation, nutrition services, strengthening referral system and staff training.

#### Distribution of Health Facilities by Type and Sub-district

Sub-District	CHPS	Clinic	District Hospital	Health Centre	Private Hospital	Total
Adadiem	3	0	0	1	0	4
Duadaso	0	0	0	2	0	2
Goka	4	0	0	2	0	6
Sampa	1	2	1	0	1	4
Seketia	3	0	0	1	0	4
Suma	2	0	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>

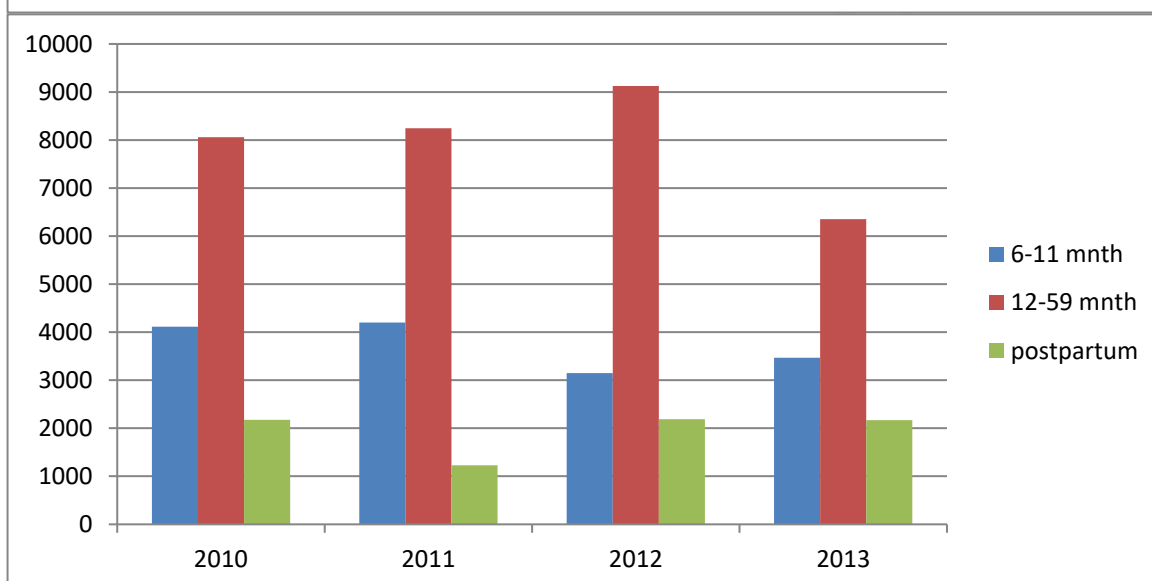
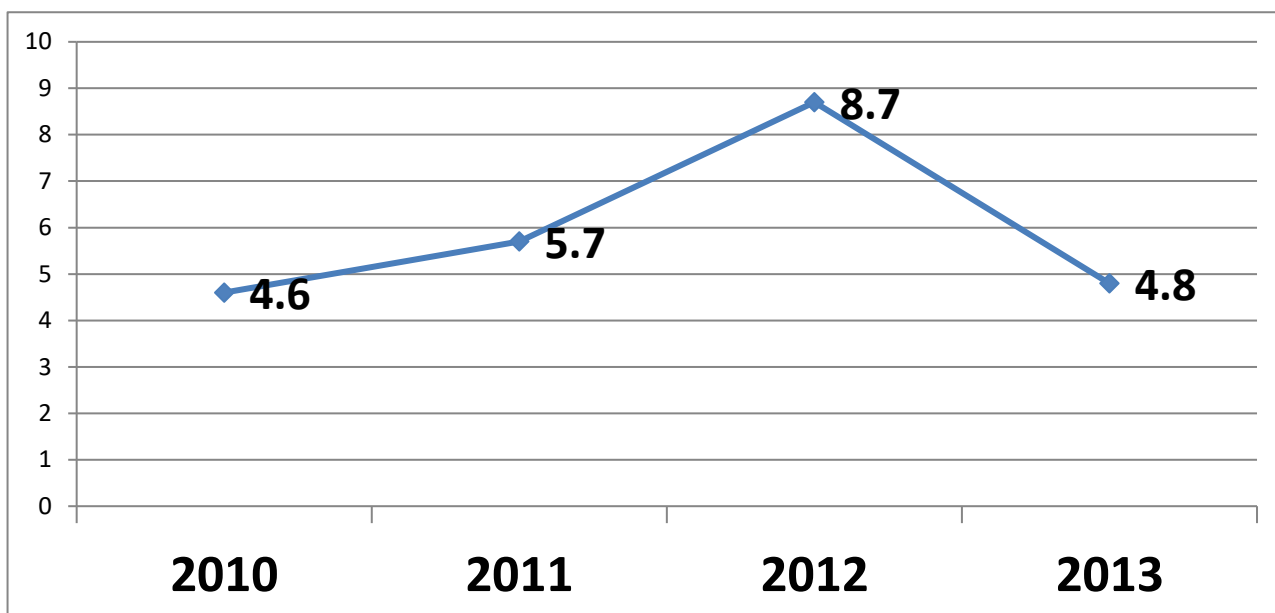
#### Trend of CHPS usage from 2014-2017

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
CHPS zones demarcated	8	16	16	27
Functional CHPS zones	7	12	16	21
Percentage of total demarcated CHPS zone made functional.	87.5	75	100	77.8
Population living within functional CHPS Zones	72677	83727	86924	78517

#### Trend of Staff-Population Ratio

CATEGORY	RATIO	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>DOCTOR</b>	Per population ratio				
<b>NURSE</b>	Per population ratio				
<b>MIDWIFE</b>	Per expected delivery ratio				

**Fig Trend of Malnutrition in CHN < 5yrs 2010-2013**



**Fig Trend of vitamin 'A' supplementation 2010-2013**  
 Source: GHS, 2014

**NHIS & REFERRALS 2010-2013**

FACILITY TYPE	2010	2011	2012	2013
HOSPITAL (Gvt.)	0	1	1	1
HOSPITAL (private)	0	0	0	1
HEALTH CENTRES (Gvt.)	0	5	6	6
HEALTH CENTRES (CHAG)	0	1	1	1
CHPS	2	6	6	6

Under the objective of improving access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services for the 2010-2013 planned period, activities conducted included; Antenatal

Care (ANC), Supervised Delivery (SD), Postnatal Care (PNC), Family Planning (FP) and Training on Jadelle insertion

**Trend of maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services for the 2010-2013**

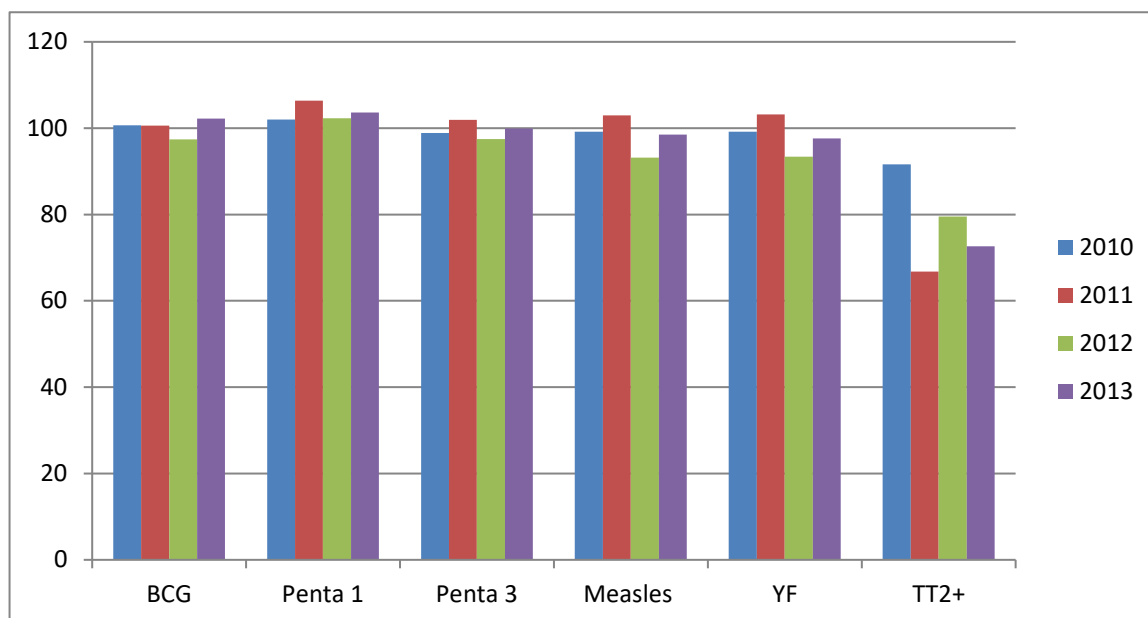
YEARS	2015	2016	2017	PERCENTAGE ACHIEVED (%)	
				Target	% Cov
REGISTRANTS	2661	2539	2500	-	64%
4 VISIT	1474	1950	3139	-	3.5 visits
TD2+	2197	2289	2510	-	64%
IPT3	1239	610	1263	75%	32%
HB checked at registration	2417	2318	2320	-	92.80%
HB checked at 36 weeks	978	1223	1082	-	46.60%
TEENAGE PREGNANCY(10-19)	516	430	399	-	2%

Source:

**Trend of supervised delivery**

Variable	2015	2016	2017
Supervised Deliveries	1588	1723	1963 = (50%)
Maternal death	1	0	2
Maternal death Audited	1	0	2
Perinatal death	35	41	8
Perinatal Audited	0	0	8
Community Maternal death	-	-	2

Under the objective of Intensifying prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promoting healthy lifestyle, the directorate intensified Disease Control and collaborated with NGOS such as Mission of Hope International, Hope for Future Generations (HFFG) and Rural Peoples Foundation (RPF).



### Trend of EPI PERFORMANCE 2010-2013

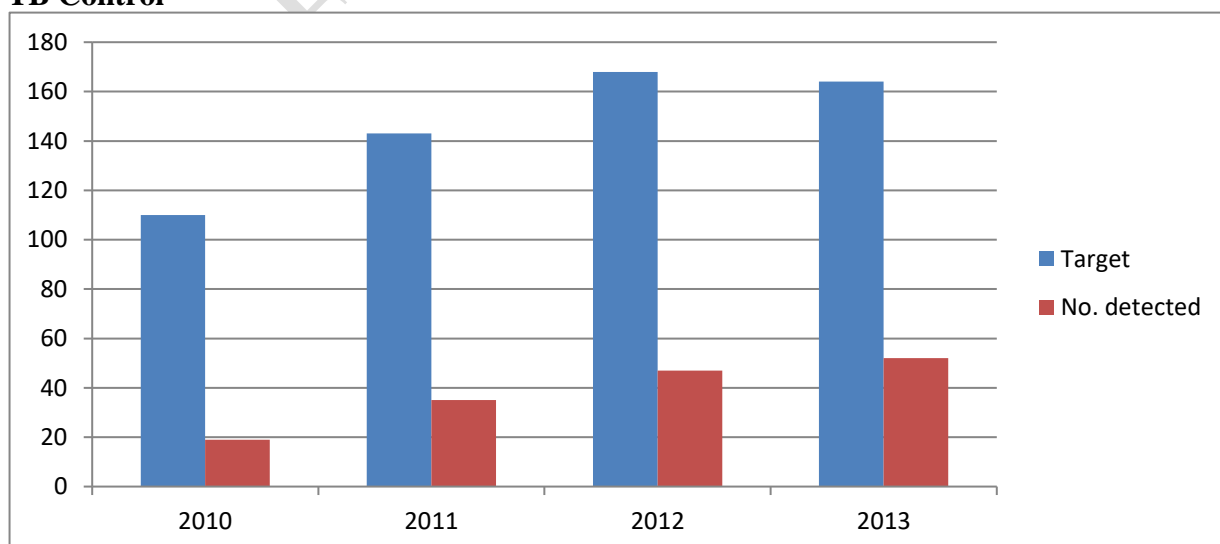
Source: GHS, 2014

### Trend of HIV | AIDS (PMTCT) 2013-2017

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ANC registrants	1796	2120	2186	2341	2500
No rec. Pre- test counselling	2370	2191	2267	2273	2455
No Tested	1635	2045	2232	1875	2439
% Tested	69	93.3	98.5	82.5	99.3
No positive	28	36	57	64	52
No rec. Treatment	20	36	33	30	54

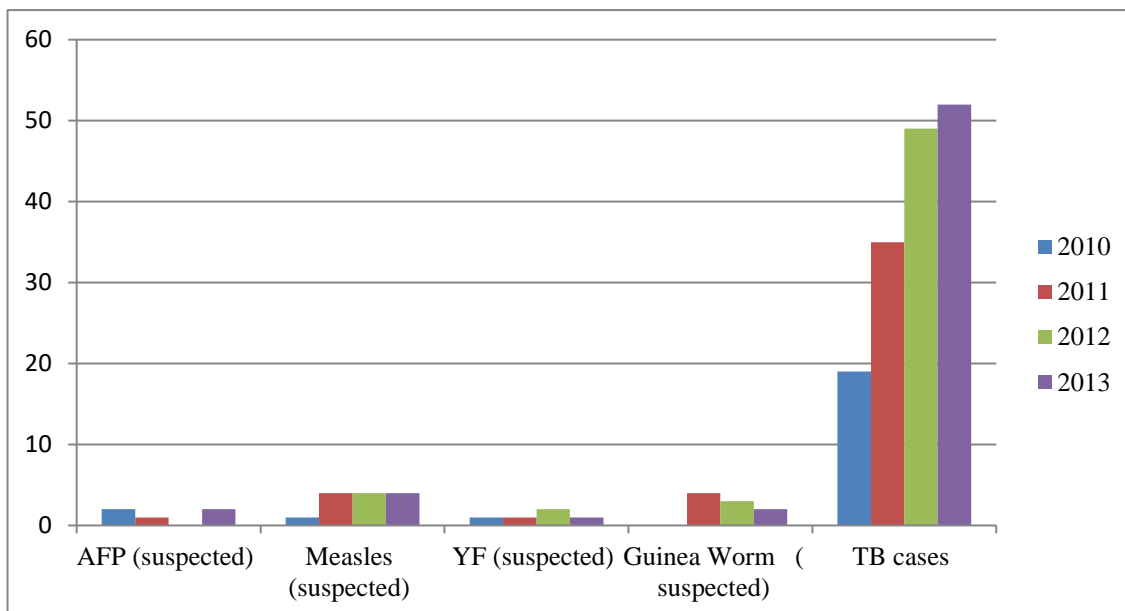
Source: JNDA GHS, 2017

### TB Control



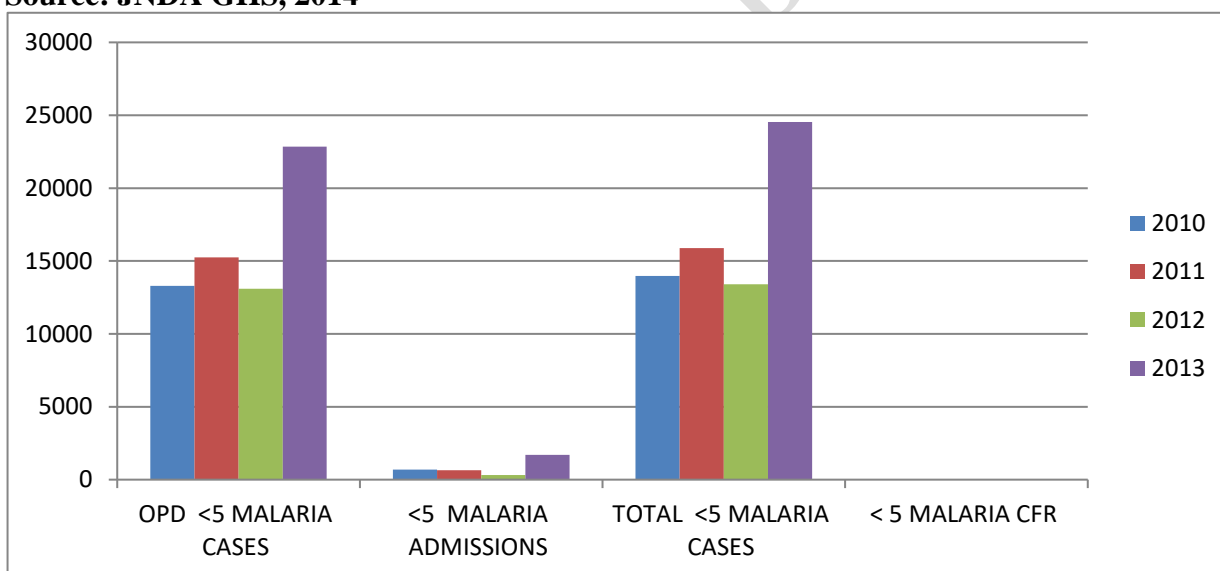
### Trend of Tuberculosis (targets vrs No. Detected) 2010-2013

Source: JNDA GHS, 2014



**Trend of Disease Surveillance 2010 -2013**

Source: JNDA GHS, 2014



**Trend of under five malaria cases 2010-2013**

Source: JNDA GHS, 2014

Strengthen institutional care, including mental health service delivery

**INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT;**

during this period, 2 No. CHPS compound were constructed in Jinini and Kabilerespectively and a nurses quarters constructed at Seketia

**PEER REVIEW OF HEALTH FACILITIES;**

Peer review exercise was carried throughout all health facilities in and around the District.

**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES;**

under the objective of mental health services, vigorous exercise was carried out in all health facilities by the directorate in the District.

### Trend of TOP TEN OPD MORBIDITY 2010-2013

POSITION	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
1	Malaria	55521	Simple Malaria	56155	Malaria OPD cases (all)	54839	Malaria OPD cases (all)	83988
2	Acute Respiratory Infections	12865	Acute Respiratory Infections	16003	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	17412	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	30529
3	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	6525	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	7377	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	7717	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	11580
4	Diarrhea Diseases	5668	Rheumatism and Joint	6017	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	7706	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	10818
5	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	5574	Diarrhoea Diseases	4564	Diarrhoea Diseases	6215	Intestinal Worms	10539
6	Intestinal worms	4087	Intestinal worms	3313	Intestinal Worms	4575	Acute Eye Infection	8137
7	Hypertension	3116	Hypertension	3010	Acute Eye Infection	3580	Diarrhoea Diseases	7899
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infections	2865	Acute Urinary Tract	2277	Hypertension	3555	Hypertension	6913
9	PUO (not Malaria)	1854	Acute Eye infection	1832	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3323	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5187
10	Acute Ear Infections	1481	Acute Ear infection	1483	Dental Caries	2198	Anaemia	4542

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES CASE DIFFRENCIATION

COMMUNITIES	Epilepsy	Neurosis/anxiety	Depression	Mania	Undif. psychoses	Migraine/chronic headache	Senile dementia	Enuresis	Alcoholism	Mental retardation	Others	
Adadiem	7	0	8	1	5	24	0	0	0	0	4	49
Bonakire	9	0	2	0	4	7	0	0	1	0	0	23
Duadaso	25	1	8	0	6	40	2	5	0	0	0	87
Mayera	5	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	15
Sampa	2	1	2	0	6	6	1	4	1	0	1	24
Others	7	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
Total	55	2	23	1	36	78	3	9	3	1	6	218
Percentages	25.3%	0.9%	10.6%	0.6%	16.6%	36%	1.4%	4.1%	1.4%	0.5%	2.8%	

**CLINICAL CARE 2010 – 2013**

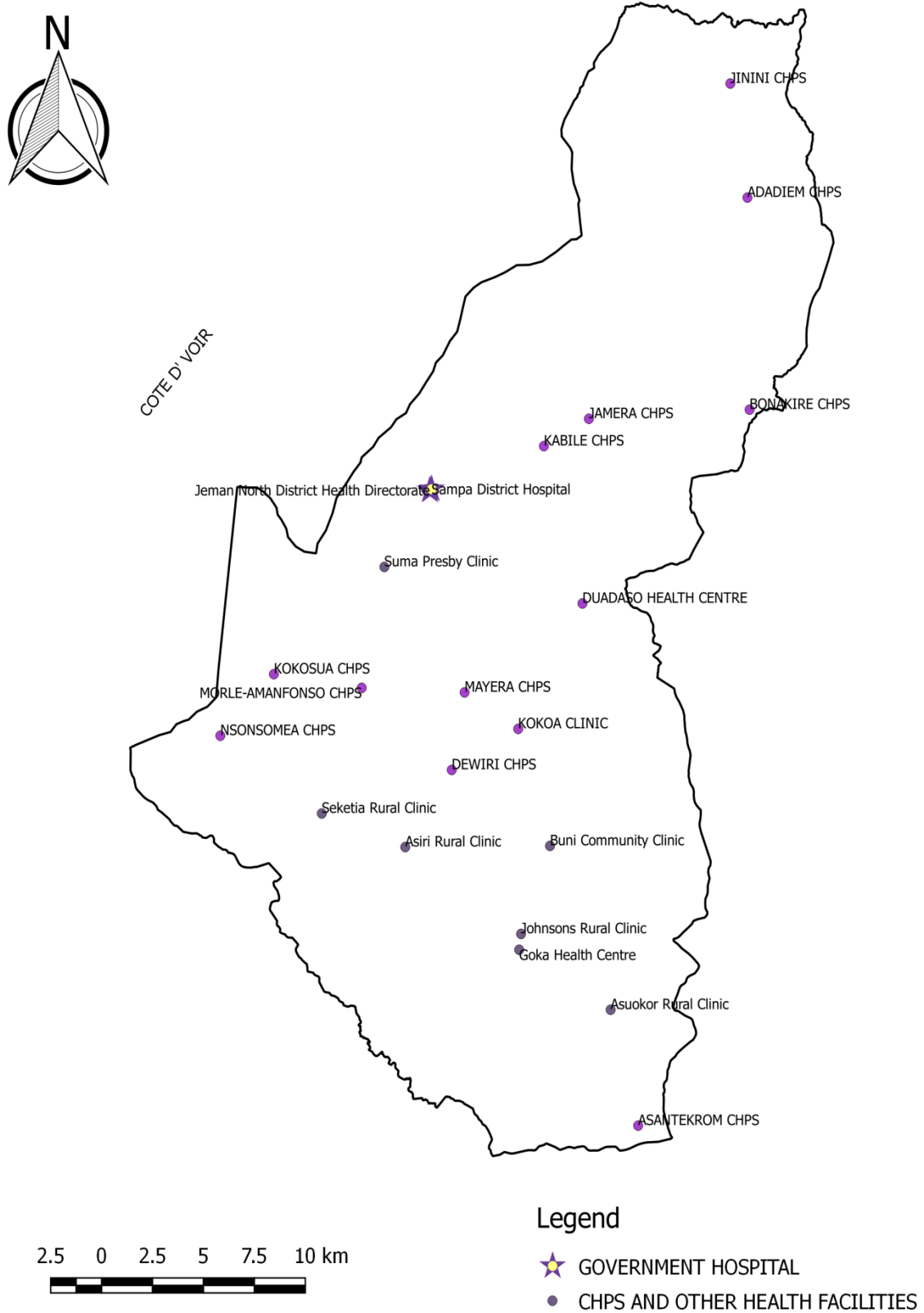
	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. Of hospital Bed per population	65	52	66	144
Institutional infant mortality rate	5:1000	37:1000	19:1000	3:1000
Institutional under five mortality rate	23:1000	12:1000	26:1000	4:1000

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Figure 21: Accessibility to Health Services

## JAMAN NORTH HEALTH FACILITIES



### **xix. Information and Communication Technology**

According to the 2010 PHC Information Communications Technology (ICT) is projected as a driving force behind the socio-economic development of the developed countries and emerging economies. It is in line with this that successive governments have been implementing policies and programmes to expand access of the population to ICT infrastructure. The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top and laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on access and usage of ICT in the Jaman North district.

Data on population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex is presented in Table 5.1. There are 56,573 persons 12 years and older in the district. Almost 42 percent (41.8%) own mobile phones. The data further shows that 48.4 percent of males and 36.1 percent of females own mobile phones.

The table below also shows, internet usage among persons 12 years and older in the Jaman North District. Only 2.2 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. The usage of internet facility is low among the sexes, as only 3.6 percent males and 1.1 percent females use the facility in the district.

Table Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership,

<b>Population 12 years and older internet facility usage, and sex Sex</b>			<b>Mobile phone ownership</b>		<b>Internet facility usage</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total</b>	56,573	100.0	23,653	41.8	1,272	2.2
<b>Male</b>	26,439	100.0	12,784	48.4	944	3.6
<b>Female</b>	30,134	100.0	10,869	36.1	328	1.1

### **xx. Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection**

The Composite Poverty Map was obtained by superimposing the optimum accessibility map on the tentative poverty pockets map. Based on differences in geographical location, nature and severity of poverty and other factors “pockets of poverty” were carved out. These pockets show the spatial dimensions of the incidence of poverty in the district. A description of the pockets is presented in **Table 1.12 and Figure 1.13** depicts the Composite Poverty Map of the District.

## Descriptions of Composite Poverty Pockets

Poverty Pockets	Location	Characteristics
Sampa Town Council	Sampa Town, Jimini, Tulo, Sheokomolo and New Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor condition of access roads</li> <li>• Poor condition of town roads</li> <li>• Poor condition of High ways</li> <li>• Chieftaincy problems</li> <li>• Lack of extension officers</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Poor Sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate health care</li> <li>• Deviance</li> <li>• Poor Revenue performance</li> <li>• Poor BECE performance</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate water supply</li> <li>• Poor Drainage systems</li> <li>• Poor waste management</li> <li>• Low incomes</li> </ul>
Suma Area Council	Suma, Morle, Febi, Kaabre Nsonsomea, Kokosua 1 and 2 and Mayera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor feeder road condition</li> <li>• Inadequate educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of Teaching and learning materials</li> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure and consumables</li> <li>• Deviant Behavior</li> <li>• Inadequate water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Lack credit facilities for farmers and traders</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Lack sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Seasonal cropping and over dependence on rainfall</li> </ul>
Kwatwema Area Council	Seketia, Korase, Ponkor 1 and 2, Old Drobo, Nwamsua, and Dewiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High way accidents</li> <li>• Poor condition of High ways</li> <li>• Lack of extension officers</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Poor Sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate health care</li> <li>• Deviant Behaviour</li> <li>• Poor BECE performance</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate water supply</li> <li>• Poor Drainage systems</li> <li>• Poor waste management</li> <li>• Low incomes</li> <li>• Over dependence on rain fed agriculture</li> <li>• Infertile farm lands</li> <li>• Over dependence on tree crops, such as Cashew</li> </ul>
Asiri-Jankufa Area Council	Asiri and Jankufa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chieftaincy problems</li> <li>• Lack of extension officers</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Poor Sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate health care</li> <li>• Deviant behaviour</li> <li>• Poor BECE performance</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate water supply</li> <li>• Poor Drainage systems</li> </ul>

Poverty Pockets	Location	Characteristics
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low incomes</li> <li>• Poor road condition</li> <li>• Over dependence on tree crops, such as Cashew</li> </ul>
Goka Area Council	Asantekrom, Asuokor, Buni, Goka, Jinankor and Yawtwenekrom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road condition</li> <li>• Peasant farmers</li> <li>• Poor Sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate health care</li> <li>• Deviant behaviour</li> <li>• Poor BECE performance</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Poor telecommunication network</li> </ul>
Nafana East Area Council	Duadaso 1 and 2 and Kokoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chieftaincy litigation</li> <li>• Inadequate health care</li> <li>• Deviant behaviour</li> <li>• Poor BECE performance</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Poor Sanitation</li> <li>• Poor drainage</li> <li>• Inadequate health care</li> <li>• Deviant behaviour</li> <li>• Poor roads condition</li> </ul>
Nafana West Council	Adadiem, Bonakire, Jinini, Kabile and Jamera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor feeder roads condition</li> <li>• Over dependence on mono cropping such as yam</li> <li>• Lack of Senior High School</li> <li>• Lack of Accommodation for government staff</li> <li>• Poor Telecommunication network</li> <li>• Endowed with Clay Deposit</li> <li>• Inadequate health care</li> <li>• Deviant behavior</li> <li>• Poor BECE performance</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Poor Sanitation</li> <li>• Poor drainage</li> <li>• High cultivation of Cashew</li> </ul>

### Vulnerability Analysis

Due to social, cultural, religious, age, physical disability, economic and educational variations among various groups of people within the district, every development decision made differently affect various groups of people. It is to help ensure fair treatment of the various groups under the plan that this vulnerability analysis has been carried out. The various vulnerable group of people identified in the district are the physically challenged, the aged, people living with HIV and AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), children, women, the poor and the able but unemployed youth. The table below provides more detail on the various vulnerable groups.

**Table Vulnerability Analysis**

No	Type of Vulnerable Group	Level of Vulnerability	Measures to Reduce Levels of Vulnerability
	Physically Challenged	These are group of people who have become vulnerable as a result of their physical disability and hence are often not involved in taking critical decisions that affect their wellbeing. Also, they are often stigmatized and discriminated	Working in close collaboration with the Jaman North Association of the Disable to ensure that the annual mandatory allocation of the DACF to the disable is accessed by them for various sensitization programmes to empower their members

		against merely on grounds of their disability.	and bring more disabled people on board.  Reviving the Jankufa Disabled School (Const. of hostel and supply of equipment)
	The aged	These are group of people who have become vulnerable as a result of old age and might not have been able to prepare well enough for their retirement or old age. These persons also do not have the capacity to engage in any meaningful economic activity	Identifying and registering seriously incapacitated ones under the DMHIS  Supporting the organization of annual Senior Citizens Day celebrations.  Assisting pensioners access their pension benefits with the various institutions at reasonable times
	People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHIV)	These are group of persons who are either infected with or affected by HIV. They are often stigmatized and discriminated against by their own families and societies in which they find themselves. This often makes them keep to themselves and shun the company of others. In most cases they have lost their self esteem.	Supporting the Association (Association of Patriot, Sampa) and various CBOs and NGOs to access the MSHAP to support them live positively with HIV and AIDS including acquisition of livelihood skills.  Intensifying the implementation of the HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan and the Workplace Policy of the District.
	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)	This group of children are either infected or affected by HIV and AIDS. Because of their unpleasant background, they are often stigmatized and discriminated against by family members, peers and the community. As a result, their development is often affected.	Supporting various CBOs and NGOs to access the MSHAP to support them live positive lives.  Supporting Child Panel Committee under Dept. of Social Welfare to deal with issues of child neglect and abuse.
	Women and the girl child	These are group of people who have become vulnerable as a result of social, cultural and religious practices within the district.	Advocate for gender equity in appointment to the DA Assist Women groups to access credit facility for economic activities Set up Gender Desk at the DA Facilitate setting up of Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DVVSU) within the district.
	Unemployed Youth	These are mainly SSS/SHS graduates who as a result of one problem or the other are unable to continue their education to the tertiary level and yet must work to survive as they are more or less independent of their parents.	Restructuring the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) to engage more unemployed youth on it.

## xxi. Science Technology and Innovation (STI)

### 1.4 Summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from situational analysis

From the performance review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP and profiling, the key development problems, issues and gaps identified are summarised and categorised under the various thematic areas of the GSGDA II as below;

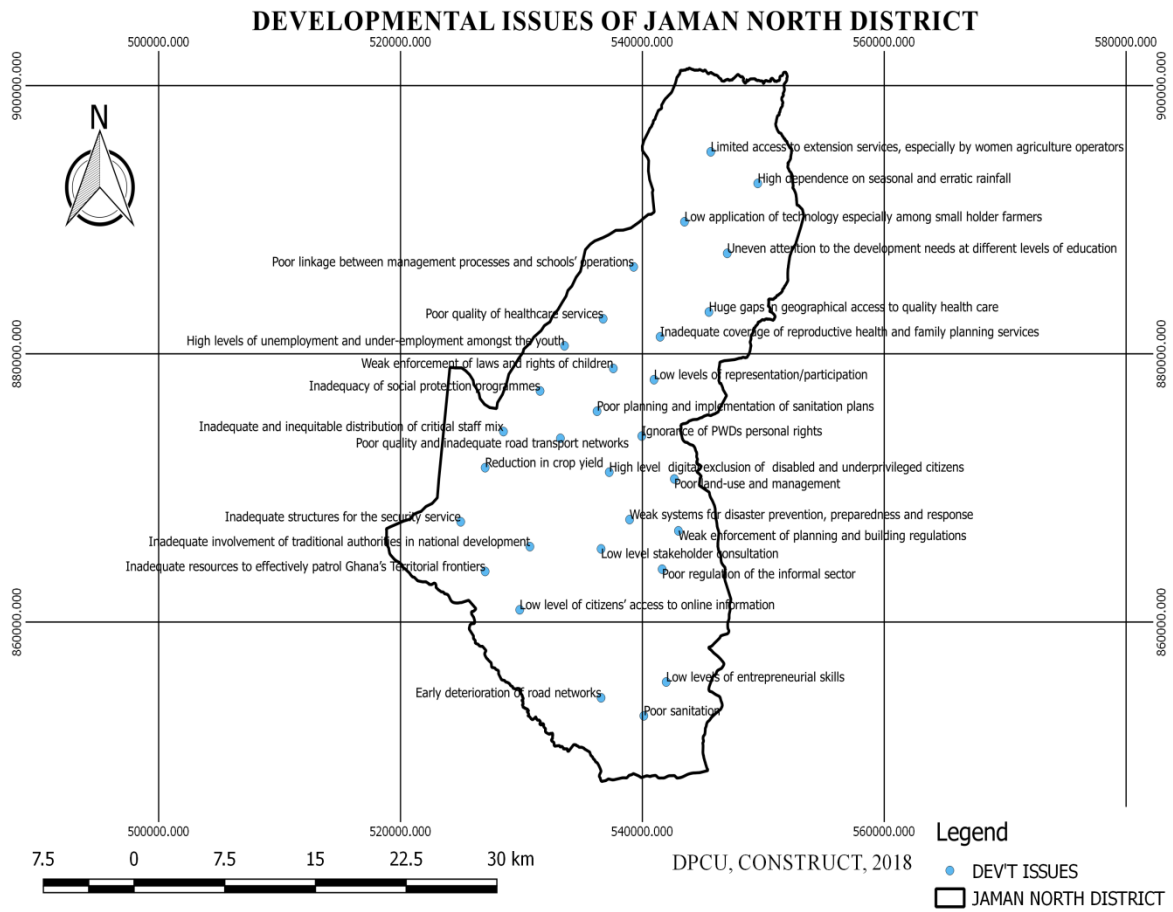
#### List of list of key development issues/gaps or challenges

<b>Thematic Area of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key identified issues( as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Inadequate database on ratable items for revenue generation
	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization
	Inadequate skills
	High revenue leakages
Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate market infrastructure
	Inadequate Business Development services
	High rate of youth unemployment
	Lack business corporative/ associations
	Lack of industrial village
	Lack of Agro-processing industries
	Low patronage of tourist sites
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management	Inadequate skills in best agricultural practices
	Lack of Mechanization centre
	High cost of farm inputs
	Post harvest loses
	Lack of credit facilities to farmers
	Inadequate skills capacity of Agricultural staff to assist farmers
	Inadequate staff accommodation
	Inadequate logistics
	Low incidence of bush fires
	Deforestation
	Bad land and water management practices
	Livestock disease
	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
Poor Drainage system in Sampa town	
Poor Sampa Town Roads Condition	
Poor Highway Roads Condition	
Inadequate culverts on feeder Roads	
Inadequate office equipment for departments	
Poor internet connectivity	
Poor mobile telecommunication network	
Inadequate and Frequent malfunctioning of street light	
Inadequate electricity coverage in the district	
Lack of community layout	
Inadequate adherence to building standards	
<b>Human Development, Employment and Productivity</b>	Inadequate classroom infrastructure
	Inadequate Pre-school (KG) infrastructure
	Inadequate teaching and learning materials for basic schools
	High incidence of poverty/ Low household incomes
	Inadequate skilled trained teachers
	High rate of teenage pregnancies among in and out of school adolescents

Thematic Area of GSGDA II	Key identified issues( as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations
	Low enrolment rates Poor BECE Performance Poor Hygiene and sanitation in schools Inadequate monitoring and supervision Lack of staff accommodation Inadequate maternal and reproduction health infrastructure Inadequate resourced health infrastructure (CHPS, Health centres) Inadequate health professionals High incidence of malaria, HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases Poor living conditions of vulnerable groups Inadequate logistics High rates of Open Defecation Poor sanitation, solid and liquid waste disposal Inadequate potable water sources Frequent breakdown of water sources
<b>Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>	Inadequate managerial, planning, budgeting and administrative skills Lack of office equipment, stationary, furniture and other logistics Inadequate means of transport Inadequate office accommodation Inadequate staff accommodation Inadequate co-ordination among department Weak reporting Weak monitoring system Pressure on available infrastructure Inadequate training opportunities Inadequate participation

Source: Community/DPCU Meetings, 2018

**FIG 22 Summaries of Key Development Issues of Jaman North District**



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## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

This Chapter discusses the prioritised development issues and linking them to relevant development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework known as Agenda for Jobs creation (2018-2021). The dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs creation are as below;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
- Environment Infrastructure and
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

The chapter also dealt with the application of the various planning tools such as POCC and impact analysis so as to ascertain the potentials, opportunities, challenges and constraints of the issues and their impact on sectors of the environment and other cross cutting social issues, and sustainability tools like the Compound and Compatibility Matrixes and the Sustainability analysis so as to determine the relationship and effects of the issue identified and prioritized with poverty and environmental dimensions as detailed below.

#### **Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021**

On the basis of the summarised key development issues above, the DPCU determined the prioritised development issues for 2018-2021 using the processes outlined in the guidelines.

#### **Community needs and aspirations**

In view of the fact that, all the communities did not have community development plans, the DPCU captured the community needs and aspirations through consultations with the citizens at the sub-structure levels to serve as inputs to the plan.

#### **Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from the Review of Performance and Profile)**

This section deals with the Harmonisation of the community needs and aspirations identified above with the identified key development gaps, problems and issues from the Review of Performance and Profile. Here, each community's needs and aspirations is matched against the summarized key development issues and scored. A score of two (2) shows a strong relationship between community needs and aspirations and key development gaps, problems and issues from the Review of Performance and Profile while a score of one (1) shows weak relationship and score of zero (0) shows no relationship. The criteria for harmonisation is as follows.

**Table : Scoring**

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

**Table: Harmonised Community needs and aspiration with identified key development gaps/problems/issues 2014-2017**

<b>Community/Departmental needs and aspirations</b>	<b>Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)</b>	<b>Score</b>
Adequate and reliable data base	Inadequate database on ratable items for revenue generation	2
Provision of logistics for revenue mobilization	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization	2
Build capacity of revenue staff	Inadequate revenue mobilization skills	2
Effective monitoring of revenue generation	High revenue leakages	2
Market infrastructure	Inadequate market infrastructure	2
skill in trading	Inadequate Business Development services	2
Employment for the youth	High rate of youth unemployment	2
Business associations	Lack business corporative/ associations	2
Access to business supporting services	Lack of industrial village	2
Cashew and cassava process factory	Lack of Agro-processing industries	2
Development of tourist sites	Low patronage of tourist sites	2
Agricultural extension services	Inadequate skills in best agricultural practices	2
Agricultural equipment	Lack of Mechanization centre	2
Agricultural inputs	High cost of farm inputs	2
Market and storage facilities for farm produce	Post harvest loses	2
Credit facilities for farmers	Lack of credit facilities to farmers	2
Training and refresher training for Agric staff	Inadequate skills capacity of Agricultural staff to assist farmers	2
Accommodation extension officers	Inadequate staff accommodation	2
Logistics for staff and extension officers	Inadequate logistics	2
occasional bush fires	incidence of bush fires	1
Stop indiscriminate cutting of trees	Deforestation	2
Conserve land and water resources	Bad land and water management practices	0
adequate veterinary services	Livestock disease	1
Reshaping of feeder roads	Poor Feeder Roads Condition	2
Good drainage systems	Poor Drainage system in Sampa town	2
Tarring of Sampa town roads	Poor Sampa Town Roads Condition	2
Construction of Sampa-Debebi, Sampa-Jinini and Sampa Berekum High ways	Poor Highway Roads Condition	2
Construction of culvert on feeder roads	Inadequate culverts on feeder Roads	2
Provision of office equipment for departments	Inadequate office equipment for departments	2
Provision of effective internet facility	Poor internet connectivity	1
Improve upon telecommunication	Poor mobile telecommunication network	2
Provision and maintenance street light	Inadequate and Frequent malfunctioning of street light	2
Extension of electricity in the district	Inadequate electricity coverage in the district	2
Acquisition of Community layouts	Lack of community layout	2
Adherence with building regulations	Inadequate adherence to building standards	2
Provision of adequate classrooms	Inadequate classroom infrastructure	2
Provision of KG classrooms	Inadequate Pre-school (KG) infrastructure	2
Provision of furniture, text books etc	Inadequate teaching and learning materials for basic schools	2

<b>Community/Departmental needs and aspirations</b>	<b>Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)</b>	<b>Score</b>
Extension LEAP	High incidence of poverty/ Low household incomes	2
Posting of trained teachers to schools	Inadequate skilled trained teachers	2
Reduce rate of teenage pregnancies	High rate of teenage pregnancies among in and out of school adolescents	2
Extension of School feeding etc	Low enrolment rates	2
Improve BECE Performance	Poor BECE Performance	2
Provision of Sanitation facilities in school	Poor Hygiene and sanitation in schools	2
Provision of means of transport for monitoring and supervision	Inadequate monitoring and supervision	2
Provision of accommodation for health staff	Lack of staff accommodation	2
Construction of Maternity wards	Inadequate maternal and reproduction health infrastructure	2
Provision of medical consumable	Inadequate resourced health infrastructure (CHPS, Health centres)	2
Training and posting of health personnel	Inadequate health professionals	2
Eradicate malaria HIV/AIDS and other communicable disease	High incidence of malaria, HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases	2
support for the vulnerable groups	Poor living conditions of vulnerable groups	2
Provision of logistics for health	Inadequate logistics	2
Provision of public, household and institutional latrines	High rates of Open Defecation	2
Improved sanitation management	Poor sanitation, solid and liquid waste disposal	2
Provision of potable sources of drinking water	Inadequate potable water sources	2
Maintenance of broken down boreholes	Frequent breakdown of water sources	2
Build capacity of staff of decentralized department	Inadequate managerial, planning, budgeting and administrative skills	2
Provision of office equipment for departments	Lack of office equipment, stationary, furniture and other logistics	2
Provision of means of transport for NADMO	Inadequate means of transport	2
Provision of Office accommodation for NADMO	Inadequate office accommodation	2
Provision of staff accommodation for NADMO	Inadequate staff accommodation	2
Effective co-ordination among departments	Inadequate co-ordination among department	2
Effective reporting by departments	Weak reporting by department	2
Effective monitoring systems	Weak monitoring system	2
Provision of more infrastructure	Pressure on available infrastructure	2
Support staff to study	Inadequate training opportunities	2
Effective public participation	Inadequate participation in DA activities	2

In order to determine the relationship between the community needs and aspirations and the key development issue, which has implication for 2018 – 2021, the DPCU totalled all the scores which summed to 129 and divided by the total number of community needs and aspiration to obtain an average score of 1.9 which implies a strong harmony between the two as presented in the table below.

## Key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021

Thematic Area of GSGDA II	Key identified issues under GSGDA II with implications for the 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Inadequate database on rateable items for revenue generation
	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization
	Inadequate skills
	High revenue leakages
Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate market infrastructure
	Inadequate Business Development services
	High rate of youth unemployment
	Lack business corporative/ associations
	Lack of industrial village
	Lack of Agro-processing industries
	Low patronage of tourist sites
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management	Inadequate skills in best agricultural practices
	Lack of Mechanization centre
	High cost of farm inputs
	Post harvest losses
	Lack of credit facilities to farmers
	Inadequate skills capacity of Agricultural staff to assist farmers
	Inadequate staff accommodation
	Inadequate logistics
	Low incidence of bush fires
	Deforestation
	Bad land and water management practices
	Livestock disease
	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
Poor Drainage system in Sampa town	
Poor Sampa Town Roads Condition	
Poor Highway Roads Condition	
Inadequate culverts on feeder Roads	
Inadequate office equipment for departments	
Poor internet connectivity	
Poor mobile telecommunication network	
Inadequate and Frequent malfunctioning of street light	
Inadequate electricity coverage in the district	
Lack of community layout	
Inadequate adherence to building standards	
<b>Human Development, Employment and Productivity</b>	
	Inadequate Pre-school (KG) infrastructure
	Inadequate teaching and learning materials for basic schools
	High incidence of poverty/ Low household incomes
	Inadequate skilled trained teachers
	High rate of teenage pregnancies among in and out of school adolescents

Thematic Area of GSGDA II	Key identified issues under GSGDA II with implications for the 2018-2021
	Low enrolment rates Poor BECE Performance Poor Hygiene and sanitation in schools Inadequate monitoring and supervision Lack of staff accommodation Inadequate maternal and reproduction health infrastructure Inadequate resourced health infrastructure (CHPS, Health centres) Inadequate health professionals High incidence of malaria, HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases Poor living conditions of vulnerable groups Inadequate logistics High rates of Open Defecation Poor sanitation, solid and liquid waste disposal Inadequate potable water sources Frequent breakdown of water sources
<b>Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>	Inadequate managerial, planning, budgeting and administrative skills Lack of office equipment, stationary, furniture and other logistics Inadequate means of transport Inadequate office accommodation Inadequate staff accommodation Inadequate co-ordination among department Weak reporting Weak monitoring system Pressure on available infrastructure Inadequate training opportunities Inadequate participation

Source: DPCU, 2018

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

This section deals with the continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and as stated in Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana. In order to ensure continuity of relevant ongoing projects and programmes, the DPCU harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects that commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 as shown in the table below.

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Inadequate database on rateable items for revenue generation	Economic Development	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization		Narrow tax base
	Inadequate skills		
	High revenue leakages		
Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate market infrastructure		Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc
	Inadequate Business Development services		Poor entrepreneurship culture
	High rate of youth unemployment		Inadequate market information
	Lack business corporative/ associations		Limited access to finance
	Lack of industrial village		Informal nature of businesses
	Lack of Agro-processing industries		Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management	Inadequate skills in best agricultural practices		Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
	Lack of Mechanization centre		High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment
	High cost of farm inputs		High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
	Post harvest losses		Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators
	Lack of credit facilities to farmers		Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services
	Inadequate skills capacity of Agricultural staff to assist farmers		Limited Agricultural production and productivity
	Inadequate staff accommodation	High production cost	

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	Inadequate logistics		Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
	Low incidence of bush fires		Low diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops
	Deforestation		Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers
	Bad land and water management practices		Low level of husbandry practices
	Livestock disease		
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Poor Feeder Roads Condition	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
	Poor Drainage system in Sampa town		Early deterioration of road networks
	Poor Sampa Town Roads Condition		Limited electronic access to all citizens
	Poor Highway Roads Condition		High level digital exclusion of disabled and underprivileged citizens
	Inadequate culverts on feeder Roads		Inadequate ICT centers within communities
	Inadequate office equipment for departments		Low level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues
	Poor internet connectivity		Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
	Poor mobile telecommunication network		Poor land-use and management
	Inadequate and Frequent malfunctioning of street light		Indiscriminate dumping
	Inadequate electricity coverage in the district		Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development planning
	Lack of community layout		Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon
	Inadequate adherence to building standards		Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
			Reduction in crop yield
			Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion
			Poor sanitation
	Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services		
	Poor drainage systems		

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
			Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
			Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
			Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Human Development, Employment and Productivity	Inadequate classroom infrastructure	Social Development	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
	Inadequate Pre-school (KG) infrastructure		Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level
	Inadequate teaching and learning materials for basic schools		High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	High incidence of poverty/ Low household incomes		Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Inadequate skilled trained teachers		Inadequate funding sources for education
	High rate of teenage pregnancies among in and out of school adolescents		Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
	Low enrolment rates		Wide gaps in health service data
	Poor BECE Performance		Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity
	Poor Hygiene and sanitation in schools		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Inadequate monitoring and supervision		Inadequate financing of the health sector
	Lack of staff accommodation		Increased cost of health care delivery
	Inadequate maternal and reproduction health infrastructure		Poor quality of healthcare services
	Inadequate resourced health infrastructure (CHPS, Health centres)		Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Inadequate health professionals		Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
	High incidence of malaria, HIV/AIDS and		Inadequate, weak and unsustainable nutrition-



GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	communicable diseases		sensitive food production systems
	Poor living conditions of vulnerable groups		Inadequate nutrition education
	Inadequate logistics		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	High rates of Open Defecation		Weak integration of population variables in development decision making
	Poor sanitation, solid and liquid waste disposal		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Inadequate potable water sources		Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making
	Frequent breakdown of water sources		Diminishing interest in local sports by general public
			Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups
			High cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates
			Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
			High prevalence of open defecation
			Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers
			Inadequate maintenance of water facilities
			Lack of planning for water
			Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
			Ignorance of PWDs personal rights
			Low levels of entrepreneurial skills
Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inadequate managerial, planning, budgeting and administrative skills	Governance Corruption and Public Accountability	Inadequate structures for the security service
	Lack of office equipment, stationary, furniture and other logistics		Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy
	Inadequate means of transport		Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	Inadequate office accommodation		Non-functioning sub-district structures
	Inadequate staff accommodation		Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures
	Inadequate co-ordination among department		Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation
	Weak reporting		Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	Weak monitoring system		Low transparency and accountability of public officials
	Pressure on available infrastructure		Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
	Inadequate training opportunities		Weak evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation
	Inadequate participation		Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans
	High incidence of smuggling of consumeable items		Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans
			Weak coordination of the development planning system
			Inadequate financial resources
			Low level stakeholder consultation
			Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results
			Inadequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers
		Inadequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement activities	
	Poor regulation of the informal sector		
	Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs		

Source: DPCU Harmonization, 2018

## Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>	
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Narrow tax base
	Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc
	Poor entrepreneurship culture
	Inadequate market information
	Limited access to finance
	Informal nature of businesses
	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
	High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment
	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators
	Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services
	Limited Agricultural production and productivity
	High production cost
	Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
	Low diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops
	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers
	Low level of husbandry practices
<b>Social Development</b>	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
	Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level
	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Inadequate funding sources for education
	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
	Wide gaps in health service data
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Inadequate financing of the health sector
	Increased cost of health care delivery
	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
	Inadequate, weak and unsustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems
	Inadequate nutrition education
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Weak integration of population variables in development decision making
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making
	Diminishing interest in local sports by general public
	Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups
	High cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates
	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
	High prevalence of open defecation
	Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers
	Inadequate maintenance of water facilities
	Lack of planning for water
	Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights

<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>	
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
	Low levels of entrepreneurial skills
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
	Early deterioration of road networks
	Limited electronic access to all citizens
	High level digital exclusion of disabled and underprivileged citizens
	Inadequate ICT centers within communities
	Low level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues
	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
	Poor land-use and management
	Indiscriminate dumping
	Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development planning
	Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	Reduction in crop yield
	Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion
	Poor sanitation
	Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services
	Poor drainage systems
	Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
<b>Governance Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Inadequate structures for the security service
	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy
	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
	Non-functioning sub-district structures
	Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures
	Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	Low transparency and accountability of public officials
	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
	Weak evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation
	Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans
	Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans
	Weak coordination of the development planning system
	Inadequate financial resources
	Low level stakeholder consultation
	Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results
<b>Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs</b>	Inadequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers
	Inadequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement activities
	Poor regulation of the informal sector

**Adopted Development Dimensions, Sub-Goal, Key Focus Area and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs**

<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>				
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>	
Economic Development	Increase access to affordable consumer credit	Fiscal Policy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others Narrow tax base	
	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Private Sector Development	Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc Poor entrepreneurship culture	
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports		Inadequate market information	
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Development of SMEs	Limited access to finance Informal nature of businesses	
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Tourism	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	
	Promote sustainable industrialization	Agriculture Productivity	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	
	Promote sustainable agriculture		Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	
	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns		Limited Agricultural production and productivity High production cost	
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes		Production risks/ bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry	Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports		Crops development for food and nutrition security, exports and industrial development	Low diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers

<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>			
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
		Livestock and Poultry Development	Low level of husbandry practices
Social Development	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
			Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level
			High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
			Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
			Inadequate funding sources for education
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
			Wide gaps in health service data
			Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity
			Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
			Inadequate financing of the health sector
			Increased cost of health care delivery
			Poor quality of healthcare services
	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Food and Nutrition Security	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
			Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns		Inadequate, weak and unsustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	
		Inadequate nutrition education	

<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>			
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Employment	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
		Population	Weak integration of population variables in development decision making
	Reduce income and spatial inequality	Welfare	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5)	Gender Equality	Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making
		Sports and Recreation	Diminishing interest in local sports by general public
		Social Protection	Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups
		Housing, Water and Sanitation	High cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water supply for all	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
			High prevalence of open defecation
			Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers
			Inadequate maintenance of water facilities
		Disability	Lack of planning for water
			Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Energy and Social Development	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights
Low levels of entrepreneurial skills			
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	
		Early deterioration of road networks	
		Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Limited electronic access to all citizens
			High level digital exclusion of disabled and underprivileged citizens
		Inadequate ICT centers within communities	

<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>			
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
			Low level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues
		Land administration and management	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
			Poor land-use and management
		Environmental Pollution	Indiscriminate dumping
		Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development planning
		Climate Variability and Change	Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon
			Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
			Reduction in crop yield
			Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion
			Poor sanitation
		Disaster Management	Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services
			Poor drainage systems
			Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
			Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
		Human Settlements and Development	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Governance Corruption and Public Accountability	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Inadequate structures for the security service
			Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy



<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>			
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
	and inclusive		Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
			Non-functioning sub-district structures
			Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures
			Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation
			Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
		Corruption and economic crimes	Low transparency and accountability of public officials
		Traditional authorities and national development	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
		Public policy development and management	Weak evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation
			Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans
			Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans
			Weak coordination of the development planning system
			Inadequate financial resources
			Low level stakeholder consultation
Women and governance	Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results		
Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs	Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	Migration Management	Inadequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers
			Inadequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement activities
		International Trade	Poor regulation of the informal sector

**POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POC) ANALYSIS**

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES	CONCLUSION
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	1. Existence of Cashew trade 2. Ineffective exploitation of Property Rate revenue	1. Support for the Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System by GIZ 2. Efforts to create a database on rateable items	1. Lack of database on rateable items 2. Revenue leakages	1. Delay and untimely release of statutory funds 2. unplanned deductions	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others can be resolved by harnessing the potentials and opportunities available. Obtaining solution to the constraints and challenges identified can improve upon the revenue
Narrow tax base	1. Existence of informal business sector	Government policy on private sector participation, Support from donors (GIZ) to complete street Naming and Property Addressing to capture all rateable structures onto the Ntoboa software	Unregistered businesses	Inadequate funds and inadequate donor support	A wider tax base would be achieved if the potential of informal business sector is formalised and the opportunity available implemented thereby solving the constraint and getting adequate funds from donors
Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc	1. Very good road network throughout the district	The existence of regional and district feeder roads departments	1. Deplorable road surface condition 2. inadequate internally generated fund	Irregular and poor reshaping of roads by feeder roads department	the issue of inadequacy of infrastructure can be resolved by harnessing the potential of good road network and the opportunity of government institutions responsible for roads and others to fix the constraint of deplorable road condition

<b>ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
Poor entrepreneurship culture	1. High interest by citizens to obtain enterpreneural skills 2. Willingness of citizens to engage in the informal sector of the economy	1. Government policy to establish apprenticeship and skill development centres to train skilled about personnel 2. Government's intention to establish a National Apprenticeship Agency 3. Government to transform the appreticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model	1. Absence of apprenticeship and skill development centres to train skilled about personnel in the district 2. Lack of confidence in the few succesfulentreprenures in the district due to trust	1. Delay in establishment of apprenticeship and skill development centres to train skilled about personnel	Poor entrepreneurship culture would be changed if the potentials and opportunities identified come into play with the solutions to the constraints and challenges
Inadequate market information	Existence of trading in manufactured goods, imported rice, fuel, Cashew	Government policy to invest in research and development	Inadequate education on the need to use market information as basis for decision making	lack of data on information on marketing	Market information would become adequate with the harnessing of it's associated potentials and opportunity as well as addressing it's constraint and challenge
Limited access to finance	Presence of five sound financial institutions ( GCB, GN, SUMA Rural Bank, Nafaana Rural Bnak and Teachers Cop. Credit union) in the district	Governments' policy to establish financial stability council 2. Governments' policy to Reduce lending rate 3. Governments' policy to reform the financial market 4. Governments' policy to increase liquidity and trading activities	Mismanagement of funds obtained from credit facilities for purposes of business development	High interest rates, delay in release of credit	This issue can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing theprogramme. The challenges can also be handled through dialogue with government and partners.

<b>ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
Informal nature of businesses	Existence of weekly markets, financial institutions, Business Advisory centre, Ghana Revenue Authority	Governments' policy to implement the National identification scheme to rope in economically active but undocumented citizens and the informal sector 2. Deepening the reach of financial services 3. improving financial literacy among youth and women in the informal sector 4 improving access to finance	Inadequate capital, Smaller and medium nature of businesses and undocumented businesses	Bank of Ghana Policy rate, Instability in economic conditions	Harnessing the potentials and opportunity and resolving the constraints and challenges will lead to formalizing business
Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	Unexploited tourist sites at Jinini mass slave grave, Sampa; National Chief Imams fathers' grave and processing and transportation of cashew nut on a larger scale		Lack of commitment to identify, create and develop tourist sites in the district	Delay in the release of funds	The limited exploitation of the tourist sector could be addressed easily with the potentials and the opportunities that exist in sector. The constraints and challenges could as well be mitigated by showing commitment and releasing funds on time to propel the sector.

<b>ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	The presence well accommodated and staffed District Directorate of Agriculture	Government's policy to establish Agric Mechanization Service Centres for ease to equipment and implements	Rocky and stumpy nature of the land and high cost of implements	High import duties on imported machines and equipments	This area can be resolved by making good use of the potentials and the opportunities that are available. The constraints and challenges could be addressed by advocatig for tax rebate for machines that used for agric mechanisation and encouraging more people to venture into the sector.
High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment	Large Cashew farm sizes, Existence of large arable land, high unemplyed youth, high demand for agric produce	Government policy of agricultural production and to intensify mechanisation	difficulty in accessing Agricultural machinery and equipment	High acquisition cost of equipments, high illiteracy rate, lack of huge capital	This issue can be resolved by making good use of the potentials and the opportunities that are available. The constraints and challenges could be addressed by advocatig for subsidy for machines that farmers could use for agric mechanisation and encouraging more people to venture into the business
High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	Existence of land for irrigation, high willing unemplyed youth, high market for vegetables	Government policy of increasing agricultural production and agro processing, irrigation infrastructure (One Village One Dam)	lack of irrigation facilities for crops and livestock production especially during the dry season	unfavourable climatic conditions, lack of capital to do irrigation	This situation can be resolved by making good use of the potentials and the opportunities that are available. The constraints and challenges could be addressed through stakeholder engagement and encouraging more people to diversify in agric business.

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Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	High demand for extension services by farmers, Existence of large farmlands, high population engaged into farming.	Government policy to reinvigorate extension services and investment in research and development.	Inadequate extension services officers to meet the needs of the agricultural zones in the district	Lack of logistics, equipment and tools for extension work	This issue can be resolved with the potentials and the opportunities that are available. The constraints and challenges could be addressed by engaging more extension staff and liaising with government and partners to assist in developing the sector.
Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	The existence of DADU, Community Development, Cooperatives department and credit unions to organize farmers into associations and build the capacity of FBOs to access and deliver services	The introduction of government policy on institutional reforms for coordinated public investment focusing on need -based technical assistance and extension support through the DCACT	Absence of well organised FBOs in the district	Lack of comprehensive district data on FBOs to serve as basis to provide them with the needed capacity, Influx of foreign products	This issue can be resolved with the potentials and the opportunities that are available. The constraints and challenges could be addressed by organising need for FBOs and liaising with government and partners to assist in developing the sector.
Limited Agricultural production and productivity	The is available land and labour both males and females to expand and increase production	Government policy on production efficiency through yield improvement by establishing production modalities and regulatory frameworks for the production of seed or planting materials, and other agro-inputs	Use of outmoded farming practices	Inadequate and high cost of modern machines and equipments for agric modernisation	
High production cost	Availability of local production means	Government policy on cost minimization through Technology Application in the Agriculture value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations through	Inadequacy and high cost of production inputs	Price fluctuations	

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		technology transfer and input delivery			
Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals	Existence of Agricultural extension officers	Government policy on youth in Agricultural development by building capacity in Agricultural operations and the policy to ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals	Limited knowledge in the proper use of agro-chemicals	High level importation of Agro-chemicals into the district	
Low diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops	Existence of large farmlands, majority of the population engaged in staple and cashew crop farming.	Government policy on production efficiency through yield improvement by establishing production modalities and regulatory frameworks for the production of seed or planting materials, and other agro-inputs and promote commercial and block farming	Much emphasis been placed on Cashew farming at the expense of other staple crops	High import/smuggling of rice, Cashew and other food items from Cote D'ivoire	
Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers	Existence of Agricultural extension officers	Government policy on cost minimization through Technology Application in the Agriculture value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations through by promoting electronic payment systems, technology transfer and input delivery and dissemination information on weather and prices	lack of knowledge about the benefits of technology in farming	Inadequate Agric Extension officers to meet the needs of smallholder farmers	

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Low level of husbandry practices	Existence of favourable weather conditions, availability of flora and good temperatures for husbandry practices	Government policy on access to adequate supply of quality meat, animal and dairy products	Cost of husbandry practices seen to be irrelevant	High prevalence of disease, negative cultural practices on animal rearing and consumption	
Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	Availability of land, education supportive environment, high interest of citizens in educational development	Government policy on improving inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	inadequate planning for educational needs at different levels of education	Frequent changes in education policy due to change in governance and lack of donor support for education needs	
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	Availability of educational infrastructure, trained and untrained teachers, presence of Ghana School feeding programme	Government policy on intensifying education in science, mathematics and technology at all levels and raising the quality of education at pre-tertiary levels with emphasis on mathematics and science	inadequate teaching and learning materials and poor supervision and Low motivation of teachers	Inadequate central government support for education and lack of donor or philanthropist support	
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	Availability of teacher training institutions ( UCC and Wineba Campuses) to train personnel , sanwhich courses and others	Government policy on intensifying education in science, mathematics and technology at all levels and raising the quality of education at pre-tertiary levels with emphasis on mathematics and science	inadequate trained teachers	High cost of training, lack of scholarship packages	



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Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	The existence of DEOC, effective collaboration between the District Assembly and the District Education Directorate, the existence of PTA and SMCs in all schools	Government policy on strengthening the school management systems	Inadequate resource for effective management of schools' operations	Lack of commitment, low motivation, high level of ignorance	
Inadequate funding sources for education		Government policy on ensuring sustainable sources of financing for education	Lack of IGF sources	delay in the release of DACF, DDF etc, High dependence on central government for funding	
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Good road network, operation of private vehicle owners, the construction of CHPS at various CHPS Zones	Government policy on providing equitable access to quality healthcare through the implementation of CHPS policy	Inadequate health infrastructure for all the CHPS Zones in the district	Inadequate funds, lack of proper distribution of infrastructure	
Wide gaps in health service data	The existence of a district disease control unit and the use of DIMS	Government's intension to use ICT and E-health strategies as fundamental to the success of health care delivery	Inadequate ICT equipment and data management skills	low skills and knowledge in research and its usage, high illiteracy rate	
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity	The existence of Nurses training School in Sampa, presence of few experienced senior staff who can train others on the job	Government's policy to provide equitable, easily accessible and quality universal health care through the expansion and equipping of health facilities	Lack of motivational factors like accommodation, higher educational institutions etc to retain staff who have been posted to the district	High level of incentives at the urban cities than Sampa, lack of government policy of posting and retaining staff at rural areas	
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases	The existence of Public Health Unit, Disease control Unit and Maternity homes	Government's policy on scalling up disease prevention strategies, maternal and child health services and	Inadequate sensitization on behaviour change and inadequate logistics to manage cases	Uncertainties in disease outbreaks epidemics, bad weather conditions, ineffective control of	

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		communicable diseases		disease coming from border towns and cities	
Inadequate financing of the health sector	The existence of National Health Insurance in the district	Government's policy to provide affordable, equitable, easily accessible and quality universal health care through the strengthening of the NHIS and implementation of health sector financing strategy	Inadequate IGF sources for health sector	High demand for health service delivery, High cost of healthcare	
Increased cost of health care delivery	The existence of Health insurance, LEAP, PWD Fund, free maternal delivery	Government's policy to provide affordable, equitable, easily accessible and quality universal health care through the strengthening of the NHIS and implementation of health sector financing strategy	Limited coverage of some critical drugs by the NHIS	Irregular payments to health services provider under the NHIS and high cost of medicals	
Poor quality of healthcare services	The existence of CHPS zones in the district , the presence of Public health nurse, the existence of district hospital and a private hospital	Government's policy to provide equitable, easily accessible and quality universal health care through the expansion and equipping of health facilities	Lack of some critical medical equipment and some health care services at the Sampa Government Hospital and other health facilities	Low motivation of critical staff to work in rural areas, lack of punishment for negligence, poor human relationship towards patients	

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Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	The existence of CHPS zones and some Adolescent corners in the district , the presence of Public health nurse, the existence of district hospital and a private hospital	Government's policy on scalling up disease prevention strategies, maternal and child health services and communicable diseases	Inadequate reproductive health and family planning infrastructure such as Maternity wards across the district	Lack of adequate funding, Bad socio - cultural beliefs	
Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)	The existence of district nutrition unit staffed with 3 officers	Government's effort to implement nutrition strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to reduce malnutrition at all levels	Lack of education on nutrition	Ignorance on the preparation of balance diet food	
Inadequate, weak and unsustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	The presence of nutritionist at the district health directorate	Government policy on promoting the production of and utilization of locally grown and nutrient rich food	Inadequate sensitization on the use of available local grown foods rich in nutrients	The perception of foreign/canned food against local nutritious food, lack of enforcement by FDA	
Inadequate nutrition education	The presence of nutritionist at the district health directorate and two media stations as well as community information centres	Government's effort to implement nutrition strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to reduce malnutrition at all levels	Inadequate logistics and avenues for public sensitization on nutrition	Lack of formal education on nutrition at basic and secondary school levels	
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Seasonal cash crop(Cashew trading), unexploited employment avenues such as bee keeping, leather works, weaving, catering services, animal rearing	Government's policy on Planting for food and jobs and One district one factory	Inadequate skills, finance, high interest in white collar jobs and undeveloped business environment	Lack of comprehensive sustainable employment plan, inadequate skills, low interest in agribusiness	

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Weak integration of population variables in development decision making	The existence of DPCU and Ghana statistical service and RCC	Government's population policy aimed at the integration of population targets in development planning process	Inadequate population data management capacity and low demand for population data	High fertility rate, lack of commitment on population issues, inadequate education on population and its effects	
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	The presence of Social welfare, NCCE, Information service department	Government's policy on mainstreaming of child protection interventions for both males and females into district development	Lack of knowledge about the right of children and inadequate institutions to implement laws and right in the district	Lack of funds, logistics and machines	
Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	existence of policy on 30% women representation at the General Assembly, gender mainstreamed in development, gender desk officer	Government's policy to ensure the passage of the Affirmative Action Bill into law and to institute gender responsive budgeting and training on gender equality	Very low interest by women due work to participate in governance and decision making and socio-cultural beliefs that hinder women's participation	Bad Socio- cultural beliefs, high cost of doing politics, lack of enforcement of affirmative laws	
Diminishing interest in local sports by general public	Existence of open fields and Sampa united club that could be developed into sports	Government's policy to promote sports at the local level by promoting the formation of sports clubs in all Communities and educational institutions	Availability of electronic media, lack of effective and efficient management of sports in the district	Lack of funds, lack of stadia, lack of honest sports professionals	
Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	The existence of Ghana School Feeding Programmes, LEAP, National Health Insurance and PWD in the district	Government's intension to enact a National Social Protection Law which will establish a Ghana Social Protection Floor to expand the coverage of current social protection interventions to cover all vulnerable groups especially in rural	Inadequate data on Vulnerable groups, logistics and support for the vulnerable	inadequate enforcement of laws regarding the vulnerable,	

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		communities			
High cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates	Availability of land, hard ware and building material shops and financial institution that could assist people to built	Government's policy to role out a social housing scheme that relies wholly on local inputs for the urban, peri-urban and rural areas through the combination of several best- practice approaches	Chieftancy litigation which limits the sales of land, inadequate dealers in building materials and poverty	low enforcement of land regulations laws	
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	The existence of District Environmental Health Unit and District Environmental and Sanitation Action Plan	Government's policy on promoting a National Total Sanitation Campaign and effectively monitoirng and evaluation of Sanitation Plans	Inadequate funds	lack of funds for implementation of sanitation plans	
High prevalence of open defecation	The existence of District Environmental Health Unit and District Environmental and Sanitation Action Plan as well as the policy of Community led Total Sanitation	Government's policy on promoting a National Total Sanitation Campaign and implementing Toilet for All programmes	Inadequate data, public, institutional and household latrines and inadequate sensitization on behaviour change	lack of public education on open defecation, low enforcement of laws,badaltituted on behalf of the people	
Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers	The demarcation of the district into sub-structures with officer for effective operation	Government's policy on promoting a National Total Sanitation Campaign and increasing and equipping front-line-staff for sanitation	Inadequate environmental health officers and political interference	political interference, lack of training for health officers	
Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	The existence an effective area mechanic and the availabilty of the spare parts in Kumasi, Techiman and Sunyani	Government policy to rehabilitate and expand existing water facilities under the Water for All programme which is in line with SDG 6	Lack of funds and area mechanics	high cost of materials, lack of funds	

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Lack of planning for water	The availability of underground water and existence of DESSAP, DPCU, DWSMT and District Works Department	Government policy on integrating water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning	Inadequate data on water coverage in the district	lack of implementation of the national water policy	
Inadequate support for special education for PWDs	The existence of PWD funds, Ghana Federation of Disables	Government's intension to fully decentralise the National Council on Persons with Disability to the district level to co-ordinate responses to issues of disability while ensuring that the 3 percent increase in the DACF disbursement to PWDs is effectively managed	Inadequate needs assessment of PWDs and special education facilities	Interference by the National Federation of PWDs	
Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	The presence of Social welfare, NCC, Information service department	Government's policy to promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs	Inadequate platforms to educate citizens on the rights of PWDs	Lack of implementation of the national social protection policy	
Low levels of entrepreneurial skills	Availability of Master entrepreneurs who can train the youth to acquire entrepreneurial skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government policy to establish apprenticeship and skill development centres to train skilled labour personnel</li> <li>2. Government's intention to establish a National Apprenticeship Agency</li> <li>3. Government to transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model</li> </ol>	Lack of skills and business development training programmes	Lack of well developed and established institutions incharge of skills training and apprenticeship	

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Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Good road network and well drained nature of roads	Government's policy on tarring the road networks in the district Capital and areas of high agricultural production and tourism and expanding and maintaining the road networks	Inadequate funds, irregular maintenance and untarred roads	Lack of Government's commitment and donor support to construct and tar all roads in the district capital and improve upon the feeder roads network and conditions	
Early deterioration of road networks	Availability of gravels and good soil	Government's policy on tarring the road networks in the district Capital and areas of high agricultural production and tourism and expanding and maintaining the road networks	Poor maintenance culture and heavy rains	Lack of Government's commitment and donor support to construct and tar all roads in the district capital and improve upon the feeder roads network and conditions	
Limited electronic access to all citizens	Availability of telecommunication networks and internet services such as MTN, Vodafone and Tigo	Government's policy to increase all categories of Citizens' accessibility to data platforms by deepening the digital index of citizens through increased internet availability and accessibility nationally	Ineffective telecommunication and internet services	Lack of Citizen's access to data platform due to inadequate and inaccessible internet connectivity and services	
High level digital exclusion of disabled and underprivileged citizens	Availability of telecommunication networks and internet services such as MTN, Vodafone and Tigo	Government's policy to increase all categories of Citizens' accessibility to data platforms by deepening the digital index of citizens through	Lack of digital platforms for disabled and underprivileged citizens both males and females	Lack of Citizen's access to data platform due to inadequate and inaccessible internet connectivity and	

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		increased internet availability and accessibility nationally		services	
Inadequate ICT centers within communities	Availability two furnished ICT Centre at Sampa and Goka and internet services	Government's policy to increase all categories of Citizens' accessibility to data platforms by deepening the digital index of citizens through increased internet availability and accessibility nationally	Underutilization of available ICT Centres in the district	Lack of Citizen's access to data platform due to inadequate and inaccessible internet connectivity and services	
Low level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues	Availability of Mobile phones, telecommunication network and internet services in the major towns in the district	Government's policy to increase all categories of Citizens' accessibility to data platforms by providing real-time information to all segments of the population and economy by building customised content for each population and economic segments including farmers	Lack of access to online information on health, economic and social issues	Lack of Citizens' access to data platforms due to inadequate real-time information to all segments of the population and economy	
Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	Limited land litigation, existence of plot allocation committees, statutory planning and technical sub-committees and three community layouts	Government's intension to fully decentralise the Lands Commission, digitise its operations to speed up services, enhance the accuracy of land certificates and ensure high standards of land data security	Inadequate settlement layouts and computerised data on lands and owners	Lack of decentralised Lands Commission offices at the district level to digitise its operations to speed up services, enhance the accuracy of land certificates and ensure high standards of land data security	



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Poor land-use and management	Existence of plot allocation committees, statutory planning and technical sub-committees and three community layouts	Governments' intension to fully implement the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act925) and the accompanying National Spatial Planning Framework (NSDF) to promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Inadequate commitment to implement the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act925)	Inadequate implementation of the Land Use and Spatial Palnning Act, 2016 ( Act 925) leading poor land management	
Indiscriminate dumping	The existence of designated refuse sites	Government policy on engaging the Private sector to invest in recycling and recovery plants to tackle the menace of plastic and electronic waste	Negative attitudes of citizens	Lack of recycling and and recovery plants to tackle the problem of palstic and other wastes in the district	
Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development planning	The existence of development planning standards to include biodiversity issues in planning	Government's intension to extend forest conservation areas and protect existing forest reserves	Lack of appreciation of biodiversity issues	Lack of Government's programme on forest conservation and protection	
Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon	The existence of Agricultural extension officers to provide education to farmers on best pratices	Government's intension to extend forest conservation areas and protect existing forest reserves	the practise of outmoded farming techniques	Lack of Government's programme on forest conservation and protection	
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Climate change issues mainsteamed into development planning	Government's intension to implement the Paris Climate Agreement ( COP21) to achieve its targets and the Ghana REDD+ strategy (2016-2036)	lack of logistics and funds	Lack of vigorous implementation of Policies and Agreements on Climate Change in the Country	

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Reduction in crop yield	Availability of land and inputs for crop cultivation	Governments' to facilitate the provision of community owned and managed small scale irrigation facilities across the country through the One Village One Dam initiative	Lack of knowledge in best crop production practises that increase yield	Lack of sustained community levels irrigation facilities to enable farmers cultivate throughout the year in the Country	
Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion	High interest of citizen both males and females in development	Government's policy to give priority attention to gender and health related areas of vulnerability such as adolescent reproductive health, malnutrition, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and mental health by strengthening access to justice, rights, and entitlements for vulnerable groups, and education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harrasment	Lack of effective advocacy programmes on gender and vulnerability inclusion	Inadequate Government's Priority attention to gender and health related areas of vulnerability such as adolescent reproductive health, malnutrition, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and mental health by strengthening access to justice, rights, and entitlements for vulnerable groups, and education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harrasment	

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Poor sanitation	Existence of District Environmental health Unit and District Environmental and Sanitation Action Plan in the district and Interested Private investors	Government's policy on scalling up investment in sanitation sector, creating space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services, promoting a National Total Sanitation Campaign, increasing and equipping front-line staff for sanitation	Negative attitudes of citizens, inadequate logistics for DEHOs and political interference	Low Government investment in Sanitation and Sanitation related issues in the Country	
Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services	Availability of private investors to effectively manage waste	Government's policy to employ science and technology to promote waste recycling and waste to energy technologies	Frequent break down of refuse containers and vehicles	Lack of waste management infrastructure to convert waste into energy and other useful items	
Poor drainage systems	Existence well planned community layout for Sampa, Sumah and Kokoa	Government's policy to construct storm drains in cities and towns, public education on solid waste management to prevent dumping of waste into gutter and drains	Lack of concrete drains (gutters) to drain off run-off water	Low Government commitment to construct storm drains within the Urban settlements	
Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	The presence of NADMO in the district	Government's policy to promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation through public and private institution education on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction, implementing gender sensitivity in disaster management and	lack of logistics and funds	Lack of commitment to plan, prevent and mitigate disasters in the country	

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		strengthening the capacity of NADMO to work effectively			
Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	The existence of sensitization programmes on natural disasters and climate change	Government's policy to promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation through public and private institution education on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction, implementing gender sensitivity in disaster management and strengthening the capacity of NADMO to work effectively	lack of logistics and funds	Inadequate resources from government for the effective performance of NADMO activities	
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	The existence of Physical Planning Department and building inspectorate unit to ensure conformity with building standards	Governments' intension to fully implement the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act925) and the accompanying National Spatial Planning Framework (NSDF) to promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Lack of Administrative and Political commitment to enforce planning and building regulations	Lack of full implementation the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act925)	

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Inadequate structures for the security service	Availability of properly acquired and documented lands for security operations	Government's policy to improve public safety and security by transforming the security services into world class institutions with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training facilities	Inadequate funds	Lack of adequate modern infrastructure for the Security Service	
Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	All eleven departments of the Assembly have been established, Composite Plan and Budget prepared	Government's policy to introduce PPPs in IGF mobilization, devolve the Land Valuation Division to simplify valuation and rating for MMDAs and implement the approved inter Governmental Fiscal Frame work (IGFF) and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) and improve the revenue mobilization capacities and capabilities of MMDAs	Limited IGF	Slow implementation of the approved inter Governmental Fiscal Frame work (IGFF) and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT)	
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Availability of unexploited financial resources, qualified and experienced financial management staff	Government's policy to introduce PPPs in IGF mobilization, devolve the Land Valuation Division to simplify valuation and rating for MMDAs and implement the approved inter Governmental Fiscal Frame work (IGFF) and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) and improve the revenue mobilization capacities and	Inadequate data base on all rateable items	Lack of valued properties register and Deductions at source of DACF	

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		capabilities of MMDAs			
Non-functioning of sub-district structures	The existence of dedicated office accommodation and well composed council members for sub-district structures	Government's policy to adequately staff and resource the sub-district structures with appropriate equipment to deliver service to the people and to critically assess to fashion out a strategy to make the unit committee more functional and able to superintend the overall development of their communities	Lack of logistics for their operation	Inadequate committed staff and resources for the effective operations of the sub-districts	
Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures	The existence of judicious expenditure systems like the GIFMIS and Budget activate	Government's policy to implement the approved inter Governmental Fiscal Frame work(IGFF) and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers(IGFT) and improve the revenue mobilization capacities and capabilities of MMDAs and review and harmonize the financial sector	Unforeseen/ unplanned expenditures	Slow implementation of the approved inter Governmental Fiscal Frame work(IGFF) and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers(IGFT)	

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		legislations			
Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation	The existence of approved composite Annual Action Plan and Budgets	Government's policy to implement the approved inter Governmental Fiscal Frame work(IGFF) and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers(IGFT) and improve the revenue mobilization capacities and capabilities of MMDAs and review and harmonize the financial sector legislations	Inadequate control of statutory funds	Deductions at source of DACF	
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	The existence of District Planning Co-ordinating Unit to cordinate and harmonize departmental plans	Government's policy to strengthen the adminstrative and human resource capacity of MMDAs by completing the establishment of departments of the MMDAs and institute a mechanism for effective inter-service/ inter sectoral collaboration and cooperation at the district, regional and national levels	Expenditure on unplanned activities	Inadequate inter sectoral collaboration and cooperation at the district, regional and national levels	

<b>ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
Low transparency and accountability of public officials	The existence of Popular Participation Action Plan that provide the various platform that citizens can participate	Government's policy to promote effective stakeholder involvement and strengthen the role of key stakeholders such as chiefs and traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs	Inadequate fund to implement the Popular participation action plan	Lack of commitment to the implementation of the National Popular participation Action Plan	
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	The representation of Traditional Authorities on the DPCU and other committees of the Assembly	Government's policy to promote effective stakeholder involvement and strengthen the role of key stakeholders such as chiefs and traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs	The existence of three paramoucies in the district	Inadequate involvement of key stakeholders such as chiefs and traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs national development	
Weak evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation	The existence Popular participation platforms that involve citizens in development planning process	Government's policy to promote effective stakeholder involvement and strengthen the role of key stakeholders such as chiefs and traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs to improve local democracy, participation and accountability	Inadequate funds	Inadequate involvement of key stakeholders such as chiefs and traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs national development	



<b>ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans	The existence of qualified professionals in various fields	Government's policy to improve decentralised planning by strengthening local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting, strengthening local capacity for spatial planning, facilitating local economic growth, employment and income generation and creating the enabling environment for the implementation of local Economic Development and PPP policy at the district	Inadequate and late release of funds to implement policies and plans as scheduled	Inadequacy and delay in release of funds	
Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	Availability of key stakeholders who matter in project implementation at the community levels	Government's policy to promote effective stakeholder involvement and strengthen the role of key stakeholders such as chiefs and traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs to improve local democracy, participation and accountability	Inadequate funds and logistics	Inadequacy and delay in release of funds	

<b>ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
Weak coordination of the development planning system	The existence of all the eleven departments in the district	Government's policy to strengthen the administrative and human resource capacity of MMDAs by completing the establishment of departments of the MMDAs and institute a mechanism for effective inter-service/ inter sectoral collaboration and cooperation at the district, regional and national levels	Inadequate funds, time and credible data	inadequate inter-service/ inter sectoral collaboration and cooperation at the district, regional and national levels	
Inadequate financial resources	Development in the Cashew production and export sector in the district	Government's policy to implement the approved inter Governmental Fiscal Frame work(IGFF) and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers(IGFT) and improve the revenue mobilization capacities and capabilities of MMDAs and review and harmonize the financial sector legislations	Leakages and poor monitoring of IGF collection	Inadequacy and delay in release of central government funds	
Low level stakeholder consultation	Existence media houses and Community Information centres	Government's policy to bring the ordinary Ghanaian face to face with government officials at local level through regular Town Hall meetings in the 216 districts	Inadequate funds	Inadequate advocacy for stakeholders' participation in the Country	

<b>ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS (FROM BASELINE SITUATION ETC)</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results	The existence of a gender desk and an officer in charge of gender in the district	Government's policy to promote effective stakeholder involvement and strengthen the role of key stakeholders such as chiefs and traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs to improve local democracy, participation and accountability	Lack of gender activists and gender disaggregated data	Lack of a statutory body responsible to demand and account for gender equality results	
Inadequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers	All illegal routs identified and there are personnel to ensure enforcement of laws		Inadequate logistics and extended family systems between Ghanaians and Ivorian	High number of unapproved routs to and fro Ivory Coast	
Inadequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement activities	All illegal routs trade activities identified and there are personnel to ensure enforcement of laws		Lack of logistics	High number of unapproved routs to and fro Ivory Coast	
Poor regulation of the informal sector	The existence of immigration and custom services personnel	Government's policy to create a favourable business environment by facilitating linkages between members of the diplomatic corps and MMDCEs with the view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Inadequate logistics and extended family systems between Ghanaians and Ivorian	lack of favourable business environment	

Compound Matrix 1

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
No.	Policies	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	Improved revenue performance	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
2	Adequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+
3	High entrepreneurship culture	?	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	0	0	?	?	-	0	?	+	+	+
4	Improve access to finance	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
5	Formalised businesses	?	+	0	0	?	0	?	?	+	0	?	?	-	0	?	+	+	+
6	Exploited potentials in the tourism sector	+	+	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	?	?	0	+	+	?	+	+	+
7	Mechanised agriculture	0	+	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	?	?	+	+	?
8	Low dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	+	0	+	0	+	+	?	?	+	+	0	+	-	?	?	?	?	?
9	Improved access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	0	+	?	?	+	+	0
10	Developed capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	+	0	0	0
11	Increased Agricultural production and productivity	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	0	+	0
12	Controlled use and disposal of agro-chemicals	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	0	+	?	?	?
13	Diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	0	?	?
14	Application of technology especially among small holder farmers	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
15	Improved level of husbandry practices	+	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	0
16	Even attention to the development needs at different levels of education	?	+	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
17	Quality teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	?	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
18	Increased number of trained teachers at the basic level	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	?	+	0	?	0	0	?	+	+	+
19	Good linkage between management processes and schools' operations	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
20	Adequate funding sources for education	+	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21	Improved geographical access to quality health care	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
22	Available health service data	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23	Adequate and equitable distribution of critical staff mix adequate capacity	0	?	0	?	?	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
24	Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	?	+	-	0	?	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
25	Adequate financing of the health	0	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood				Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional				
No.	Environmental Components	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
	Policies																		
	sector																		
26	Affordable cost of health care delivery	0	+	?	0	0	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	0	+	0	0	0
27	Improved quality of healthcare services	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0
28	Adequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	+
29	Improved Infant nutrition	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	?
30	Adequate, Strong and sustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	0	?	0	0	+	0	+	0
31	Adequate nutrition education	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	+	?	+	0
32	Descent Employment amongst the youth	0	+	0	0	0	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
33	Integration of population variables in development decision making	+	+	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	?	+	+	+
34	Enforcement of laws and rights of children	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
35	Improved levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
36	Increased interest in local sports by general public	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	+	0
37	Adequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
38	Affordable cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	?	+	0
39	Adequate planning and implementation of sanitation plans	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
40	Open defecation free	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
41	Effective environmental health officers	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
42	Adequate maintenance of water facilities	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0
43	Adequate Planning for water	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
44	Adequate support for special education for PWDs	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	+	+	+
45	Awareness of PWDs personal rights	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0
46	High levels of entrepreneurial skills	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	-	-	0	0
47	Improved and adequate road transport networks	+	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
48	Improved electronic access to all citizens including disables, underprivilege	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	-	+	+	0	0	+
49	Improved level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
50	Adequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]						Institutional		
Environmental Components		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
No.	Policies																		
51	Improved land-use and management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
52	Controlled dumping	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
53	Integration of biodiversity issues in development planning	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
54	Best farming practice	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
55	Improved institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	+	+	+	+	0	0	?	+	0	+	+	+	-	0	0	+	0	0
56	Increased in crop yield	0	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
57	Improved levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
58	Improved sanitation	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
59	Adequate waste management infrastructure and services	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	0	+
60	Good drainage systems	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0
61	Strong systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
62	Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
63	Enforcement of planning and building regulations	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
64	Adequate structures for the security service	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
65	Full implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
66	Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
67	Functional sub-district structures	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
68	Committing assembly to relevant expenditures	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	+
69	No interference in statutory funds allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
70	Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
71	Improved transparency and accountability of public officials	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
72	Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
73	Evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
74	Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
75	Effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
No.	Policies																		
76	Strong coordination of the development planning system	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
77	Adequate financial resources	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	+
78	High level stakeholder consultation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	s	0	-	-	+	+	+
79	Improved collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	+
80	Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	Adequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement of activities	0	+	+	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
82	Improved regulation of the informal sector	0	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

Compound Matrix 2

No	Issues	Natural Resource				Socio-cultural					Economic				Institutional		
		Air Pollution	Noise Pollution	Land Degradation	Water Pollution	Land litigation	Health	Education	Teenage Pregnancy	Child Labour	Employment I	Income Generation	Revenue generation	Skills acquisition	Non Compliance with Planning Schemes	Weak Enforcement of Planning laws	Development of Unauthorised structures
1	Improved revenue performance	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
2	Broad Tax base	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
3	Adequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
4	High entrepreneurship culture	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	0
5	Improve access to finance	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
6	Formalised businesses	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
7	Exploited potentials in the tourism sector	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
8	Mechanised agriculture	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
9	Low dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
10	Improved access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	?	0	0
11	Developed capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	+	+	-	-	0	-	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
12	Increased Agricultural production and productivity	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	?	0	0
13	Controlled use and disposal of agro-chemicals	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
14	Diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
15	Application of technology especially among small holder farmers	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
16	Improved level of husbandry practices	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
17	Even attention to the development needs at different levels of education	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	Quality teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
19	Increased number of trained teachers at the basic level	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
20	Good linkage between management processes and schools' operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
21	Adequate funding sources for education	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
22	Improved geographical access to quality health care	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Available health service data	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0



No	Issues	Natural Resource				Socio-cultural					Economic				Institutional		
		Air Pollution	Noise Pollution	Land Degradation	Water Pollution	Land litigation	Health	Education	Teenage Pregnancy	Child Labour	Employment I	Income Generation	Revenue generation	Skills acquisition	Non Compliance with Planning Schemes	Weak Enforcement of Planning laws	Development of Unauthorised structures
	<b>Environmental Components</b>																
	<b>Objectives/Interventions</b>																
24	Adequate and equitable distribution of critical staff mix adequate capacity	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases	+	0	0	+	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	0	0	0	
26	Adequate financing of the health sector	0	0	0	0	0	+	?	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Affordable cost of health care delivery	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Improved quality of healthcare services	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Adequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	?	?	0	0	0	+	0	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	
30	Improved Infant nutrition	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	
31	Adequate, Strong and sustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	
32	Adequate nutrition education	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	
33	Descent Employment amongst the youth	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	?	+	0	0	?	+	0	0	
34	Integration of population variables in development decision making	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	
35	Enforcement of laws and rights of children	0	0	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	?	?	0	
36	Improved levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	
37	Increased interest in local sports by general public	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	
38	Adequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	
39	Affordable cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	+	
40	Adequate planning and implementation of sanitation plans	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	
41	Open defecation free	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	
42	Effective environmental health officers	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	
43	Adequate maintenance of water facilities	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	
44	Adequate Planning for water	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	

No	Issues	Natural Resource				Socio-cultural					Economic				Institutional		
		Air Pollution	Noise Pollution	Land Degradation	Water Pollution	Land litigation	Health	Education	Teenage Pregnancy	Child Labour	Employment I	Income Generation	Revenue generation	Skills acquisition	Non Compliance with Planning Schemes	Weak Enforcement of Planning laws	Development of Unauthorised structures
	<b>Environmental Components</b>																
	<b>Objectives/Interventions</b>																
45	Adequate support for special education for PWDs	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
46	Awareness of PWDs personal rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	High levels of entrepreneurial skills	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	-
48	Improved and adequate road transport networks	+	-	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
49	Improved electronic access to all citizens including disables, underprivilege	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
50	Improved level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
51	Adequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
52	Improved land-use and management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
53	Controlled dumping	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
54	Integration of biodiversity issues in development planning	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
55	Best farming practice	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
56	Improved institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
57	Increased in crop yield	0	0	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0
58	Improved levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
59	Improved sanitation	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	-	+
60	Adequate waste management infrastructure and services	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	-	0
61	Good drainage systems	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	0	0
62	Strong systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
63	Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
64	Enforcement of planning and building regulations	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
65	Adequate structures for the security service	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
66	Full implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

No	Issues	Natural Resource				Socio-cultural					Economic				Institutional		
		Air Pollution	Noise Pollution	Land Degradation	Water Pollution	Land litigation	Health	Education	Teenage Pregnancy	Child Labour	Employment I	Income Generation	Revenue generation	Skills acquisition	Non Compliance with Planning Schemes	Weak Enforcement of Planning laws	Development of Unauthorised structures
67	Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
68	Functional sub-district structures	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
69	Committing assembly to relevant expenditures	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
70	No interference in statutory funds allocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
71	Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
72	Improved transparency and accountability of public officials	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
73	Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	0
74	Evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	0
75	Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0++	0	0
76	Effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?
77	Strong coordination of the development planning system	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
78	Adequate financial resources	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
79	High level stakeholder consultation	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
80	Improved collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
81	Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
82	Adequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement of activities	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
83	Improved regulation of the informal sector	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

## Compatibility Matrix

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Improve revenue performance		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Aesthetic features and others shown on GIS Map	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Natural state of sensitive ecological sites shown on GIS	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Financial or other Contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of women Empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Number of people Employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Description of proposals to meet this aim	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people Assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of projects with participation of stakeholders	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of HH with access to electricity	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of people Cultivating one acre of land	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of HH with access to Water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Length of feeder roads in good condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Amount of resources and opportunities available for use by citizens	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Frequency of occurrences of disasters in Communities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Level of awareness of low carbon developers on adaptation to the impact of climate change	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Improve revenue performance		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Materials&amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new local industries established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of Business or projects onPublic/Private Partnership terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of democratic principles to be adhered to.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Compliance with existing regulations	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

#### SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Improve revenue performance
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CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	4	Improving revenue will conserve wild life and protected areas
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	Improving revenue does not have effect on large tracts of arable and habitable lands
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Improving revenue will Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Improving revenue will Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Improving revenue will promote reliance on local resources
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	Improving revenue will minimize destruction of natural water bodies
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Improving revenue will not conserve Aesthetic features of water bodies
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Improving revenue will not conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPs should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improving revenue will enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Improving revenue will minimize the incidence of diseases
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Improving revenue will benefit local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter and education.
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Improving revenue will encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Improving revenue will not minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	5	Improving revenue will create Job for the local people
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Improving revenue will Encourage participation of local folks
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Improving revenue will not ensure affordable energy prices
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	0	Improving revenue will not ensure accessibility to land
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	4	Improving revenue will ensure accessible water
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Improving revenue will improve transportation
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Improving revenue will ensure proper disposal of waste
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Improving revenue will ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Improving revenue will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Improving revenue will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	2	Improving revenue will not adapt to climate change

<b>Improve revenue performance</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Improving revenue will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<i>Local Materials&amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Improving revenue will increase use of local input materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Improving revenue will not ensure local retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Improving revenue will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	Improving revenue will not affect domestic and foreign investments
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Improving revenue will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Improving revenue will not the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Improving revenue will not necessary minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	1	Improving revenue will not promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Improving revenue will not necessary Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Improving revenue will provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Improving revenue will promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	5	Improving revenue will ensure Human Rights
Access to information	5	Improving revenue will enhance Access to information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Improving revenue will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and quidlines

#### **SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST**

Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers



CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</b>	Environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Fair redistribution of amenities	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	0 1 2 3 4 5

Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e.domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0)1 2 3 4 5

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET**

Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana’s Territorial frontiers		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	0	It has no impact on protected areas and wild life
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	No relation
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	It will not ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	It will not reduce environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	It will not increase reliance on local energy resources
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	It will not reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	it will not include the Aesthetic features of water bodies
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	It will not conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	It will not necessarily enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	It will not minimize the incidence of diseases
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		It will not impact the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	It will not minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	0	It will not necessarily create jobs for the local people
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	0	It will not encourage participation of local folks
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	It will not ensure affordable energy prices
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessibility to land
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessible water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	It will not improve transportation
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	0	It will not ensure proper disposal of waste
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	0	It will not ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to	0	It will not minimize exposure of

Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	It will not promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	0	It will not help adapt to climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	0	It will not result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	It will not increase use of local input materials
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	It will not ensure local retention of capital
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	It will not encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	2	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	It will not encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	It will not encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	It will not minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	It will not promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	It will not Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	It will not provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	It will not promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	0	It will not ensure Human Rights
Access to information	0	It will not enhance Access to information
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	It will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST**

High level stakeholder consultation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 5
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	Environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Fair redistribution of amenities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Climate Smart Planning:</i> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for	Environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5

High level stakeholder consultation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	1 2 3 4 5

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET**

High level stakeholder consultation		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	0	It has no impact on protected areas and wild life
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Land use control
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	1	It will ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	It will not reduce environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	It will not increase reliance on local energy resources
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	It will not reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	it will not include the Aesthetic features of water bodies
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	It will not conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	It will not necessarily enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	It will not minimize the incidence of diseases
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	2	It will impact the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	0	It will not minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	0	It will not necessarily create Jobs for the local people
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	It will Encourage participation of local folks
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	It will not ensure affordable energy prices
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessibility to land
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessible water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	It will not improve transportation
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	0	It will not ensure proper disposal of waste
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	2	It will ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	It will not minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce	0	It will not promote public safety and reduce

High level stakeholder consultation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
occupational health and safety		occupational health and safety
<i>Climate Smart Planning:</i> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	0	It will not help adapt to climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	2	It will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	It will not increase use of local input materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	It will not ensure local retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	2	It will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	2	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	It will not encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	It will not encourage PPP to encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	It will not minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	It will not promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	It will not Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	It will not provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	It will not promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	0	It will not ensure Human Rights
Access to information	0	It will not enhance Access to information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	It will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Strong coordination of the development planning system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Environmental sustainability	1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes,	Fair redistribution of amenities	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Strong coordination of the development planning system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET**

Strong coordination of the development planning system		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	3	It has some impact on protected areas and wild life
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	5	Land use control
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	It will ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	It will reduce environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase reliance on local energy resources
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	It will reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	It can include the Aesthetic features of water bodies
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	It will conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	It will not necessarily enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	It can minimize the incidence of diseases
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	It will impact the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	It will minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	It will create jobs for the local people
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	It will encourage participation of local folks
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	It will ensure affordable energy prices
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	4	It will ensure accessibility to land
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	4	It will ensure accessible water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	It will improve transportation
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	It will ensure proper disposal of waste

Strong coordination of the development planning system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	It will ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	It will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	It will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	4	It will help adapt to climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	It will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase use of local input materials
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	It will ensure local retention of capital
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	It will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	3	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	3	It will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	It will no enable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	It will minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	It will promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	It will Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	It will provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	It will promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	3	It will ensure Human Rights
Access to information	4	It will enhance Access to information
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	It will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	(0) 1 2 3 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</b>	Environmental sustainability	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	(0) 1 2 3 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Fair redistribution of amenities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon	Organising symposia	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET**

Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	0	It has direct impact on protected areas and wild life
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Land use control
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	It will ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	It will reduce environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase reliance on local energy resources
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	It will reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	It can include the Aesthetic features of water bodies
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	It will conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	It will not necessarily enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	It can minimize the incidence of diseases
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	2	It has some impact on the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	It will minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	It will create Jobs for the local people
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	It will Encourage participation of local folks
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	2	It will ensure affordable energy prices
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	3	It will ensure accessibility to land
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	3	It will ensure accessible water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	It will improve transportation
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	3	It will ensure proper disposal of waste
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed	4	It will ensure equal access to opportunities for

Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		improved standard of living
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	It will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	It will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	4	It will help adapt to climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	It will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase use of local input materials
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	It will ensure local retention of capital
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	It will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	3	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	2	It will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	It will not enable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	It will minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	It will promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	2	It will Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	2	It will provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	1	It will promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	1	It will ensure Human Rights
Access to information	1	It will enhance Access to information
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	It will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPs should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Fair redistribution of amenities	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and	Reduce mortality	0 1 2 3 4 5

Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET**

Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	0	It has no impact on protected areas and wild life
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	It minimize the misuse of land
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	It will notensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	It will notreduce environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	It will not increase reliance on local energy resources
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	It will notreduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	it has no effect on the Aesthetic features of water bodies
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	It will not conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	It will not necessarilyenhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	It willnot minimize the incidence of diseases
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	2	It has some impact on thelocal communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will notencourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	It will not necessarily minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	0	It will notcreateJobs for the local people
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	It willEncourage participation of local folks
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	It will not ensure affordable energy prices
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessibility to land
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessible water
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	It will not improve transportation
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	It will n0t ensure proper disposal of waste
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	0	It will notensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	It will notminimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.

Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	1	It will not necessarily promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	0	It will not help adapt to climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	2	It will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	1	It will increase use of local input materials
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	It will not ensure local retention of capital
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	It will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	2	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	2	It will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	It will not enable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	It will not minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	It will not promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	It will not Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	It will not provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	It will not promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	0	It will not ensure Human Rights
Access to information	4	It will not enhance Access to information
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	It will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	<b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Environmental sustainability	1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for	Fair redistribution of amenities	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>

Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET**

Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	3	It has some impact on protected areas and wild life
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	No relationship
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	It will ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	It will reduce the environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase reliance on local energy resources
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	It will reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	1	it limited effect on the Aesthetic features of water bodies
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	It can conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	1	It will not necessarily enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	1	It will minimize the incidence of diseases
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	It has direct impact on the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	3	It will minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	It can create more jobs for the local people
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	It will encourage participation of local folks
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	It will ensure affordable energy prices
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	5	It will ensure accessibility to land
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	It will ensure accessible water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	It will improve transportation
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	It will ensure proper disposal of waste
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes,	4	It will ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living

Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	It will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	2	It will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	0	It will nothelp adapt to climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	It will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	It will increase use of local input materials
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	It will ensure local retention of capital
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	It will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	It will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	It willenable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	It willminimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	It willpromote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	It willPromote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	It willprovide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	It will promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	0	It will not ensure Human Rights
Access to information	4	It will enhance Access to information
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	It will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Environmental sustainability	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes,	Fair redistribution of amenities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	0	It has no impact on protected areas and wild life
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	No relationship
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	It will ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	It will reduce the environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase reliance on local energy resources
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	It will reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	it can conserve Aesthetic features of water bodies
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	It can conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	2	It will not necessarily enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	2	It will minimize the incidence of diseases
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	It has direct impact on the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	4	It will minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	It can create more jobs for the local people
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	It will encourage participation of local folks
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	It will ensure affordable energy prices
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	5	It will ensure accessibility to land
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	It will ensure accessible water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	It will improve transportation
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	It will ensure proper disposal of waste
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	It will ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	It will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	It will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<i>Climate Smart Planning:</i> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	2	It will help adapt to climate change

Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	It will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	It will increase use of local input materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	It will ensure local retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	It will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	It will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	It will enable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	It will minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	It will promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	It will Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Capacity will provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Capacity will promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	4	Capacity will ensure Human Rights
Access to information	4	Capacity will enhance Access to information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Capacity will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Committing assembly to relevant expenditures		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes,	Fair redistribution of amenities	0 1 2 3 4 5

Committing assembly to relevant expenditures		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Committing assembly to relevant expenditures		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	0	It has no impact on protected areas and wild life
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	No relationship
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	It will ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	It will reduce the environmental impacts of human activities on the environment
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase reliance on local energy resources
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	It does not relate to the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	it does not relate to the Aesthetic features of water bodies
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	2	It can conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	1	It may not necessarily enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	It cannot minimize the incidence of diseases
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	It has direct impact on the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	It will not minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	0	It will not create more jobs for the local people
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	0	It will not encourage participation of local folks
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	It will not ensure affordable energy prices
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessibility to land
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessible water
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	It will not improve transportation
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	0	It will not ensure proper disposal of waste
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	0	It will not ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	It will not minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	It will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate	0	It will not help adapt to climate change

Committing assembly to relevant expenditures		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
change		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	It will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will increase use of local input materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	It will ensure local retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	It will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	It will affect domestic and foreign investments
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	1	It will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	1	It will enable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	2	It will minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	It will not promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	It will Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	It will not provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	It will not promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	0	It will not ensure Human Rights
Access to information	0	It will not enhance Access to information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	It will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Adequate structures for the security service		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Environmental sustainability	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	(0) 1 2 3 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed	Fair redistribution of	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Adequate structures for the security service		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	amenities	
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Adequate structures for the security service		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	0	Structures has no impact on protected areas and wild life
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	No relationship
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	It will not ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	It will not reduce the environmental impacts of human activities
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	It will not increase reliance on local energy resources
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	It will not reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	itcannot conserve Aesthetic features of water bodies
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	It will not conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	It willenhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	1	It cannotminimize the incidence of diseases
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	1	The capacity has no direct impact on thelocal communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	It will notencourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	1	It may not necessarily minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	2	Capacity willcreate Jobs for the local people
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	The capacity willEncourage participation of local folks
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	It will not ensure affordable energy prices
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessibility to land
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	0	It will not ensure accessible water
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	It will not improve transportation
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	It will not ensure proper disposal of waste
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for	0	It will notensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living

Adequate structures for the security service		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Capacity will not minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Capacity will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	0	It will not help adapt to climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	1	Capacity will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	Capacity will not increase use of local input materials
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Capacity will not ensure local retention of capital
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Capacity will not encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	Capacity will not affect domestic and foreign investments
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	Capacity will not encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Capacity will not enable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Capacity will not minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	The capacity will not promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Capacity will not necessary Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Capacity will not provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Capacity will promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	5	Capacity will ensure Human Rights
Access to information	2	Capacity will enhance Access to information
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	1	Capacity will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Contribution to ecosystem conservation	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	No relationship	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Energy conversion systems	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, effluent effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Ensure environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Reduce spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Ecosystem conservation	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Environmental beautification	1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Ensure environmental sustainability	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Adopt to modern system of improving sanitation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Minimise the spread of diseases	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Improve the living condition of people	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Promote gender equality	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	Environmental sustainability	1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	Improve the lives of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Self-ownership	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	Ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Easy accessibility	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	Volume of energy waste generated and properly disposed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Fair redistribution of amenities	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Reduce mortality	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Level of awareness of the public on occupational health and safety issues	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Climate Smart Planning:</i> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Organising symposia	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	Promote the welfare of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Public awareness	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Promote the living conditions of the people	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<b>Reduce financial burden</b>	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	New technologies transferred	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Use of cleaner Production technologies available	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Alternative energy sources	1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	New and cleaner methods of production discovered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Available incentives and penalties meant for efficient and inefficient production	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Enforce regulations	0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Available Human Right issues to respect	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Level of awareness on information access	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Environmental sustainability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	5	Capacity will reduce the impact of natural disasters and climate change and contribute very much to the protection of areas and wild life.
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	It will reduce the effects of climate change and natural disasters on land use
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	It will ensure the creation of a sustainable environment and energy conservation
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	It will reduce the environmental impacts of human activities
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	It will ensure sustainable growth and development
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	It will reduce the impact of climate change and natural disaster on water bodies
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	The capacity can conserve Aesthetic features of water bodies
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	5	The capacity will conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	The capacity will not enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	The capacity can minimize the incidence of diseases
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	0	The capacity has no direct impact on the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	The capacity will not encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people
<b>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</b>	5	Capacity will minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	0	Capacity will not create Jobs for the local people
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	0	The capacity will not Encourage participation of local folks
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	capacity will not ensure affordable energy prices
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	0	Capacity will not ensure accessibility to land
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	0	Capacity will not ensure accessible water
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Capacity will not improve transportation
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Capacity will not ensure proper disposal of waste
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	0	Capacity will not ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Capacity will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Capacity will not promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon	4	Capacity will help adapt to climate change

Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	3	Capacity will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Capacity will increase use of local input materials
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Capacity will not ensure local retention of capital
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Capacity will not encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	Capacity will not affect domestic and foreign investments
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	Capacity will not encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Capacity will enable PPP encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Capacity will minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	The capacity will promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Capacity will not necessary Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Capacity will not provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	Capacity will not promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	0	Capacity will not ensure Human Rights
Access to information	0	Capacity will not enhance Access to information
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Capacity will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Good drainage system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;	Good drainage system in the various protected areas will help eliminate flooding.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Good drainage system ensured at arable and habitable lands can enhance capability of growing crops at arable lands and safety, comfort of people at habitable lands.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	No relation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Good drainage system can enable channelling excessive polluted water from destroying the environment.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	No relation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Good drainage system can ensure smooth flow of waste water into water bodies hence minimizing the destruction of natural state of rivers.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Good drainage system at aesthetic areas can enhance effective drainage system.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	No relation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	No relation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Good drainage system at a particular area prevents outbreak of diseases.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Drainage system should be factored in the establishment of shelter to prevent fast deterioration.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> <i>should encourage and empower women and promote</i> access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	Empowered women should also embark on the campaign of the establishment of drainage in our communities.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> <i>minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	No relation	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Flooded area cannot enable the creation of jobs for local people that is why there should be the need of good drains at every area.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Projects like good drains in our community should regularly be desilted through local participation.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	The assurance of land to the poor should come with good establishment of drains.	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	The assurance of water to the poor should also come with good drains so that waste water can be channelled properly.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Road reservation should come with good drainage system to ensure appropriate disposal of waste.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	Properly disposal of waste will easily be enhanced through the establishment of good drainage system.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	The minimization or elimination of floods at various communities can be ensured through the establishment of good drainage system.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public safety can be ensured when there is available good drains to prevent flooding.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change	Climate Planning can highly be ensured when there is available large drainage system because when ice at both arctic and Antarctic melts due to global warming, drainage system can aid in channelling them.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Waste of downstream industries can be channelled appropriately through good drainage system.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	No relation	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Volume of waste use in energy generation can be channelled	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5

	appropriately through good drainage system.	
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	No relation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	No relation	0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	No relation	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	No relation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	No relation	0 1 2 3 4 5

### SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

<b>Improve revenue performance</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	4	Improving revenue will conserve wild life and protected areas
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	Improving revenue does not have effect on large tracts of arable and habitable lands
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Improving revenue will Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Improving revenue will Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Improving revenue will promote reliance on local resources
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	Improving revenue will minimize destruction of natural water bodies
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Improving revenue will not conserve Aesthetic features of water bodies
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Improving revenue will not conserve natural state of sensitive ecological sites
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improving revenue will enhance or maintain social cohesion of local communities
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Improving revenue will minimize the incidence of diseases
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Improving revenue will benefit local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter and education.
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Improving revenue will encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people

<b>Improve revenue performance</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	0	Improving revenue will not minimize the displacement of persons and communities
<i>Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people</i>	5	Improving revenue will create Job for the local people
<i>Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.</i>	5	Improving revenue will Encourage participation of local folks
<i>Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.</i>	0	Improving revenue will not ensure affordable energy prices
<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured</i>	0	Improving revenue will not ensure accessibility to land
<i>Access of the poor to water should be ensured</i>	4	Improving revenue will ensure accessible water
<i>Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved</i>	5	Improving revenue will improve transportation
<i>Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.</i>	4	Improving revenue will ensure proper disposal of waste
<i>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).</i>	4	Improving revenue will ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.</i>	4	Improving revenue will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
<i>Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety</i>	0	Improving revenue will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety
<i>Climate Smart Planning: The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change</i>	2	Improving revenue will not adapt to climate climate change
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).</i>	4	Improving revenue will result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth
<i>Local Materials&amp; Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).</i>	4	Improving revenue will increase use of local input materials
<i>Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital</i>	0	Improving revenue will not ensure local retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.</i>	5	Improving revenue will encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.
<i>Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.</i>	0	Improving revenue will not affect domestic and foreign investments
<i>Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people</i>	5	Improving revenue will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns</i>	0	Improving revenue will not the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns

<b>Improve revenue performance</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Improving revenue will not necessary minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	1	Improving revenue will not promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Improving revenue will not necessary Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Improving revenue will provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Improving revenue will promote Adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights	5	Improving revenue will ensure Human Rights
Access to information	5	Improving revenue will enhance Access to information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Improving revenue will ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines

**Sustainably Prioritized Issues as Categorized Under Focus Area and Goals**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Increase access to affordable consumer credit	Fiscal Policy	Improved revenue performance Broad Tax base
	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Private Sector Development	Adequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc High entrepreneurship culture
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Development of SMEs	Improve access to finance Formalised businesses
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Tourism	Exploited potentials in the tourism sector
	Promote sustainable industrialization	Agriculture Productivity	Mechanised agriculture Low dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
	Promote sustainable agriculture		Improved access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators Developed capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services
	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns		Increased Agricultural production and productivity

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Production risks/ bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry	Controlled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Crops development for food and nutrition security, exports and industrial development	Diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops Application of technology especially among small holder farmers
		Livestock and Poultry Development	Improved level of husbandry practices
<b>Social Development</b>	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	Even attention to the development needs at different levels of education
			Quality teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level
			Increased number of trained teachers at the basic level
			Good linkage between management processes and schools' operations
			Adequate funding sources for education
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Health	Improved geographical access to quality health care
			Available health service data
			Adequate and equitable distribution of critical staff mix adequate capacity
			Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases
			Adequate financing of the health sector
			Affordable cost of health care delivery
			Improved quality of healthcare services
			Adequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Food and Nutrition Security	Improved Infant nutrition	
		Adequate, Strong and sustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	
Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns		Adequate nutrition education	
Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Employment	Create Decent Employment for the youth	

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
		Population	Integrate population variables in development decision making
	Reduce income and spatial inequality	Welfare	Enforce laws and rights of children
	Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5)	Gender Equality	Improve levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making
		Sports and Recreation	Raise interest in local sports by general public
		Social Protection	Adequate social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups
		Housing, Water and Sanitation	Affordable cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water supply for all	Adequate planning and implementation of sanitation plans
			Open defecation free
			Effective environmental health officers
			Adequate maintenance of water facilities
		Adequate Planning for water	
	Disability	Adequate support for special education for PWDs	
		Awareness of PWDs personal rights	
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Energy and Social Development	High levels of entrepreneurial skills (Energy)	
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Improved and adequate road transport networks	
	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Improved electronic access to all citizens including disables, underprivileged	
		Improved level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues	
	Land administration and management	Adequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	
		Improved land-use and management	
Environmental Pollution	Controlled dumping of waste		
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Integration of biodiversity issues in development planning		



<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
		Climate Variability and Change	Best farming practice Improved institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Increased in crop yield Improved levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion Improved sanitation
		Disaster Management	Adequate waste management infrastructure and services Good drainage systems Strong systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
		Human Settlements and Development	effective enforcement of planning and building regulations
<b>Governance Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Adequate structures for the security service Full implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies Functional sub-district structures Committing assembly to relevant expenditures No interference in statutory funds allocation Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
		Corruption and economic crimes	Improved transparency and accountability of public officials
		Traditional authorities and national development	Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
		Public policy development and management	Evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>SUB-GOALS</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
			Effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans
			Strong coordination of the development planning system
			Adequate financial resources
			High level stakeholder consultation
		Women and governance	Improved collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results
<b>Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs</b>	Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	Migration Management	Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers
			Adequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement of activities
		International Trade	Improved regulation of the informal sector

### Chapter 3:

#### 3.1 Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies

##### i. Projected development requirements for 2018-2021.

##### Projected Population from 2017 to 2021

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2013</b>	43,782	45,733	89,515
<b>2017</b>	47,092	50,965	98,057
<b>2018</b>	48,218	100,402	148,620
<b>2019</b>	49,375	53,437	102,812
<b>2020</b>	50,561	54,720	105,281
<b>2021</b>	51,774	56,032	107,806

Source: GSS/RPCU/ DPCU, 2018

**PROJECTED DISTRICT POPULATION BY COMMUNITY FROM 2017 TO 2021**

YEAR	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			
	SEX	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
		47,092	50,965	98,057	48,218	52,184	100,402	49,375	53,437	102,812	50,561	54,720	105,282	51,774	56,032	107,806
<b>ADADIEM</b>		1144	1238	2382	1172	1268	2439	1200	1298	2498	1228	1329	2558	1258	1361	2619
<b>ADINKRAKROM</b>		79	85	164	81	87	168	83	89	172	85	92	176	87	94	180
<b>AKROFORO</b>		101	110	211	104	112	216	106	115	222	109	118	227	112	121	232
<b>AMANFOSO</b>		274	297	571	281	304	585	288	311	599	295	319	613	302	327	628
<b>ASANTEKROM</b>		367	397	764	376	406	782	385	416	801	394	426	820	403	436	840
<b>ASIRI</b>		2851	3085	5936	2919	3159	6078	2989	3235	6224	3061	3313	6373	3134	3392	6526
<b>ASUOKOR- AKOATA</b>		1224	1325	2549	1253	1356	2610	1283	1389	2672	1314	1422	2737	1346	1456	2802
<b>BONAKIRE</b>		789	854	1643	808	875	1683	827	896	1723	847	917	1764	868	939	1807
<b>BROBETE</b>		64	69	132	65	70	135	67	72	139	68	74	142	70	76	145
<b>BUKO</b>		89	96	185	91	99	190	93	101	194	96	103	199	98	106	204
<b>BUNI</b>		1308	1416	2724	1339	1449	2789	1371	1484	2856	1404	1520	2924	1438	1556	2994
<b>DAWIRI</b>		444	480	924	455	492	946	465	504	969	477	516	992	488	528	1016
<b>DUADASO NO.1</b>		3188	3450	6638	3264	3533	6797	3343	3618	6960	3423	3705	7127	3505	3793	7298
<b>DUADASO NO.2</b>		4188	4533	8721	4288	4641	8929	4391	4752	9144	4497	4867	9363	4605	4983	9588
<b>FEBI</b>		176	190	366	180	195	375	184	199	384	189	204	393	193	209	402
<b>GOKA</b>		2919	3159	6078	2989	3234	6223	3060	3312	6372	3134	3392	6525	3209	3473	6682
<b>JAMERA</b>		2245	2429	4674	2298	2487	4786	2353	2547	4901	2410	2608	5018	2468	2671	5139
<b>JANKUFA</b>		1341	1452	2793	1374	1487	2860	1406	1522	2929	1440	1559	2999	1475	1596	3071
<b>JENINI</b>		468	506	974	479	518	997	490	531	1021	502	544	1046	514	557	1071
<b>JINANKOR</b>		257	279	536	264	285	549	270	292	562	276	299	575	283	306	589
<b>KAABRE</b>		192	208	400	197	213	410	202	218	420	206	223	430	211	229	440
<b>KABILE</b>		1673	1810	3483	1713	1853	3566	1754	1898	3652	1796	1944	3739	1839	1990	3829
<b>KOKOA</b>		2520	2727	5246	2580	2792	5372	2642	2859	5501	2705	2928	5633	2770	2998	5768
<b>KOKOSUA NO.1</b>		297	322	619	304	329	633	311	337	649	319	345	664	327	353	680
<b>KOKOSUA NO.2</b>		405	439	844	415	449	864	425	460	885	435	471	906	446	482	928
<b>KORASE</b>		363	393	756	372	402	774	380	412	792	390	422	811	399	432	831
<b>KOTI</b>		572	619	1191	586	634	1220	600	649	1249	614	665	1279	629	681	1310

YEAR	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
MANTUKWA	132	142	274	135	146	280	138	149	287	141	153	294	145	157	301
MAYERA	1183	1280	2463	1211	1311	2522	1240	1342	2582	1270	1374	2644	1300	1407	2708
MORLE	967	1046	2013	990	1071	2061	1014	1097	2110	1038	1123	2161	1063	1150	2213
NSONSOMEA	564	610	1173	577	625	1202	591	639	1230	605	655	1260	620	671	1290
NWAMSUA	200	217	417	205	222	427	210	227	437	215	233	447	220	238	458
OLD DROBO	248	269	517	254	275	529	260	282	542	267	289	555	273	295	568
PONKOR NO.1	177	191	368	181	196	377	185	201	386	190	206	395	194	210	405
PONKOR NO.2	179	194	373	183	199	382	188	203	391	192	208	401	197	213	410
SAMPA	8572	9277	17849	8777	9499	18276	8988	9727	18715	9204	9961	19164	9424	10199	19624
SEKETIA	1048	1135	2183	1073	1162	2235	1099	1190	2289	1126	1218	2344	1153	1247	2400
SUMA-AHENKRO	3279	3548	6827	3357	3633	6991	3438	3721	7158	3520	3810	7330	3605	3901	7506
YAW TWENEKROM	503	545	1048	516	558	1073	528	571	1099	541	585	1126	554	599	1153
YAW YEBOAH	9	10	19	9	10	19	10	10	20	10	11	20	10	11	21
ZAMBUSI	268	290	558	275	297	572	281	304	585	288	312	600	295	319	614
ZOBOO	225	244	469	230	249	480	236	255	491	242	262	503	247	268	515

Source:

## Development Projections for Educational Needs

YEAR	PROJECTED ENROLMENT FROM 2018 TO 2021							
	KG		PRIM		JHS		SHS	
	MALE	FEMALES	MALE	FEMALES	MALE	FEMALES	MALE	FEMALES
2013	2244	2451	7159	6901				
2017	2286	2708	5466	5250	2105	1963	1164	4733
2018	2835	3358	6778	6510	2610	2434	1443	5869
2019	3515	4164	8405	8072	3237	3018	1790	7277
2020	4359	5163	10422	10010	4013	3743	2219	9024
2021	5405	6402	12923	12412	4977	4641	2752	11190

## Projection for Teaching and Learning Materials for KG Schools

YEAR	PROJECTED ENROLMENT	2011 PLANNING STANDARD FOR ENROLMENT	PROJECTED CLASS ROOMS BLOCKS	PROJECTED FURNITURE (DESK)	PROJECTED TEACHERS	TEXT BOOK PROJECTED	No. OF EXISTING CRB	No. OF EXISTING DESK	No. OF EXISTING TEACHERS	No. OF EXISTING TEXT BOOKS	No. OF EXISTING SCHOOLS	ACTUAL NO OF CRB REQUIRED	ACTUAL NO OF DESK REQUIRED	ACTUAL NO OF TEACHERS REQUIRED
			3-UNIT CRB	HEXAGONAL										
2013/2014	4695	50	31	783	125	4695	3	0	220		54	28	783	-95
2017/18	4994	50	33	832	133	4994	3	0	224		56	30	832	-91
2018/19	6193	50	41	1032	165	6193	3	0	224		69	38	1032	-59
2019/20	7679	50	51	1280	205	7679	3	0	344		86	48	1280	-139
2020/21	9522	50	63	1587	253	9522	3	0	427		107	60	1587	-174
2021/22	11807	50	79	1968	315	11807	3	0	530		132	76	1968	-215

PtPRIM

YEAR		2011 PLANNING STANDARD FOR ENROLMENT	CLASS ROOMS	FURNITURE	TEACHERS	TEXT BOOK (4 CORE SUBJECT)	No. OF EXISTING CRB 6-UNIT	No. OF EXISTING DESK	No. OF EXISTING TEACHERS	No. OF EXISTING TEXT BOOKS	No. OF EXISTING SCHOOLS	ACTUAL NO OF CRB REQUIRED	ACTUAL NO OF DESK REQUIRED	ACTUAL NO OF TEACHERS REQUIRED
	ENROLMENT	PER CLASS	6-UNIT	DUAL DESK										
2013	14060	45	52	7030	312	56240	1710	8100	392		56			
2017	10716	45	40	5358	238	42864	2070	8100	392		56			
2018	13288	45	49	6644	295	53151	2070	8100	486		69			
2019	16477	45	61	8238	366	65908	2070	8100	603		86			
2020	20431	45	76	10216	454	81726	2070	8100	747		107			
2021	25335	45	94	12667	563	101340	2070	8100	927		132			

YEAR	JHS	2011 PLANNING STANDARD FOR ENROLMENT	CLASS ROOMS	FURNITURE	TEACHERS	TEXT BOOK	No. OF EXISTING CRB	No. OF EXISTING DESK	No. OF EXISTING TEACHERS	No. OF EXISTING TEXT BOOKS	ACTUAL NO OF CRB NEEDED	ACTUAL NO OF DESK NEEDED	ACTUAL NO OF TEACHERS NEEDED
	ENROLMENT		3-UNIT	MONO DESK									
2013	0	40											
2017	4068	40											
2018	5044	40											
2019	6255	40											
2020	7756	40											
2021	9618	40											

Shs

YEAR	SHS	2011 PLANNING STANDARD FOR ENROLMENT	CLASS ROOMS	FURNITURE	TEACHERS	TEXT BOOK	No. OF EXISTING CRB	No. OF EXISTING DESK	No. OF EXISTING TEACHERS	No. OF EXISTING TEXT BOOKS	ACTUAL NO OF CRB NEEDED	ACTUAL NO OF DESK NEEDED	ACTUAL NO OF TEACHERS NEEDED
	ENROLMENT		3-UNIT	MONO DESK									
2013	0	0											
2017	5897	35											
2018	7312	35											
2019	9067	35											
2020	11243	35											
2021	13942	35											

### Development Projections for Health Needs

Health Facilities - Planning Standards				
Status	Sphere of influence	land Requirement	Population to be Served	No. of Beds
District Hospital	Whole District	10ha	200,000	120.00
Health Centre	5-10 miles	1.5ha	25,000	10.00
Health Post	Village	0.5ha	5,000	-
Clinic	In Urban and Rural community	0.5ha	5,000	-
CHPS Compound		0.5ha	5,000	-

Zoning and Planning Guidelines, 2011

**Projections for Water**

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA



### Development Dimension, Adopted development issues Goal from Agenda for Jobs

As prescribed in the guideline, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit analyzed the all the goals in the policy matrix in relation to the adopted development issues and adopted the appropriate corresponding goals as detailed in the table below;

#### Adopted District Development Goals

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Improved revenue performance	Increase access to affordable consumer credit
	Broad Tax base	
	Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy	
	Adequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency
	High entrepreneurship culture	
	Improve access to finance	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes
	Formalised businesses	
	Exploite potentials in the tourism sector	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.
	Mechanised agriculture	
	Low dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	Promote sustainable industrialization
	Improved access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	
	Developed capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	Promote sustainable agriculture
	Increased Agricultural production and productivity	
	Controlled use and disposal of agro-chemicals	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes
	Diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops	
Improved level of husbandry practices	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	
<b>Social Development</b>	Even attention to the development needs at different levels of education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Quality teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Increased number of trained teachers at the basic level	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Good linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Adequate funding sources for education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Improved geographical access to quality health care	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	ADOPTED GOALS
	Available health service data	
	Adequate and equitable distribution of critical staff mix adequate capacity	
	Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	
	Adequate financing of the health sector	
	Affordable cost of health care delivery	
	Improved quality of healthcare services	
	Adequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	
	Improved Infant nutrition	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security
	Adequate, Strong and sustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns
	Adequate nutrition education	
	Create Decent Employment for the youth	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work
	Integrate population variables in development decision making	
	Enforce laws and rights of children	Reduce income and spatial inequality
	Improve levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5)
	Raise interest in local sports by general public	
	Adequate social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	
	Affordable cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates	
	Adequate planning and implementation of sanitation plans	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	Achieve Open defecation free status	
	Effective environmental health officers	
	Adequate maintenance of water facilities	
	Adequate Planning for water	
	Adequate support for special education for PWDs	
	Awareness of PWDs personal rights	
	High levels of entrepreneurial skills (Energy)	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	ADOPTED GOALS
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved and adequate road transport networks	
	Improved electronic access to all citizens including disables, underprivilege	
	Improved level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues	
	Adequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	
	Improved land-use and management	
	Controlled dumping of waste	
	Integration of biodiversity issues in development planning	
	Best farming practice	
	Improved institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	
	Increased in crop yield	
	Improved levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion	
	Improved sanitation	
	Adequate waste management infrastructure and services	
	Good drainage systems	
	Strong systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	
Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change		
effective enforcement of planning and building regulations		
<b>Gorvenance Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Adequate structures for the security service	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive
	Full implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	
	Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	
	Functional sub-district structures	
	Committing assembly to relevant expenditures	
	No interference in statutory funds allocation	
	Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>
	Improved transparency and accountability of public officials	
	Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	
	Evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation	
	Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans	
	Effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	
	Strong coordination of the development planning system	
	Adequate financial resources	
	High level stakeholder consultation	
	Improved collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results	
<b>Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs</b>	Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers	Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world
	Adequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement of activities	
	Improved regulation of the informal sector	

**DPCU Construct, 2018**

### **Adopted objectives and strategies**

As required, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit adopted all the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs in relation to the adopted development issues. The adopted policy objectives and strategies were subjected to strategic environmental assessment (SEA) using the Compound Matrix and Sustainability to determine their sustainability and subsequently arrived at sustainable objectives and strategies with enhanced environmental as shown in the table below;

### Adopted Goal, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies

ADOPTED GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Increase access to affordable consumer credit	Improved revenue performance	9. Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	40. Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget management
	Broad Tax base		48. Strengthen institutional collaboration for effective fiscal policy management
	Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy		14. Reduce significantly the operational inefficiencies in Energy supply and distribution
Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Adequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc	1. Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	6. Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development
	High entrepreneurship culture		7. Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competences
Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Improve access to finance	6. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	44. Facilitate the provision of training and business development services
	Formalised businesses		50. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Exploite potentials in the tourism sector	1. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	83. Intensify education on the potentials in the tourism sector
Promote sustainable industrialization	Mechanised agriculture	1. Promote agriculture mechanisation	4. Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers
	Low dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	2. Promote irrigation development	15. Promote land reforms targeting equal access to irrigated land by men, women and persons with disabilities

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Promote sustainable agriculture	Improved access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	6. Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	48. Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity
	Developed capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services		
Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	Increased Agricultural production and productivity	8. Increase agricultural productivity	58. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)
Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Controlled use and disposal of agro-chemicals	16. Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development	112. Promote joint planning and implementation of programmes with relevant institutions to address environmental issues in food and agriculture
Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops	17. Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops	123. Promote the development of selected staple crops in each ecological zone
	Improved level of husbandry practices	21. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	125. Expand production of grains, particularly maize and soya beans rapidly, to support both human consumption and the domestic poultry industry
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Even attention to the development needs at different levels of education	1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	3. Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Quality teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	4. Enhance quality of teaching and learning	16. Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Increased number of trained teachers at the basic level	5. Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery	24. Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' time-on-task and contact time.
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Good linkage between management processes and schools' operations	8. Enhance school management system	36. Create effective linkages between management processes and schools
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Adequate funding sources for education	9. Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	40. Provide adequate and timely financing for quality education at all levels
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Improved geographical access to quality health care	10. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	42. Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas
	Available health service data		44. Review and Implement the health sector ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing on under-served areas
	Adequate and equitable distribution of critical staff mix adequate capacity		48. Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff
	Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	11. Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	49. Strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response
	Adequate financing of the health sector	12. Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	62. Review and restructure National Health Insurance Scheme.
	Affordable cost of health care delivery		64. improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management
	Improved quality of healthcare services	13. Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	67. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy
	Adequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	1. Improve reproductive health	99. Expand reproductive health services among young people

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Improved Infant nutrition	18. Eliminate infant malnutrition	109. Assess the effectiveness of existing interventions towards eliminating infant malnutrition
Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns	Adequate, Strong and sustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	20. Promote the production and utilization of locally grown and raised, indigenous, and nutrient-rich food.	116. Actively support the production and utilization of indigenous nutrient rich foods through a participatory research approach.
	Adequate nutrition education	33. Promote nutrition education in health care centres and private clinics.	155. Provide FN counselling in primary health care centres and private clinics.
Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Crear Descent Employment for the youth	55. Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	234. Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship
	Integrate population variables in development decision making	64. Ensure effective management of population variables to harness the demographic dividend	1. Promote growth of a vibrant middle class to propel Ghana's development Prioritise maternal and adolescent reproductive health including family planning to reduce total fertility rate
Reduce income and spatial inequality	Enforce laws and rights of children	74. Strengthen Child Protection system	39. Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare
Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5)	Improve levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	92. Empower women and girls at all levels	134. Implement fully the Domestic Violence, Human Trafficking and Disability Act and other relevant pieces of legislation
	Raise interest in local sports by general public	97. Increase public interest and patronage in sports through Public Private Partnership (PPP)	148. Ensure that District Assemblies fully participate in sports development and promotion



<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
	Adequate social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	113. Formulate and implement policies, programmes and projects to reduce vulnerability and exclusion.	209. Strengthen and progressively expand existing Social Protection Interventions to cover all vulnerable groups
	Affordable cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates	136. Increase access to safe, secure and affordable shelter	296. Design and implement a micro-credit scheme (revolving fund) to provide micro-finance to enable households construct houses with basic services
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Adequate planning and implementation of sanitation plans	141. Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	309. Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation
	Achieve Open defecation free status		307. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services
	Effective environmental health officers	144. Enhance capacity of relevant institutions and community level structures for sanitation and hygiene services	314. Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation
	Adequate maintenance of water facilities	150. Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	325. Develop sustainability plans for all water facilities
	Adequate Planning for water		320. Promote and provide mechanised borehole
	Adequate support for special education for PWDs	165. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for children and all other persons with disabilities	347. Provide equal and free access to at all levels for children and all persons with disabilities
	Awareness of PWDs personal rights	169. Promote eradication of disability-related discrimination	375. Develop awareness creation and educational programmes to combat all forms of discrimination against PWDs.

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	High levels of entrepreneurial skills (Energy)	180. Ensure effective human capital development and management	423. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors
	Improved and adequate road transport networks	1. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	12. Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs
	Improved electronic access to all citizens including disables, underprivilege	8. Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	31. Extend mobile penetration to remote and unconnected areas
	Improved level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues		29. Improve ICT literacy skills among all citizens
	Adequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	16. Promote sustainable land management	71. Decentralize fully, Lands Commission and land services to the district level
	Improved land-use and management		77. Accelerate the Implementation of the land use and spatial planning law
	Controlled dumping of waste	18. Prevent environmental pollution	108. Ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks
	Integration of biodiversity issues in development planning	19. Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	111. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development plans and decisions
	Best farming practice	21. Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	160. Promote climate smart agriculture (CSA) across the six ecological zones

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
	Improved institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	22. Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	164. Strengthen institutional and individual capacity on climate change adaptation at national and sub-national levels
	Increased in crop yield		149. Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds
	Improved levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion		147. Recruit and strengthen the capacity of extension agents and FBOs with emphasis on recruiting more female extension officers.
	Improved sanitation	23. Manage climate-induced health risks	174. Strengthen climate related disease surveillance systems in vulnerable communities
	Adequate waste management infrastructure and services	27. Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	204. Integrate disaster risk related behavioural change communication into formal and non-formal civic education
	Good drainage systems	28. Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	212. Strengthen disaster-resilient of critical infrastructure, sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest
	Strong systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	29. Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	221. Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities
	Adequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change		
	effective enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	53. Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Adequate structures for the security service	5. Enhance public safety	37 Encourage security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes
	Full implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	8. Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	72 Ensure finalisation and implementation of the inter-Governmental fiscal transfers
	Strong financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies		71 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs
	Functional sub-district structures		76 Formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs
	Committing assembly to relevant expenditures		78 Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs
	No interference in statutory funds allocation		74 Strengthen disbursement mechanisms of national revenue
	Good linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		9. Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting
	Improved transparency and accountability of public officials	10. Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems	87 Review the Criminal Offences Act to encompass corruption-related offences
	Adequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	12. Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development	105 Foster a collaboration of Government agencies and traditional leaders
	Evidence-based development policy formulation and plan preparation	13. Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	111 Institutionalise the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among sector agencies

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
	Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans		112 Build capacity of MDAs and MMDAs in public policy formulation
	Effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans		113 Establish a unified national development information system
	Strong coordination of the development planning system		114 Strengthen the coordination and collaboration role of NDPC all levels
	Adequate financial resources		117 Allocate resources for public development and management
	High level stakeholder consultation		116 Sensitise the citizenry on public policy
	Improved collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results	Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels	462. Develop a gender equality accountability framework for all levels of development planning.
Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	Adequate resources to effectively patrol Ghana's Territorial frontiers	7. Minimize the negative impact of migration and optimize its potentials for Ghana's development	23. Provision of resources to enhance enforcement activities
	Adequate resources to embark on vigorous enforcement of activities		
	Improved regulation of the informal sector	13. Redirect foreign mission emphasis to the search for economic opportunities to improve the Ghanaian economy	41. Facilitate linkages between ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with the view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities

## Sustainable Objectives and Strategies with Enhanced Environmental Conditions

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
9. Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	40. Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget management	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	
	48. Strengthen institutional collaboration for effective fiscal policy management	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	
1. Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	6. Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development	?	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	0	0	?	?	-	0	?	+	+	+
	7. Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competences	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
6. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	44. Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	?	+	0	0	?	0	0	?	+	0	?	?	-	0	?	+	+	+
	50. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	+	+	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	?	?	0	+	+	?	+	+	+
1. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	83. Intensify education on the potentials in the tourism sector	0	+	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	?	?	+	+	?

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
1. Promote agriculture mechanisation	4. Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers	+	0	+	0	+	+	?	?	+	+	0	+	-	?	?	?	?	?
2. Promote irrigation development	15. Promote land reforms targeting equal access to irrigated land by men, women and persons with disabilities	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	0	+	?	?	+	+	0	0
6. Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	48. Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	+	0	0	0
8. Increase agricultural productivity	58. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	0
16. Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development	112. Promote joint planning and implementation of programmes with relevant institutions to address environmental issues in food and agriculture	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	0	+	?	?	?	?
17. Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops	123. Promote the development of selected staple crops in each ecological zone	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	0	?	?

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
21. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	125. Expand production of grains, particularly maize and soya beans rapidly, to support both human consumption and the domestic poultry industry	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	3. Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	?	+	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
4. Enhance quality of teaching and learning	16. Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes	?	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
5. Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery	24. Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' time-on-task and contact time.	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	?	+	0	?	0	0	?	+	+	+
8. Enhance school management system	36. Create effective linkages between management processes and schools	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
9. Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	40. Provide adequate and timely financing for quality education at all levels	+	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+



Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
10. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	42. Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	
	44. Review and Implement the health sector ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing on under-served areas	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+		+	+	+	+	
	48. Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	0	?	0	?	?	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
11. Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	49. Strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response	?	+	-	0	?	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	
12. Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	62. Review and restructure National Health Insurance Scheme.	0	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	
	64. improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	0	+	?	0	0	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	0	+	0	0	
13. Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	67. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	
1. Improve reproductive health	99. Expand reproductive health services among young people	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
18. Eliminate infant malnutrition	109. Assess the effectiveness of existing interventions towards eliminating infant malnutrition	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	?	
20. Promote the production and utilization of locally grown and raised, indigenous, and nutrient-rich food.	116. Actively support the production and utilization of indigenous nutrient rich foods through a participatory research approach.	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	0	?	0	0	+	0	+	0
33. Promote nutrition education in health care centres and private clinics.	155. Provide FN counselling in primary health care centres and private clinics.	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	+	?	+	0
55. Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	234. Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship	0	+	0	0	0	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
64. Ensure effective management of population variables to harness the demographic dividend	1. Promote growth of a vibrant middle class to propel Ghana's development Prioritise maternal and adolescent reproductive health including family planning to reduce total fertility rate	+	+	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	?	+	+	+
74. Strengthen Child Protection system	39. Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
92. Empower women and girls at all levels	134. Implement fully the Domestic Violence, Human Trafficking and Disability Act and other relevant pieces of legislation	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
97. Increase public interest and patronage in sports through Public Private Partnership (PPP)	148. Ensure that District Assemblies fully participate in sports development and promotion	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	+	0
113. Formulate and implement policies, programmes and projects to reduce vulnerability and exclusion.	209. Strengthen and progressively expand existing Social Protection Interventions to cover all vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
136. Increase access to safe, secure and affordable shelter	296. Design and implement a micro-credit scheme (revolving fund) to provide micro-finance to enable households construct houses with basic services	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	?	+	0
141. Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	309. Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
	307. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
144. Enhance capacity of relevant institutions and community level structures for sanitation and hygiene services	314. Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
150. Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	325. Develop sustainability plans for all water facilities	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	
	320. Promote and provide mechanised borehole	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
165. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for children and all other persons with disabilities	347. Provide equal and free access to at all levels for children and all persons with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	+	+	+
169. Promote eradication of disability-related discrimination	375. Develop awareness creation and educational programmes to combat all forms of discrimination against PWDs.	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0
180. Ensure effective human capital development and management	423. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	-	-	0	0
1. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	12. Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	-	+	+	_0	0	+

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
8. Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	31. Extend mobile penetration to remote and unconnected areas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	29. Improve ICT literacy skills among all citizens	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+
16. Promote sustainable land management	71. Decentralize fully, Lands Commission and land services to the district level	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	
	77. Accelerate the Implementation of the land use and spatial planning law	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	
18. Prevent environmental pollution	108. Ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
19. Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	111. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development plans and decisions	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
21. Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	160. Promote climate smart agriculture (CSA) across the six ecological zones	+	+	+	+	0	0	?	+	0	+	+	+	-	0	0	+	0	0
22. Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	164. Strengthen institutional and individual capacity on climate change adaptation at national and sub-national levels	0	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]						Institutional		
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
	149. Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
	147. Recruit and strengthen the capacity of extension agents and FBOs with emphasis on recruiting more female extension officers.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	+	0	+	
23. Manage climate-induced health risks	174. Strengthen climate related disease surveillance systems in vulnerable communities	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	+	
27. Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	204. Integrate disaster risk related behavioural change communication into formal and non-formal civic education	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	
28. Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	212. Strengthen disaster-resilient of critical infrastructure, sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	
29. Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	221. Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]						Institutional		
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	53. Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	
5. Enhance public safety	37 Encourage security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	
8. Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	72 Ensure finalisation and implementation of the inter-Governmental fiscal transfers	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	
	71 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	
	76 Formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	+	
	78 Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
	74 Strengthen disbursement mechanisms of national revenue	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
9. Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting	80 Strengthen institutions responsible for coordinating planning at all levels and ensure their effective linkage with the budgeting process	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	

Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
10. Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems	87 Review the Criminal Offences Act to encompass corruption-related offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
12. Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development	105 Foster a collaboration of Government agencies and traditional leaders	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
13. Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	111 Institutionalise the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among sector agencies	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
	112 Build capacity of MDAs and MMDAs in public policy formulation	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
	113 Establish a unified national development information system	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
	114 Strengthen the coordination and collaboration role of NDPC all levels	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	+
	117 Allocate resources for public development and management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	s	0	-	+	+	+
	116 Sensitise the citizenry on public policy	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	+



Poverty Dimension		Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]					Institutional			
Environmental Components		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
Adopted Policy Objectives	Strategies																		
Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels	462. Develop a gender equality accountability framework for all levels of development planning.	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Minimize the negative impact of migration and optimize its potentials for Ghana's development	23. Provision of resources to enhance enforcement activities	0	+	+	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
13. Redirect foreign mission emphasis to the search for economic opportunities to improve the Ghanaian economy	41. Facilitate linkages between ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with the view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	0	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+

**Chapter 4:**  
**4.1 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Jaman North District**

Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Jaman North District Assembly for 2018-2021 reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures

Table.... Development Dimension, Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Jaman North District Assembly for 2018-2021

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Management & Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
		Budget
		Human Resource Development
		Legislative Oversight
	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
	Agricultural Development	
<b>Social Development</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
		Health Service Delivery
		Social Welfare and Community Development
		Water and Sanitation
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Works
<b>Gorvenance Corruption and Public Accountability</b>		Legislative Oversight

<b>Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs</b>	International Affairs	

### Prioritized Projects

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
	<b>Economic Development</b>							
1	Ensure effective implementation of GIFMIS	3	3	2	3	11	2.75	2nd
2		2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
3	Construct 2No. community markets	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
4	Develop Sampa old Market	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
5	Establish and develop new Market site	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
6	Maintain Market	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
7	Construct 1No slaughter house in Sampa	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
8	Develop light industrial Area for all Artisans in the district	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
9	Maintain faulty street lights	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
10	Extend the Provision of Street lights	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
11	Provision of 500 wooden electricity low tension poles	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
12	Support 30 graduate apprentices to set up their own businesses	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
13	Implement the Nations Builders Call Programme	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
14	Facilitate the establishment of the NBSSI/BAC in the district	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
15	Provide skills training to MSE groups and associations within the plan period	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
16	Train 100 individuals in non-traditional agric areas like snail and grasscutter rearing, poultry, mushroom production, bee keeping, soap making etc	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
17	Encourage formation of cooperatives	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
18	Facilitate the implementation of MASLOC, Poverty Alleviation Fund, etc	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
19	Organize IEC activities on sources of funds quarterly	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
20	Partner the private sector to develop the Jinini mass slave grave and other notable graves and sites into a domestic tourist attraction site	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
21	Facilitate farmers access to mechanization center in the Region	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
22	Lobby for the government's one village one dam facility	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
23	Provide in-service training to improve upon the skills of MOFA staff to increase access of farmers especially women to extention services	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
24	Request for more Extention Services Officers especially women to improve upon services delivery among women	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
25	Provide field logistics e.g. motor bikes, drugs, wellington boots, raincoats to AESO	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
26	Construct staff accommodation at operational areas	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
27	Establish ten (2) demonstration farms on roll planting for various food and cash crops	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
28	Enhance access to subsidized agric inputs like fertilizers, spraying machines etc	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
29	Construct 2No. storage facilities	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
30	Continue and sustain the implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
31	Extending more project line credit facilities e.g. Cashew project, NGOs, RTIMP, Poverty Alleviation, MASLOC etc	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
32	Organize farmers into groups and cooperatives to access credit	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
33	Provide annual training to farmers on credit acquisition and utilization	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
34	Support annual farmer's day celebrations	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
35	Acquire and distribute planting materials of maize, rice, cashew, coconut and vegetables to farmers	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
36	Undertake periodic Disease surveillance and monitoring to improve treatment and control	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
37	Support access to quality feed and water	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2nd
38	<b>Social Services Delivery</b>							
39	Complete construction of all ongoing classroom blocks	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
40	Support construction of community initiated school projects	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
		Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
41	Rehabilitate 10No. Classroom blocks within the plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
42	Construct 10No. 6Unit classroom block	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
43	Construct 10No. 3Unit classroom blocks	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
44	Construct 6No. 3Unit KG Blocks	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
45	Provide 1500No. dual desks for schools in the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
46	Provide support to annual organization of STMEs	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
47	Support 50 brilliant but needy students at the basic and SHS levels within the plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
48	Support annual district BECE mock examinations	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
49	Provide training to at least 20 SHEP Coordinators in basic schools	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
50	Acquire and distribute 100 litter bins to basic schools	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
51	Acquire and distribute 100No. Veronica Buckets with taps to basic schools	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
52	Expand and supportimplementation of School feeding	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
53	Support annual Teachers and Education workers district awards	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
54	Provide support to 50 teacher trainees	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
55	Construct Staff accommodation for the Education Directorate	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
56	Provide 7No. motorbikes to circuit supervisors to enhance supervision	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
57	Support implementation of Education activities	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
58								1st
59	Construct 8No. CHPS compound within the plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
60	Equip and improve health sector ICT Infrastructure	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
61	Support 30 health workers to various training institutions in the country	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
62	Construct 3No. 2Unit accommodation blocks for health professionals within plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
63		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
64	Improve Public Health services delivery	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
65	Upgrade 2No Rural Clinics to Health Centers	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st



	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
66	Construct an OPD complex at the Sampa Hospital	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
67	Construct a Laboratory block at the Sampa Hospital	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
68	Support utilization of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
69	Support community based surveillance on communicable diseases	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
70	Support national immunization activities in the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
71	Support public education on behavioural and lifestyle change	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
72	Intensify public education on HIV and AIDS within the plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
73	Support utilization of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
74	Introduce electronic verification of claims	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
75	Introduce electronic registration and renewal	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
76	Introduce the Gate keeper system through effective involvement of the grassroot level facilities	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
77	Construct 4No. Maternity wards	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
78	Support reproduction and child health activities in the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
79	Prevent Nutritional disorder in children	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
80	Sensitize Citizens on the production and consumption of indigenous nutrient rich food crops	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
81	Sensitize Citizens on the consumption of available indigenous nutrient rich foods like Cashew nuts	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
82		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
83	Expand the implementation of governments' flagship programmes of employment	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
84	Effectively integrate Population variables into planning and decision making	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
85	Sensitization of communities district wide on law and rights of Children	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
86	Effectively ensure representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
87	Effectively support sporting activities	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
		Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
88	Facilitate the expansion of the LEAP programme to cover the whole district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
89	Undertake effective district wide identification and registration of the vulnerable and excluded especially PWDs and women in the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
90	Empower the vulnerable and excluded especially PWDs and women with productive skills and businesses with their share of the DACF	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
91								1st
92	Provide logistical support to the Social and Community Development Welfare Department	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
93	Identify and register Citizens (men and Women) without safe and secure shelter and need support	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
94		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
95	Effectively supervise Water and Sanitation services provision	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
96	Encourage Private Investors to invest in Sanitation Facilities	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
97	Provide Capacity building for water related Staff	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
98	Review and update the District Environmental Sanitation Action Plan	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
99	Construct 2No. Small-Towns water systems within the plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
100	Mechanize 40No Boreholes across the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
101	Drill and install 80No. Boreholes with hand pumps	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
102	Maintain broken down water facilities	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
103	Support the District Water and Sanitation management Team	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
104	Train Community Area Mechanics in borehole repairs	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
105	Train Community Latrine artisans	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
106	Construct 4No. 20Seater gender sensitive Public Toilets	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
107	Construct 10No. 4 and 6 Seater gender sensitive Institutional Latrines	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
108	Support construction of household latrines for both men and women	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
109	Promote and support the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept to eradicate Open defecation	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
		Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
110	Acquire and supply 15No. refuse containers (16m3)	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
111	Construct 15No. platforms for refuse containers	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
112	Evacuate 3No. refuse dumps across the district within the plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
113	Acquire and develop a final disposal site (stabilization pond) for solid and liquid waste	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
114	Acquire 1No. Cesspit emptier for excreta/liquid waste disposal	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
115		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
116	Effectively promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
117	Create awareness and educate the general public to combat all forms of discrimination against PWDs	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
118	<b>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>							1st
119	Reshape 200km length of Feeder Roads	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
120	Complete construction of Sampa Town Roads	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
121	Complete construction of Drobo – Sampa and Sampa – Nsawkaw roads	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
122	Construct 10No. bridges/Culverts on feeder roads	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
123	Construct drains along main roads, streets and access roads	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
124	Construct 2No. lorry parks	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
125	Facilitate the erection of Mast to improve access to telecommunication network	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
126	Partner with Radio stations and Community Information Centres to disseminate information of public interest to Citizens	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
127	Improve upon the operation of the two ICT Centres in the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
128	Acquire computers with accessories for the Assembly and Decentralized Departments	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
129	Provide internet connectivity to the Assembly	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
130	Request for the establishment of Lands Commission office in the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
131	Ensure effective adherence to LUSP Act	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
132	Sensitize the general public on the environmentally sound ways of using Agro-Chemicals	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
133	Mainstream biodiversity issues into development planning	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
134	Ensure the conservation of biodiversity in sensitive areas	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
135		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
136	Resource the District Assembly and NADMO	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
137	Provide climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
138		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
139	Improve climate related disease surveillance system in the district	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
140	Effective sensitization of the general public and educational institution on the effects destroying the environment	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
141	Resource NADMO Zonal Cordinators	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
142	Support preparation and updating of Settlement layouts for communities	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
143	Sensitize General Public on Building Regulations	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
144	Monitor the construction of new residential buildings to ensure compliance with building regulations	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
145	Revise Planning Schemes for Settlement	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
146	Continue the implementation of Street naming and property addressing to cover other communities	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
147	<b>Local Governance</b>							1st
148	Form Community watchdog committees	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
149	Support security operation	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
150	Provide accomodation for Security personnel	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
151	Promote access of the Disabled to Public Infrastructure	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
152	Lobby to stop mandatory deduction from the	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
153	Institute use of Electronic receipting and Electronic banking	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
154	Ensure effective functionality of the District Sub-structures	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
155	Create 3 electoral ares	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
156	Ensure effective implementation of the GIFMIS in planning, budgeting and expenditure	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
157		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
158	Organize capacity building trainings for Town/Area Councils once every year	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st



	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
159	Procure Computers and Photocopy for Assembly and its Department and Sub-structures	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
160	Acquire and supply working logistics to Town and Area Councils	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
161	Rehabilitate Town/Area Council Office blocks	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
162	Organize quarterly heads of department meetings within the plan period	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
163	Complete construct the office accommodation complex to accommodate the decentralized departments and security staff	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
164	Construct 4No. semi detached staff accommodation	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
165		3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
166	Review and Prepare DMTDP 2018-2021	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
167	Maintain District Assembly properties	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
168	Acquire and supply motorbikes to all Assembly Members	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
169	Effectively implement the Assembly's Popular Participation Action Plan	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
170	Ensure effective involvement of chieftaincy and religious institutions in Assembly Business	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
171	Provide support to the District Planning Coordinating Unit to enhance Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at all levels	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
172	Build the capacity of DA Staff and DA members in Efficient and effective implementation of development policies and plans	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
173	Ensure effective communication with NDPC on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
174	Lobby for early release of adequate GOG and Donor funds	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
175	Effectively implement the Assembly's Popular Participation Action Plan	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
176	Ensure effective Gender based Planning and Budgeting and reporting	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
177	<b>International Affairs</b>	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st
178	Establish adequate database on migration information	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Criteria	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
179	Initiate and sustain effective collaboration between Jaman north District with its' counterpart district in neighbouring Cote' de Voir	3	3	3	3	12	3	1st

DRAFT DMTDP JMDA

Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action (PoA) of the DA for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

### Indicative Financial Strategy

The Jaman North District Assembly, through the DPCUs as required, prepared the Indicative Financial strategy for the planned period to deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. The strategies for funds mobilisation and utilisation took into consideration:

1. Sources of funding such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF), projected central government in-flows such as Departmental Allocations, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), DDF, direct donor funds etc.
2. Identification and filling of financial resource gaps
3. Expenditure areas with cost (which will provide an idea about the cost of the DMTDP (cost of the inputs) and
4. Spelt out clearly financial control mechanisms; such banking of revenue before spending, spending according to budget lines with issuance of warrants, payments through the GIFMIS and quarterly auditing of revenue and expenditure of the Assembly.

Table ... below show the details of the indicative financial strategy

Table .... Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue			
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	10,077,000.00	15,385,156.90	1,990,427.19	3,700,000.00	15,820,415.91	36,896,000.00	0	Intensify IGF generation through Electronic receipting and banking	Improve performance to maximize funds from DPAT and other government and donor sources
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	3,869,000.00								
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	16,557,000.00								
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	6,393,000.00								
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	513,000.00								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,896,000.00</b>	<b>15,385,156.90</b>	<b>1,990,427.19</b>	<b>3,700,000.00</b>	<b>15,820,415.91</b>	<b>36,896,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>		

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

## **Chapter 5:**

### **5.1 Annual Action Plan of Jaman North District**

The Jaman North District Planning Co-ordinating Unit using the Programme of Action as basis, developed four Annual Action Plans (AAP) aligned with the Goals, Targets and Indicators of the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and that of Agenda 2063 and 2023 to serve as basis for the preparation of the District's Composite Budgets for the period 2018-2021 to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the Jaman North District Assembly in collaboration with NGOs, Private sector and the Communities. As much as possible, the AAP were prepared to be very specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound (SMART)

In order to ensure successful implementation of the AAPs to achieve the set objectives, preparation of the AAP took into consideration the following:

- The action to be taken including M&E, communication activities
- Where should the action be
- Who to take that action,
- At what time
- Who is the responsible or principal action agent, as well as?
- Collaborating agent (s) including development partners and their roles and
- A budget indicating the costed planned activities

**5.1.1 2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA



**5.1.2 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

**5.1.3 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

**5.1.4 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA

## **5.2 Structure plans, local plans**

In addition to the AAPs above, the DPCU also prepared and included Structural Plans (SP) for Sampa the district capital and three other emerging urban areas; Suma, Seketia and Goka to be considered within the plan period as shown below;

As required, the DPCUs will review the AAPs quarterly and annually to identify challenges to be encountered during implementation within the quarters and relevant activities to be rolled-over where necessary from previous years as well as remove activities that will be seen to be no longer relevant. The reviewed AAP will form the basis for the annual composite budget for the district and as input into the annual national budget.

## **5.3 Linking the Composite Budget with the Plan**

Considering the budget as allocating financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP, the DPCU conducted the composite budgeting process for the achievement of the objective of the plan. As mentioned earlier, AAP will form the basis for the preparation of the composite budget and for that matter, the programme-based budgeting. This will ensure that the annual budget of the MMDA is linked to the annual action plan and by extension the DMTDP of the DA.

## **5.4 Implementation of Annual Action Plans**

The Annual Action Plan of the District will be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the DAs in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. The implementation of the planned activities will as much as possible be supported with timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its schedule. The DPCU will prepare a schedule in addition to the Assembly's Popular participation Action Plan to ensure the participation of stakeholders both men and women for the implementation of the DMTDP.

## **5.5 Adoption of DMTDP**

The draft DMTDP prepared was subjected to public consultations as outlined in the Guidelines for conducting Public hearing. This marks the second major public hearing, to discuss the draft Development Plan. Issues discussed during the hearing focused on the way forward and the identification of alternative strategies at both the District and sub-district levels. The outcomes of the discussions at the hearing were used to conclude the formulation of the DMTDP Plan as far as the public interest was concerned as per the attached report.

The draft DMTDP was adopted by Members of the General Assembly in accordance with Section 5 of the National Development Planning System Regulation 2016 (LI 2232).

The adopted draft plan was thereafter submitted to the RCC for harmonisation, preparation of the regional integrated development plan and onward transmission to the Commission.



Figure 5.2 Suma Structural Plan

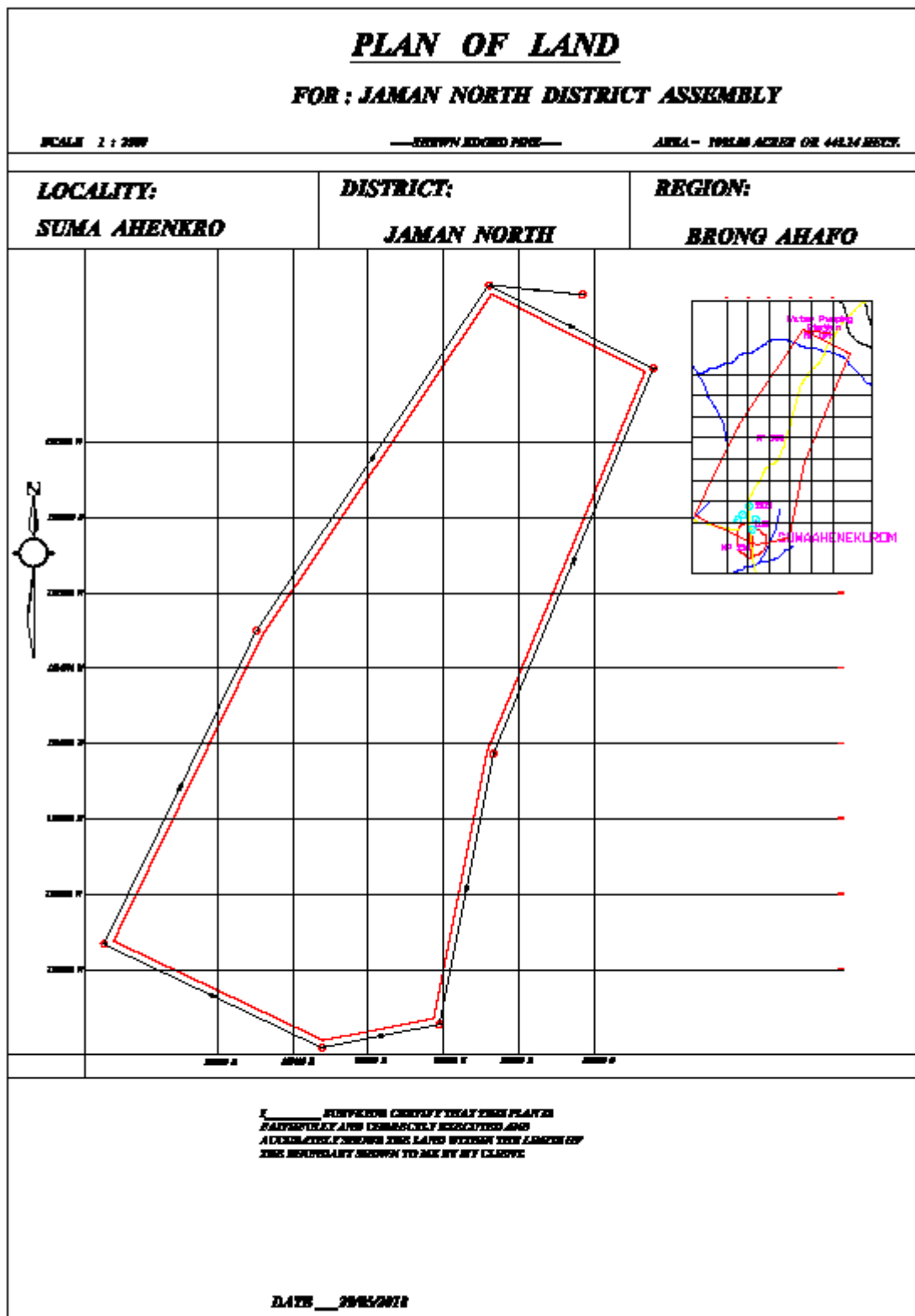


Figure 5.3 Seketia Structural Plan

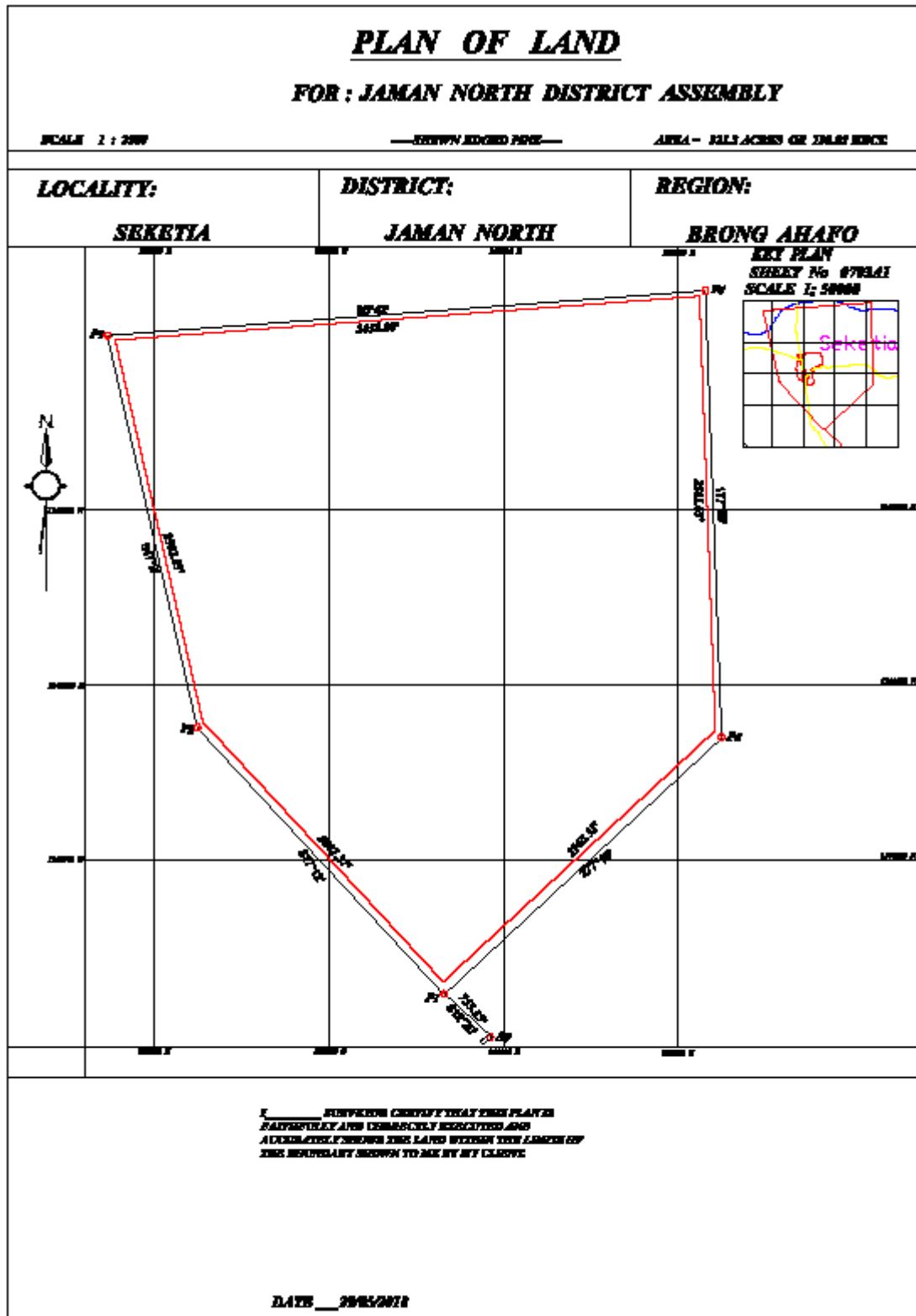
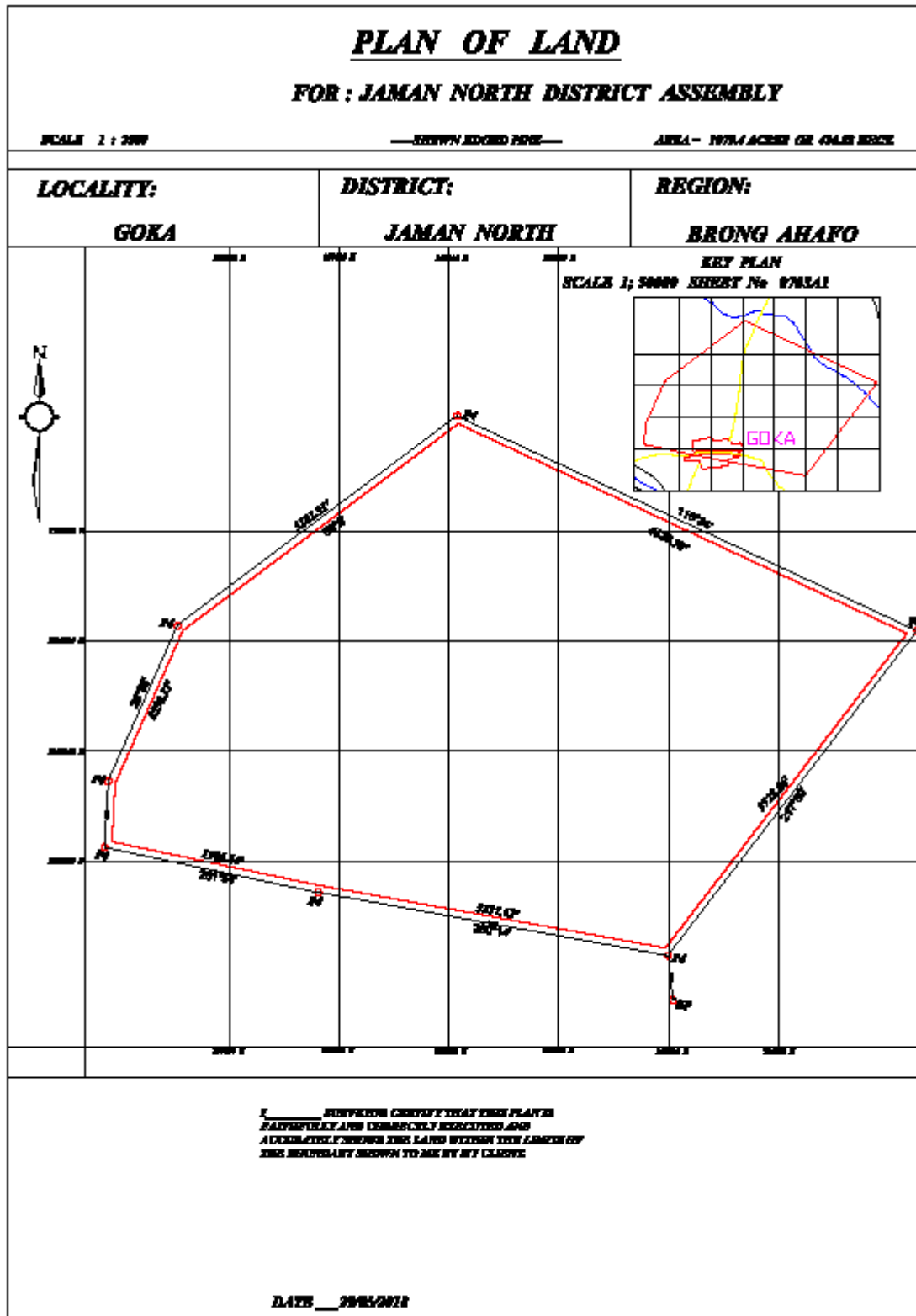


Figure 5.4 Goka Structural Plan





## Chapter 6:

### 6.1 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is defined as a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specific indicators to provide management and main stakeholders of an on-going development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds ( OECD, 2002)

The purposes of monitoring are to; provide programme or project management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving stated objectives, provide regular feedback to enhance learning and to improve the planning process and effectiveness of interventions, increase programme or project accountability with donor and other stakeholders, enable management and staff to identify and reinforce initial positive results, strength and success, provide management with the opportunity to make timely adjustments and corrective actions to improve the programme or project design, work plan and implementation strategies and check on conditions or situations of target group and changes brought about by programme or project activities as well as the continued relevance of the project.

According to the National M&E Manual, MMDAs are to prepare and monitor implementation of their plans. The basis for the monitoring at this level is the district specific indicators and core indicators disaggregated from the national level.

The District will produce quarterly and annual progress report from the monitoring exercise using the prescribed format provided by in the National M&E Manual and send copies to the NDPC through the RPCU. The quarterly and annual reports from the monitoring of development interventions in the district provides information for the review and formulation of evidence-based district policies and decisions, identification of most effective district programmes and projects and best practices and determination of inequalities and areas requiring greater attention in the district.

6.1 Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets in relation to the Results matrix of the Agenda for Jobs

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Percentage of expenditure processed with GIFMIS	Output	0	100	100	100	100		Monthly	DFO
	Percentage of expenditure incurred according to plan	Output	0						Monthly	DFO
<b>Adopted Goal: Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 1. Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally</b>										
	Number of traders served	outcome	0	1500	2000	2500	3000	Rural		
	Percentage of traders with access to improved market infrastructure	outcome	0	50%	70%	90%	95%	Urban	Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of rural population served market	outcome	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of trader served	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of meat product processed under hygienic conditions	outcome		100	100	100	100	Urban	Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of Artisans relocated	outcome		100	100	100	100	Male and Female	Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in criminal cases due to darkness	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of population with access to street light	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of households with access to electricity	outcome	98.20%	100	100	100	100	Urban and Rural	Annually	DPCU
	Number of graduate apprentices who have set up business	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of youth both men and women employed	Output	213						Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 6. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs</b>										

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Number of businesses receiving support from NBSSI	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of MSE groups and associations trained	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of individuals trained in non-traditional agricultural areas	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of co-operatives formed	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of businesses with support from MASLOC	outcome	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of businesses receiving financial support	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goals: Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 1. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>										
	Percentage of Tourist arrival in the district	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Adopted Goal: Promote sustainable industrialization									DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 1. Promote agriculture mechanization</b>										
	Number of farmers with access to mechanization centers	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of farmers with access to irrigation facilities	Output	0						Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 6. Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services</b>										
	Percentage of farmers with access to extension services	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of women farmers with access to extension services	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of AESO adequately resourced	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of AESO both men and women accommodated	Output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 8. Increase agricultural productivity</b>										
	Percentage of farmer practicing roll planting	outcome							Annually	DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Percentage of farmers with access to subsidized inputs	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in post harvest lost	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in food production and jobs created	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 16. Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development</b>										
	Number of project with access to credit facilities	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of farmer groups with access to credit facilities	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of farmers on successful credit facilities and utilization	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of farmers awarded	Output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal : Increase share of high-value services in overall exports</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 17. Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops</b>										
	Quantity of planting materials received distributed	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of livestock disease cases recorded and treated	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of livestock with access to quality feed and water	outcome							Annually	DPCU
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>ADOPTED GOAL Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 4: . Enhance quality of teaching and learning</b>										
	Percentage increase in enrolment	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of pupils enrolled	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of enrolment with descent classroom accommodation	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in primary net enrolment	output	0.37						Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in JHS Net enrolment	output	0.45						Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in KG enrolment	output	0.35						Annually	DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Percentage enrolment with access to furniture	outcome	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of students supported	output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Number of brilliant but needy students supported at the various levels	output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in BECE pass rate	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 5: . Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery</b>										
	Number of SHEP Cordinators trained	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of schools practicing proper waste disposal	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of schools practicing hand washing	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in enrolment due to GSFP	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 8. Enhance school management system</b>										
	Number of teachers awarded	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage Increase in number of trained Teachers	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 9. Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education</b>										
	Percentage of teachers with access to accommodation	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	Number of Schools supervised	Output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 10. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services</b>										
	Percentage of expenditure incurred on education related activities	Input							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 11. Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability</b>										
	Percentage decrease in health cases referred to Sampa Government Hospital	output	0						Annually	DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Percentage of Health data processed with ICT	outcome	0						Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of qualified health workers	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of health professionals with access to accommodation	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in morbidity, mortality and disability	output	103.8						Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in population with access to quality health care facilities	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of Medical officer with access to enough consulting rooms	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of all cases tested	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in number of malaria and related deaths	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in number of cases of communicable disease	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of children immunized against childhood related diseases cases	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in number adolescent reproductive health cases and other related diseases	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in incidence of HIV and AIDS and related cases	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage decrease in incidence of TB related cases	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 12. Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing</b>										
	Percentage decrease in amount of claims paid	output	0						Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in membership	output	0						Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 13. Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health</b>										
	Percentage increase number of cases and amount revenue generated	output	0						Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 1. Improve reproductive health</b>										
										DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Percentage decrease in rate maternal mortality	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of reproduction and child health activities	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal End hunger through improved food and nutrition security</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 18. Eliminate infant malnutrition</b>										
	Percentage decrease in number of nutritional disorder cases in children	Output							Annually	DPCU
	Adopted Goal: Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns									
<b>Adopted Objective: 20. Promote the production and utilization of locally grown and raised, indigenous, and nutrient-rich food.</b>										
	Number of sensitization activities conducted	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective33. Promote nutrition education in health care centres and private clinics</b>										
	Number of sensitization activities conducted	output							Annually	DPCU
	Adopted Goal: Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work									
Adopted Objective 55. Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors										
	Number of youth employed by governments' flagship programmes	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 64. Ensure effective management of population variables to harness the demographic dividend</b>										
	Percentage of planned activities with population variables	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Reduce income and spatial inequality</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 74. Strengthen Child Protection system</b>										
	Percentage decrease in number of cases of child abuse	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Goal: Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 92. Empower women and girls at all levels</b>										
	Percentage increase in women representation in governance and decision	impact							Annually	DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Number of sporting activities supported	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in population benefiting from LEAP	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of vulnerable and excluded person registered	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in logistics	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of men and women registered	output							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Goal: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>									DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 141. Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities</b>									DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of water and sanitation services	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of Sanitation facilities provided by private investors	output							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 144. Enhance capacity of relevant institutions and community level structures for sanitation and hygiene services</b>									
	Number of staff trained	output							Annually	
	<b>Adopted Objective 150. Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities</b>									
	Number of activities implemented	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of people with access to safe water in the affected communities	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of citizens with access to water	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of citizens with access to water	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of citizens with access to water	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of expenditure incurred as support	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	Number of Broken down boreholes maintained on time	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of Household with access to household latrines	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of Citizens with access to Public Toilet	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of workers with access to institutional latrines	outcome							Annually	DPCU



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Number of households supported to put up latrines	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage of ODF achieved	outcome						Annually	DPCU	
	Volume of solid waste collected	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of refuse dumps evacuated	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Volume of waste managed	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Quantity of liquid waste drained	output						Annually	DPCU	
<b>Adopted Objective 165. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for children and all other persons with disabilities</b>										
	Number of PWDs educated	Output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of awareness creation event organized	output						Annually	DPCU	
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective: 1. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs</b>										
	Length of feeder roads reshaped	output	96km					Annually	DPCU	
	Length of urban roads constructed	output	5km					Annually	DPCU	
	Length of High way constructed	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of Culverts constructed	output						Annually	DPCU	
	length of drains constructed	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of lorry parks constructed	output						Annually	DPCU	
<b>Adopted Objective 8. Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination</b>										
	Percentage increase in population with access to mobile phone network	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of information disseminated	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage of Citizens with access to ICT centre	outcome						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of computer and accessories procured	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of departments with access to internet facilities	output						Annually	DPCU	
<b>Adopted Objective 16. Promote sustainable land management</b>										
	Number of land issues successfully managed by Lands commission	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of new buildings constructed according to standards	output						Annually	DPCU	

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	<b>Adopted Objective 18. Prevent environmental pollution</b>								DPCU	
	Number of sensitizations conducted	output							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 19. Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems</b>									
	Number of biodiversity issues mainstreamed into development plan	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of sites conserved	output								DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 21. Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems</b>								DPCU	
	Percentage of farmers cultivating climate resilient crops	output							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 22. Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts</b>								DPCU	
	Percentage of budgetary allocation to NADMO	output							Annually	DPCU
	Amount of climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds provided	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of preventive measures introduced	output							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 23. Manage climate-induced health risks</b>								DPCU	
	Number of climate related disease identified and treated on time	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 27. Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation</b>									
	Number of sensitization events conducted in institutions	output							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective 29. Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response</b>									
	Number of settlements prone to disasters	output							Annually	DPCU
	<b>Adopted Objective Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</b>									
	Number of settlement plans prepared and updated	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of sensitization events on building regulation organised	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of new residential building complying with regulations	output							Annually	DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Number of Planning schemes revised	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of streets and properties named and addressed	output						Annually	DPCU	
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</b>										
<b>Adopted Objective 5. Enhance public safety</b>										
	Percentage decrease in criminal cases due to watch dogs committee	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage of expenditure incurred on security operations	outcome						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of accommodation units constructed for security	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of public infrastructure with access to PWDs	output						Annually	DPCU	
<b>Adopted Objective 8. Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation</b>										
	Percentage decrease in mandatory deduction	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage increase in IGF	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Total number of ratable items registered	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage increase in IGF	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage of IGF collected by sub-structures	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of electoral areas created	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage of expenditure processed with GIFMIS	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Percentage of expenditure covered with warrants	output						Annually		
<b>Adopted Objective 9. Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting</b>										
	Number of training conducted	output						Annually	DPCU	
	Number of computers and photocopiers procured	output						Annually	DPCU	

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Percentage increase in performance of sub-structures	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of blocks rehabilitated	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of Execo, DA, and other mandatory meeting held	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of departments adequately and comfortably accommodated	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in number of staff accommodated	output							Annually	DPCU
										DPCU
	Proportion of DMTDP implemented	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage of expenditure incurred on maintenance	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of Motorbikes provided	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of Vehicles procured	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of departments with sustainable access to power	output							Annually	DPCU
	DCEs residence fenced	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 10. Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems</b>										
	Percentage increase in citizens' participation in governance	impact							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 12. Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development</b>										
	Percentage decrease in corruption or criminal cases	output							Annually	DPCU
	Percentage increase in participation of chieftaincy and religious institutions in Assembly Business	output							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 13. Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&amp;E processes at all levels</b>										
	Percentage of expenditure on DPCU activities	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of DA and Assembly staff with clear understanding of policies	output							Annually	DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Number of Reports submitted and response obtained	output							Annually	DPCU
	Quarterly release of funds	outcome							Annually	DPCU
	improved services delivery								Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels</b>										
	Percentage of gender sensitive activities included in Planning and budgeting	outcome							Annually	DPCU
<b>Adopted Objective 7. Minimize the negative output of migration and optimize its potentials for Ghana's development</b>										
	Number of immigrant and emigrants recorded	output							Annually	DPCU
	Number of trade initiatives started								Annually	DPCU

## 6.2 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.

As required, in order to gather data from monitoring, DPCU will collect and collate data, process and validate the data and analyze the information generated from the results of the project/activities in relations to the indicators (core and district specific) and targets of the DMTDP.

As part of the monitoring process, the DPCU will adopt the programme/project register format to be developed based on the PoA with details on activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of project and their implications for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP. The register will be updated regularly and be complemented by data collection sheet/matrix which will be prepared by using indicators from the monitoring matrix above. The data collection matrix provides further information on data collection period, methods and results.

The information, findings, lessons learnt and recommendations generated, will be available for utilization by the Assembly, NDPC and other stakeholders and also fed into the AAPs and the next DMTDP.

Table .... Shows the Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix

Indicator Definition	Data collection period	Data collection method	Disaggregation	Results
Percentage of expenditure processed with GIFMIS				
Percentage of expenditure incurred according to plan				
Number of traders served				
Percentage of traders with access to improved market infrature				
Percentage of rural population served market				
Number of trader served				
Percentage of meat product processed under hygeinic conditions				
Percentage of Artisans relocated				
Percentage decrease in criminal cases due to darkness				
Percentage of population with access to street light				
Percentage of households with access to electricity				
Number of graduate appretices who have set up busness				
Number of youth both men and women employed				
Number of businesses receiving support from NBSSI				
Number of MSE groups and associations trained				

<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Data collection period</b>	<b>Data collection method</b>	<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>
Number of individuals trained in non-traditional agricultural areas				
Number of co-operatives formed				
Percentage of businesses with support from MASLOC				
Number of businesses receiving financial support				
Percentage of Tourist arrival in the district				
Number of farmers with access to mechanization centres				
Number of farmers with access to irrigation facilities				
Percentage of farmers with access to extension services				
Percentage of women farmers with access to extension services				
Number of AESO adequately resourced				
Number of AESO both men and women accommodated				
Percentage of farmer practicing roll planinting				
Percentage of farmers with access to subsidized inputs				
Percentage decrease in post harvest lost				
Percentage increase in food production and jobs created				
Number of project with access to credit facilities				
Nunnumber of farmer groups with access to credit facilities				
Percentage of farmers on successful credit facilities and utilization				
Number of farmers awarded				
Quantity of planting materials received dsitributed				
Number of livestock disease cases recorded and treated				
Percentage of livestock with access to quality feed and water				
Percentage increase in enrolment				
Number of pupils enrolled				

<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Data collection period</b>	<b>Data collection method</b>	<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>
Percentage of enrolment with descent classroom accomodation				
Percentage increase in primary net enrolment				
Percentage increase in JHS Net enrolment				
Percentage increase in KG enrolment				
Percentage enrolment with access to furniture				
Number of students supported				
Number of brilliant but needy students supported at the various levels				
Percentage increase in BECE pass rate				
Number of SHEP Cordinators trained				
Number of schools practicing proper waste disposal				
Number of schools practicing hand washing				
Percentage increase in enrolment due to GSFP				
Number of teachers awarded				
Percentage Increase in number of trained Teachers				
Percentage of teachers with access to accomodation				
Number of Schools supervised				
Percentage of expenditure incurred on education related activites				
Percentage decrease in health cases refered to Sampa Government Hospital				
Percentage of Health data processed with ICT				
Percentage increase in number of qualified health workers				
Percentage increase in number of health professionals with access to accommodation				
Percentage decrease in morbidity,mortality and disability				
Percentage increase in population with access to quality health care failities				



Indicator Definition	Data collection period	Data collection method	Disaggregation	Results
Percentage increase in number of Medical officer with access to enough consulting rooms				
Percentage increase in number of all cases tested				
Percentage decrease in number of malaria and related deaths				
Percentage decrease in number of cases of communicable disease				
Percentage increase in number of children immunised against childhood related diseases cases				
Percentage decrease in number adolescent reproductive health cases and other related diseases				
Percentage decrease in incidence of HIV and AIDS and related cases				
Percentage decrease in incidence of TB related cases				
Percentage decrease in amount of claims paid				
Percentage increase in membership				
Percentage increase number of cases and amount revenue generated				
Percentage decrease in rate maternal mortality				
Percentage increase in number of reproduction and child health activities				
Percentage decrease in number of nutritional disorder cases in children				
Number of sensitization activities conducted				
Number of sensitization activities conducted				
Number of youth employed by governments' flagship programmes				
Percentage of planned activities with population variables				
Percentage decrease in number of cases of child abuse				
Percentage increase in women representation in governance and decision				

Indicator Definition	Data collection period	Data collection method	Disaggregation	Results
Number of sporting activities supported				
Percentage increase in population benefiting from LEAP				
Number of vulnerable and excluded person registered				
Percentage increase in logistics				
Number of men and women registered				
Percentage increase in number of water and sanitation services				
Number of Sanitation facilities provided by private investors				
Number of staff trained				
Number of activities implemented				
Percentage increase in number of people with access to safe water in the affected communities				
Percentage increase in number of citizens with access to water				
Percentage increase in number of citizens with access to water				
Percentage increase in number of citizens with access to water				
Percentage of expenditure incurred as support				
Number of Broken down boreholes maintained on time				
Percentage of Household with access to household latrines				
Percentage of Citizens with access to Public Toilet				
Percentage of workers with access to institutional latrines				
Number of households supported to put up latrines				
Percentage of ODF achieved				
Volume of solid waste collected				
Number of refuse dumps evacuated				
Volume of waste managed				
Quantity of liquid waste drained				
Number of PWDs educated				

Indicator Definition	Data collection period	Data collection method	Disaggregation	Results
Number of awareness creation event organised				
Length of feeder roads reshaped				
Length of urban roads constructed				
Length of High way constructed				
Number of Culverts constructed				
length of drainage constructed				
Number of lorry parks constructed				
Percentage increase in population with access to mobile phone network				
Number of information disseminated				
Percentage of Citizens with access to ICT centre				
Number of computer and accessories procured				
Number of departments with access to internet facilities				
Number of land issues successfully managed by Lands commission				
Number of new buildings constructed according to standards				
Number of sensitizations conducted				
Number of biodiversity issues mainstreamed into development plan				
Number of sites conserved				
Percentage of farmers cultivating climate resilient crops				
Percentage of budgetary allocation to NADMO				
Amount of climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds provided				
Number of preventive measures introduced				
Number of climate related disease identified and treated on time				
Number of sensitization events conducted in institutions				
Number of settlements prone to disasters				
Number of settlement plans prepared and updated				
Number of sensitization events on building regulation organized				

Indicator Definition	Data collection period	Data collection method	Disaggregation	Results
Number of new residential building complying with regulations				
Number of Planning schemes revised				
Number of streets and properties named and addressed				
Percentage decrease in criminal cases due to watch dogs committee				
Percentage of expenditure incurred on security operations				
Number of accommodation units constructed for security				
Number of public infrastructure with access to PWDs				
Percentage decrease in mandatory deduction				
Percentage increase in IGF				
Total number of rateable items registered				
Percentage increase in IGF				
Percentage of IGF collected by sub-structures				
Number of electoral areas created				
Percentage of expenditure processed with GIFMIS				
Percentage of expenditure covered with warrants				
Number of training conducted				
Number of computers and photocopiers procured				
Percentage increase in performance of sub-structures				
Number of blocks rehabilitated				
Number of Execo, DA, and other mandatory meeting held				
Number of departments adequately and comfortably accommodated				
Percentage increase in number of staff accommodated				
Proportion of DMTDP implemented				
Percentage of expenditure incurred on maintenance				
Number of Motorbikes provided				
Number of Vehicles procured				
Number of departments with sustainable access to power				

Indicator Definition	Data collection period	Data collection method	Disaggregation	Results
DCEs residence fenced				
Percentage increase in citizens' participation in governance				
Percentage decrease in corruption or criminal cases				
Percentage increase in participation of chieftaincy and religious institutions in Assembly Business				
Percentage of expenditure on DPCU activities				
Number of DA and Assembly staff with clear understanding of policies				
Number of Reports submitted and response obtained				
Quarterly release of funds				
improved services delivery				
Percentage of gender sensitive activities included in Planning and budgeting				
Number of immigrant and emigrants recorded				
Number of trade initiatives started				

### 6.3 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

The DPCU will prepare and submit sixteen (16) quarterly and four (4) annual reports on the M&E activities to NDPC through the RCCs and other relevant stakeholders using the format below. The reports will also serve as data sources for the Assembly and other departments and stakeholders.

#### Title Page

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

#### Introduction

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

#### M&E Activities Report

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

vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and the results

#### 6.4 Dissemination and Communications Strategy

The DPCU will prepare a dissemination and communications strategy which include;

- i. Arrangements for distribution of the quarterly and annual progress reports
- ii. Creation of awareness:
  - a. Through announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media (including local FM stations) on the DMTDP, Annual Progress Reports, etc.
  - b. On the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes to improve their living conditions for the period 2018-2021
- iii. Organisation of meetings with stakeholders who must then take the messages back to their constituencies.
- iv. Holding of workshops and community meetings at central locations.
- v. Use of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter.
- vi. Promotion of:
  - a. Dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the district
  - b. Access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the district.

Development Communication Committees has been formed chaired by the Presiding Member with the Public Relations Officers/Information Officers as Secretary. As indicated below;

**Table..... communication activity matrix**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	15th to 30th January	DPCU
Meeting with Sub-structures	To update them on the status of implementation	Council members	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	October to December	DCD/DPO/ Chairmaen of Sub-structures
Quarterly DPCU meetings	To update departmental head on status of implementation of Annual Action Plans	DPCU Members	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	Quarterly	DCD/DPO
Quarterly DPCU review meetings	To review and update Annual Action Plan	DPCU Members	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	Quarterly	DCD/DPO

## **6.5 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix**

## **6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement**

DRAFT DMTDP JNDA