



ATIWA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Post Office Box 14, Kwabeng-Eastern Region



FINAL DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

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SUBMITTED TO:

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AWDA	- Atiwa West District Assembly
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBRDP	- Community Based Rural Development Programme
CWSA	- Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	- District Assembly Common Fund
DRI	- District Response Initiative
DSW	- Department of Social Welfare
DUR	- Department of Urban Roads
FCUBE	- Free and Compulsory Basic Education
GARFUND	- Ghana Aids Response Fund
GETFUND	- Ghana Education Trust Fund
GPRS I	- Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy I
GPRS II	- Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
AVRL/GWCL	- Ghana Water Company Limited
HIPC	- Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	- Human Immune Virus
IGF	- Internally Generated Fund
JHS	- Junior High School
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
DCD	- District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	- District Chief Executive
MDAs	- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
DHIS	- District Health Insurance Scheme
DPCU	- District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	- District Planning Officer
MTDP	- Medium Term Development Plan
GSGDA	- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
MTEF	- Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBSSI	- National Board for Small Scale Industries
NDPC	- National Development Planning Commission
NID	- National Immunisation Days
PLWHAs	- People Living with HIV/AIDS
RCC	- Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCC	- Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SHS	- Senior High School
SIF	- Social Investment Fund
SIT	- Social Inclusive Transfer
STD	- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	- Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBAs	- Traditional Birth Attendants
TCPD	- Town and Country Planning Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 82 sub section 1 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 establishes the District Assembly as a planning authority whilst section 2 sub section 1 of the national development planning (system) Act ,1994 Act 1994 act 480 designates the planning function to the district assemblies and provides guides guidelines for the assemblies to follow in planning.

It is in fulfillment of these obligations that the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) based on the current policy of An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all for the period 2018 to 2021 is produced. The planning process involved a number of steps. A performance review was carried out on the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGA) II 2014-2017 to determine the status of implementation of programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan.

A participatory approach where various stakeholders at both district and sub district levels including district coordinating planning unit (DPCU) members, chairpersons and secretaries of the Area Councils, Civil Society Organizations like world joy, A Rocha Ghana, Solidaridad NGOs, and others were engaged in several workshops in Area Council levels and Kwabeng for the exercise.

The next step involved the compilation and update of the District profile. The DPCU was instrumental in this exercise, baseline information were used to determine the current situation and their implication on the development of the District. Among the areas covered include the physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, culture, spatial analysis, economy of the District, governance, social services, vulnerability analysis and gender.

Some progress has been made in improving the well-being of the people of Atiwa especially in the areas of educational infrastructure, roads and creation of employment however; some key issues were identified during the performance review. Some of the problems identified were inadequate funds to undertake development projects, absence of bye-law, inadequate office and residential accommodation, poor road network, lack of credit facilities, inadequate KT facilities, poor performance at the Basic Education certificate examination, poor supervision of schools, and inadequate qualified and skilled staff among others. These key problems identified were harmonized with the community needs and aspirations also identified during community participation and public hearing stage.

A large number of issues related to the District Medium Term Development Plan- 2014-2017 were identified to be addressed. In view of the limited resources at the disposal of the Assembly, a stakeholder workshop was organized to prioritize the issues for consideration in the plan. Some of the development issues/problem includes the following:

- Low internally revenue generation
- High computer illiteracy rate
- Low income level
- Haphazard spatial development
- Low enrolment rate at Junior high school
- Inadequate Trained Teachers
- High unemployment rate especially among the youth
- Poor sanitation facilities
- Inadequate logistics to undertake capacity building
- Inadequate of accommodation for security personnel
- Entrenched cultural beliefs
- Low involvement of women in decision making at the DA
- Inadequate institutional capacity of local government structures to effectively perform their role in governance

The development priority problems were determined through discussions and consensus using the following criteria as a guide:

- Effect of the problem or issue on a large proportion of the people including the vulnerable;
- Multiple effect of the problem or issue on job creation, increased income, economic growth etc. in addition, potential, opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis was carried out to further prioritize the development issues.

Programmes, projects and activities outlined covered all the co-ordinated programme of economic and social development policies of government. This promotes an agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all. These centred on the 4 co-ordinated areas such as economic development, social development, environment, infrastructure and human settlements and governance, corruption and public accountability. A budget estimate totaling

Twenty-Nine Million, Five Hundred and Forty Thousand and Nine Hundred and Forty-Three Ghana Cedis (GHC29, 540,963.12). Out of this, the District Assembly is expected to fund **Two Million, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,756,000.00)** from its internally generated resources while the remaining would be met from external sources. Notable among the external sources are the DACF, DDF, Donors, Central Government supported projects and the Private Sector.

The general development focus for the Atiwa West District Assembly for the period 2018-2021 is:

- Infrastructure development to facilitate the growth and performance of the private sector.
- Improvement in basic social facilities and services with emphasis on health , potable water supply, sanitation, education, sports, the vulnerable and disaster prevention.
- Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public institutions; promote public/private partnership for mutual benefit and development, and improvement in revenue generation and management.
- Natural resources management in an environmentally friendly manner.

It is expected that by the end of the plan period and availability of the proposed financial resources to implement the proposed interventions, the following expected output would be achieved:

1. Improve access roads to some communities and the production centres
2. Increase educational infrastructure and qualified teachers
3. Enhance regular supply of potable water
4. Expand electricity supply in the District
5. Improve access to credit facilities
6. Increase support for the development of small and medium scale enterprises
7. Ensure effective spatial development control
8. Increase support for the vulnerable and the excluded
9. Improve internal revenue generation of the Assembly
10. Reduce the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS pandemic in the municipality
11. Increase agricultural productivity
12. Improve tourism development

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Vision and Mission Statement

1.1.1 Vision Statement

Our vision is to become one of the best districts in the country in terms of quality service delivery and improvement in the quality of lives of the people in the district.

1.1.2 Mission Statement

The Assembly exists to facilitate the overall development of the District through provision of socio-economic infrastructure, services and efficient management of resources involving all stakeholders to enhance the quality of life of the people in the district.

1.1.3 Core Values

The Core Values of the Atiwa West District are

1. Integrity
2. Excellence
3. Trust
4. Professionalism
5. sustainability

1.2 Functions of the District Assembly

Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 mandates the Atiwa West District Assembly to perform the following functions:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Central Government for approval the development plan and budget for the district
- Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources of the districts.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiatives and development
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district

- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the districts for the promotion of justice
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment and Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the Government

1.3 Performance Review of MTDP 2014-2017

This Performance Review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programmes, projects and activities outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The report has been compiled from the result of the assessment of a set of indicators, triggers and targets which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of key programmes and projects implemented from 2014 to 2017. The objectives of the review are to:

- Provide a single source of information on progress the District has made through the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017) in relation to GSGDA II.
- Identify key problems/issues encountered during the implementation stage that hindered the achievements of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP (2014-2017)
- Identify evidence of good practices, lessons and recommendations on the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017) which have implication on the next plan.

The assessment of performance was done base on the five thematic areas of the GSGDA II in relation to the extent of:

- implementation of the proposed programmes, projects and activities in terms of whether they were fully implemented, partially implemented, ongoing or not implemented,
- achievement of set goals, objectives and targets and
- a presentation of indicator levels from 2014-2017.

As mentioned above, the review or assessment was undertaken and grouped base on the five thematic areas of the GSGDA II as depicted in the table below.

Table 1.1 Performance Review of MTDP 2014-2017

Period	Thematic Area: 1. Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective (s):1. Increase access to extension services and re-orientation agriculture education						
	2. Ensure sustainable management of natural resources						
	3.Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs						
2014	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Baseline 2013	DMTDP (2014-2017) Target	Achievements	Remarks
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural development	Improved economic development				
			Carry out yield studies	5	6	6	Fully Implemented
			Organize training for farmers (both cash and food crop farmers)	660	1000	126	Partially implemented
			Organize regular home and farm visits of farmers to improve crop yield by AEAs Carry out homes and farms visited	1687	2021	1722	More than half of the activities implemented
			Establish 20acre citrus&75acrecocoa plantations	20acre citrus/0 acre cocoa	20/75acers citrus /cocoa	20/50	Partially implemented

		Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Improved SSEs operations and performance • No. of SSE Associations strengthened • No. of tourist sites developed	230 1	314 2	12 1	Partially implemented
2015		Agricultural development	Improved agriculture productivity -No. of yield studies conducted No. of farmers (both cash and food crop farmers) trained Organize regular home and farm visits of farmers to improve crop yield by AEAs -No. of homes and farms visited	105 660 1687	300 1000 2000	150 602 2540	Partially implemented Fully implemented Fully implemented
			Maintain 20acre citrus&75acrecocoa plantations	20acre citrus/50cocoa	20/75acers citrus /cocoa	20/50	Fully implemented
		Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Improved SSEs operations and performance • No. of SSE Associations strengthened	230	14	30	Fully implemented
			• No. of tourist sites identified and developed	17	2	1	Fully Implemented

2016		Agricultural development	Improved agriculture productivity -No. of yield studies conducted -No. of farmers (both cash and food crop farmers) trained Organize regular home and farm visits to improve crop yield by AEAs	105 660 1687	200 1000 2021	250 402 1692	Fully implemented Partially implemented Fully implemented
			Maintain 20acre citrus&50acrecocoa plantations	20acre citrus/cocoa	20/50acers citrus /cocoa	20/50	Fully implemented
		Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Strengthen SSEs operating in the District	230	350	15	Partly implemented
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of SSE Associations strengthened No. of tourist sites identified and developed 	1	2	1	
2017		Agricultural development	Improved agriculture productivity -No. of yield studies conducted -No. of farmers (both cash and food crop farmers) trained Organize regular home and farm visits to improve crop yield by AEAs -No. of homes and farms visited	105 660 1687	200 1000 2021	300 200 1,000	Fully Implemented Partly implemented Partly implemented
			Maintain 20acre citrus&75acrecocoa plantations	20acre citrus/0cocoa	20/50acers citrus /cocoa	20/50acers citrus /cocoa	Partly implemented
		Trade, Industry and Tourism	Strengthen SSEs operating in the District	230	350	50	Partly implemented

		Services	• No. of tourist sites identified and developed	1	2	1	Fully Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment						
2014	Policy Objective:1.Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all level 2 Improve quality of teaching and learning 3. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care 4. Nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor Expand access to social protection services 4. Ensure the reduction of HIV and AIDS/STI/TB transmission 5. Promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Improved enrolment and performance -No. of classroom blocks constructed -No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated -No. of sports materials supplied ✓ Jerseys- ✓ Football	7 20 20sets 50	4 6 100 set 30	5 2 30set 50	Fully implemented Partially implemented Partially implemented
			-Gross enrolment rate at public schools: i. Pre-school ii. Primary school iii. JHS -% increase in BECE performance	95% 73% 62% 34.2%	55% 40% 30% 85%	28%\n25% 20% 70%	Partially implemented
			-No. of furniture provided for public (mono and dual desks etc)	6000	8000	7000	Partially implemented

2015		Education and Youth Development	Improved social services				
			-No. of classroom blocks constructed	7	4	6	Fully implemented
			-No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated	20	6	1	Partially implemented
			-No. of sports materials supplied				
			✓ Jerseys-	20sets	100 set	110	Fully implemented
✓ Football	50	30	50	Fully implemented			
			-Gross enrolment rate at public schools:				
			i. Pre-school	95%	55%	58%\	Fully implemented
			ii. Primary school	73%	40%	45%	
			iii. JHS	62%	30%	40%	Partially implemented
			-% increase in BECE performance	34.2%	85%	80%	
			-No. of furniture provided for public (mono and dual desks etc)	6000	8000	800	fully implemented
2016		Education and Youth Development	Improved enrolment and performance				
			-No. of classroom blocks constructed	7	5	5	Fully implemented
			-No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated	20	6	1	Partially implemented
			-No. of sports materials supplied				
			✓ Jerseys-	20sets	100 set	50set	Fully Implemented
			✓ Football	50	30	40	

			-Gross enrolment rate at public schools: i. Pre-school ii. Primary school iii. JHS -% increase in BECE performance -No. of furniture provided for public (mono and dual desks etc)	95% 73% 62% 34.2% 6000	55% 40% 30% 85% 8000	- - 72% 500	No data Partially implemented Fully Implemented
2017		Education and Youth Development	Improved enrolment and performance -No. of classroom blocks constructed -No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated -No. of sports materials supplied ✓ Jerseys- ✓ Football	7 20 20sets 50	3 6 100 set 30	1 2 50set	Partially implemented
			-Gross enrolment rate at public schools: i. Pre-school ii. Primary school iii. JHS -% increase in BECE performance -No. of furniture provided for public (mono and dual desks etc)	95% 73% 62% 34.2% 6000	55% 40% 30% 85% 8000	5000	
2014		.Health Delivery	Improved basic health service delivery -No of CHPS compounds constructed -No. of health facilities expanded/ -No of children being immunized: Measles Polio 3 Penta 3 -No of education campaign organized on water and sanitation diseases	16 2 4587 4757 4587 120	4 2 4710 4710 4710 150	2 1 4657 4517 4517 188	Partially implemented Partially implemented Fully implemented

			-No. of persons registered with DMHIS	41,805	70,000	59,628	Partially implemented
			-No. of recorded cases of the following diseases:				
			i. Malaria	32,551	40,000	32,908	Partially implemented
			ii. Intestinal Worms	2,684	3,000	3,137	
			iii. HIV/AIDS	31	30	56	
			-No. of maternal death recorded	2	0	1	Fully implemented
2015		.Health Delivery	-No of CHPS compounds constructed	16	3	1	Partially implemented
			-No. of health facilities expanded/	2	1	0	Not implemented
			-No of children being immunized:				Partly implemented
			Measles	4,587	4,000	557	
			Polio 3	4,757	3,710	117	
			Penta 3	4,587	2,310	98	
			-No of education campaign organized on water and sanitation diseases	120	200	321	Partly implemented
			-No. of persons registered with DMHIS	41,805	80,000	62,552	Partly implemented
-No. of recorded cases of the following diseases:							
i. Malaria	32,551	4,000	5,022				
ii. Intestinal Worms	2,684	500	903				
iii. HIV/AIDS	31	30	9				
-No. of maternal death recorded	2	0	3				

2016		.Health Delivery	-No of CHPS compounds constructed	16	4	3	Partially implemented
			-No. of health facilities expanded/	2	2	2	Fully Implemented
			-No of children being immunized:				
			Measles	4,587	4,710	4,321	Partially implemented
			Polio 3	4,757	4,710	543	
			Penta 3	4,587	4,710	153	
-No of education campaign organized on water and sanitation diseases	120	150	23	Fully implemented			
-No. of persons registered with DMHIS	41805	70,000	51.696	Partially implemented			
-No. of recorded cases of the following diseases:							
i. Malaria	32551	40000	43034	Partially implemented			
ii. Intestinal Worms	2684	3000	126				
iii. HIV/AIDS	31	30	16				
-No. of maternal death recorded	2	0	2	Fully implemented			
2017		.Health Delivery	Improved basic health care delivery				Fully implemented
			-No of CHPS compounds constructed	16	2	4	Fully implemented
			-No. of health facilities expanded/	2	1	1	Fully implemented
			-No of education campaign organized on water and sanitation diseases	120	150	50	Fully implemented

			-No. of persons registered with NHIS	41,805	70,000	20,321	Fully implemented
			-No. of recorded cases of the following diseases:				
			i. Malaria	32,551	40,000		
			ii. Intestinal Worms	2,684	3,000		
			iii. HIV/AIDS	31	10		
			-No. of maternal death recorded	2	0	3	Fully implemented
2014		Social Welfare and Community Development	Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded				
			-No. of PWDs registered	1	1	2	Fully implemented
			-No. of disability ramps constructed on public buildings	1	10	12	Fully implemented
			-No. of women trained in employable skills	16	4	13	Fully implemented
			-No. of OVCs identified	4	10	4	Fully Implemented
			-No. of OVCs supported	5	25	4	Partially Implemented
			-No. of PWDs supported	50	10	12	Fully implemented
			-No. of women provided with financial support	0	200	65	Partially implemented
2015		Social Welfare and Community Development	Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded				
			-No. of PWDs registered	1	3	1	Fully Implemented
			-No. of disability ramps constructed on public buildings	1	11	5	Partially Implemented

							Implemented	
			-No. of women trained in employable skills	16	10	8	Partially Implemented	
			-No. of OVCs identified	4	10	5	Partially implemented	
			-No. of OVCs supported	5	25	23	Partially Implemented	
			-No. of PWDs supported	50	10	12	Fully implemented	
			-No. of women provided with financial support	0	200	65	Fully Implemented	
2016		Social Welfare and Community Development	Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded					
			-No. of PWDs registered	1	3	4	Fully implemented	
			-No. of disability ramps constructed on public buildings	1	10	5	Partially Implemented	
			-No. of women trained in employable skills	16	4	3	Partially Implemented	
			-No. of OVCs identified	4	10	3	Partially Implemented	
			-No. of OVCs supported	5	25	0	Fully Implemented	
			-No. of PWDs supported	50	10	13	Fully implemented	
			-No. of women provided with financial support	0	200	121	Partially implemented	
2017		Social Welfare	Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded					

		and Community Development	-No. of PWDs registered	1	1	2	Partially implemented
			-No. of disability ramps constructed on public buildings	1	3	2	Partially implemented
			-No. of women trained in employable	16	14	9	Partially implemented
			-No. of OVCs identified	4	10	5	Partially implemented
			-No. of OVCs supported	5	24	10	Partially implemented
			-No. of PWDs supported	50	10	30	Partially implemented
			-No. of women provided with financial support	0	200	45	Partially implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlements development						
	1.Create and sustain an efficient transport system 2.Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable shelter 3.Minimizing the impact and development of adequate response strategies to disaster 4.Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation and water facilities						
2014	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Improved infrastructure delivery and management				Fully Implemented
			-length of feeder roads constructed	39km	44km	25km	Partially implemented
			-length of tarred roads constructed	-	10km	8km	Fully implemented
			-Length of feeder roads rehabilitated	4.5km	8km	10km	Fully implemented
			-No. of bore holes drilled in the district	26	5	5	Fully implemented
			-No. broken boreholes rehabilitated in the district	34	5	6	Fully Implemented

			-No. of rain water facilities constructed	4	0	0	
2015	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Improved infrastructure delivery and management				Partially implemented
			-length of feeder roads constructed	39km	30km	6km	
			-length of tarred roads constructed	-	5km	0km	Partially implemented
			-Length of feeder roads rehabilitated	4.5km	10km	5km	Fully implemented
			-No. of bore holes drilled in the district	26	5	6	Fully implemented
			-No. broken boreholes rehabilitated in the district	34	3	4	Fully Implemented
			-No. of rain water facilities constructed	4	0	0	
2016	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Improved infrastructure delivery and management				Partially implemented
			-length of feeder roads constructed	39km	20km	10km	
			-length of tarred roads constructed	-	10km	5km	Partially implemented
			-Length of feeder roads rehabilitated	4.5km	8km	5km	Partially implemented
			-No. of bore holes drilled in the district	26	5	1	Partially implemented
			-No. broken boreholes rehabilitated in the district	34	5	3	Partially implemented
			-No. of rain water facilities constructed	4	1	0	Not implemented

			constructed				
2017	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Improved infrastructure delivery and management -length of feeder roads constructed -length of tarred roads constructed -Length of feeder roads rehabilitated -No. of bore holes drilled in the district -No. of broken boreholes rehabilitated in the district -No. of rain water facilities constructed	39km - 4.5km 26 34 4	10km 5km 10km 2 34 2	8.9km 0 4.5km 0 34 4	Ongoing Yet to be implemented Fully Implemented Fully Implemented Fully Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Transparent And Accountable Governance						
	1.To improve fiscal resources mobilization 2.Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process 3.Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management 4.Integrate population variable into all aspects of development planning at all levels						
2014	Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Improve Service Delivery No. of tax education campaign organized -No. of new sources of revenue identified -No. of market stores/Stalls constructed -No. of training workshop organized	12 3 10 1	12 4 7 4	16 2 7 1	Fully Implemented Fully Implemented Fully implemented Fully Implemented Fully Implemented

			for revenue collectors	45%	70%	65%	
			-% increase in revenue collection				
2015	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Improve Service Delivery				Fully Implemented
			-No. of tax education campaign organized	12	12	12	Fully Implemented
			-No. of new sources of revenue identified	3	4	2	Fully Implemented Fully implemented
			-No. of market stores/Stalls constructed	10	7	7	Partially Implemented
			-No. of training workshop organized for revenue collectors	1	4	1	Implemented
			-% increase in revenue collection	45%	70%	75%	Implemented
2016	Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Improve Service Delivery				Fully Implemented
			-No. of tax education campaign organized	12	4	5	Fully Implemented
			-No. of new sources of revenue identified	3	3	0	Not implemented Implemented
			-No. of market stores/Stalls constructed	10	7	1	Fully Implemented Partially Implemented
			-No. of training workshop organized for revenue collectors	1	4	1	Implemented
			-% increase in revenue collection	45%%	70%	64%	Partially Implemented

2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Improve Service Delivery				Fully Implemented
			-No. of tax education campaign organized	4	4	0	
			-No. of new sources of revenue identified	3	4	0	
			-No. of market stores/Stalls constructed	10	2	0	
			-No. of training workshop organized for revenue collectors	1	1	0	
			-% increase in revenue collection	45%	70%	0	

Source: **DPCU Report June, 2018**

1.3.1 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Under this thematic area provisions were made to improve the performance of the small scale enterprises as part of the local economic development initiatives through creation of data base and training programmes. Registration of some small scale enterprises as well as trade associations was done but due to inadequate resource the training to enhance their capacity did not materialized.

The district is endowed with a lot of tourism potentials; there were therefore the intentions to develop some of these sites to create employment and to boost the local economy. However, the Assembly could not conclude any agreement with any investor to development the facility to appreciable level to attract more tourists. The Assembly during the period even though could not secure deal however, a strategic investor did not relent on its efforts to promote the waterfall. The Assembly collaborated with event organizer to organize events at fall during holidays most of whom received a lot of patronage.

Again Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts in collaboration with Assembly constructed a receptive center to promote tourism in the area. Some of the target under this thematic area could not be met due to resource constraint.

1.3.2 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Under this thematic area, there was attempt to measure the performance of each of the sub-sectors which falls under it. With this, the assessment was in relation to the performance of the objectives generated during the plan preparation period and those activities that were implemented over the years under each sub-sector. So, performance of each sub-sector was measured in relation to the average level of implementation of all the activities and projects that fall under the particular sub-sector. Some of the sub-areas identified were Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, vulnerability and social protection and so on. After this assessment was done for the indicators which were generated to measure status of development of the District. It was observed that the Assembly was able to execute a lot of educational infrastructure including classroom blocks and school furniture which has increased enrollment and performance.

Again there was a great stride in the health sector as many CHPS Compounds were constructed and made functional. Other interventions such as health education, immunization maternal services have reduced maternal mortality.

As a result of the creation of the People With Disability (PWD) fund a lot of PWDs were supported to establish businesses and gained employable skills. In the next medium term development plan effort will be intensive in the provision of additional infrastructure to enhance human resource development.

1.3.3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Atiwa District Assembly with greater percentage of the people living in the rural areas and greater percentage of the people engaged in agriculture, provisions were made to improve agriculture production and productivity. The interventions included support for youth in agriculture programme, training of farmers on application of new technologies and chemical, Organize regular home and farm visits to farmers to improve crop yield by Agriculture Extension Agents among others. During the period under review, the Assembly benefited from the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) which led to the establishment of 20 acre citrus farm and 75 acre cocoa farm which has created job for about 279 poor people through Labour Intensive Public Works in the project areas.

The period under review saw general improvement in agricultural production in the district, however, the issue of post-harvest loses continues to be a big challenge to farmers in the district. Other challenges confronting agriculture in the district include; inadequate credit facilities for farmer, limited extension officers, illegal artisanal small scale mining etc.

Again even though crop production increased among all the food crops analyzed, future crop production and cash crop are threatened due to the intensified mining activities in the district which is having negative impact on the availability of land for agriculture purpose.

In the next medium term development plan provision will be made to train more Agriculture Extension Agents, train farmers in the post-harvest management strategies and sensitize communities on the potential negative effects of mining activities on agriculture production as well as strengthen the implementation of the planting for food and jobs policy and related government interventions.

1.3.4 Infrastructure Development and Human Settlements

Under this thematic area, provisions were made to strengthen the infrastructure base of the District to stimulate socio-economic development. The major area of concentration was construction and recondition of feeder roads to open up the farming areas to the marketing centres. A lot have been achieved in the area of feeder roads, potable water, staff quarters, sanitation facilities etc.

In the next plan, efforts will still be made to construct more additional staff quarters, reshape roads, extend electricity and water as well as promote physical development controls.

1.3.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance

Under this thematic area, provisions were made to strengthen district sub-structures, increase revenue internal mobilization, and build the capacity of staff to improve performance as well as improve safety and security. Major achievements have been chalked during the period under review.

In the MTDP 2018-2021, efforts will be double to provide additional to support the strengthen of good governance and service delivery.

Table 1.2 Summary of implementation status of MTDP 2014-2017

THEMATIC AREA	NO. OF PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES IN MTDP 2014-2017	PERFORMANCE REVIEW ON MTDP 2014-2017				REMARKS		
		IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES				NOT IMPLEMENTED	PROJECTS/PROG IMPLEMENTED OUTSIDE MTDP 2014-2017	
		AAP 2014	AAP 2015	AAP 2016	AAP 2017			
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	34	2	0	0	2	3		<input type="checkbox"/> Total projects implemented in the MTDP 2014-2017 less than average of about 36.57% <input type="checkbox"/> It is appropriate to capture projects that can be implemented in the planned period- MTDP 2018-2021
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Mangement	97	15	17	6	18	9		
Human Development, productivity and Employment	314	44	14	23	35	45	6	
Infrastructure Development and Human Settlements	78	12	1	6	14	15	3	

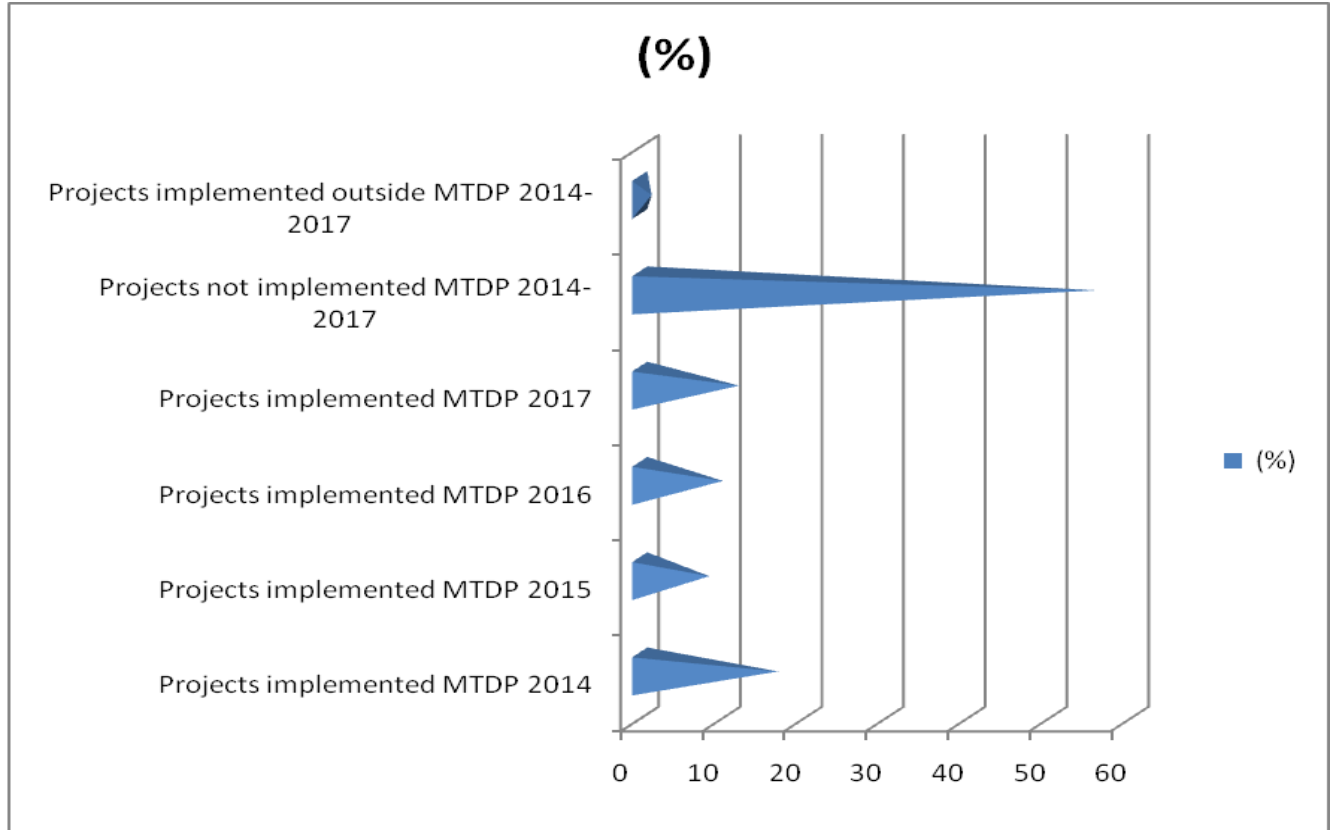
Transparent and Accountable Governance	84	30	11	12	5	6		
TOTAL	607	103	43	47	74	78		
% of projects implementation status		16.97%	8.53%	10.20%	12.19%	20.74%	1.48%	

Source: DPCU Analysis from MTDP 2014-2017 June, 2018

The total number of projects and programmes earmarked for implementation in MTDP 2014-2017 was 607. Assembly was able to implement 16.97% of projects and programmes in 5 thematic areas in 2014. While 2015, 2016 and 2017 have 8.53%, 10.20% and 0.97% respectively. 17.72% of projects are ongoing and 20.74% of projects not yet implemented. Only 1.48% of projects implemented outside the plan. The 2014 has the highest number of implemented projects and programmes of 103 with the thematic area human development, productivity and employment of 44 projects implemented confirming human development as the prioritized thematic area.

The bar chart gives a pictorial representation of implementation status of the projects and programmes base on the various years in the planned period.

Figure 1.1 Summary of implementation status of MTDP 2014-2017



Source: DPCU Analysis June, 2018

It is clear from the performance review that there are a lot of issues to be addressed in the next plan. Among them are the consideration of implementable projects and programmes which have forward and backward linkages, efforts to attract development partners/donors funds and Area Councils should be made functional to implement self-help projects and central government make release of funds timely for projects implementation to ensure value for money. Assembly is also positioning itself to put adequate measures in place to rake in more internal revenue for development projects.

1.3.6 Revenue and Expenditure Analysis

During the period under review (2014-2017), the total revenue released for personal emoluments, capital expenditure and goods/service amounted to GHC 21,851,518.82 as against the estimated revenue of GHC 32,696,443.81. The amount collected represents 66.83%. The release of capital expenditure chalked an amount of GHC16,117,941.80 as against the approved budget of GHC26,645,607.34 while the released for personal emoluments for the plan has GHC4,772,369.89 as against approved budget of GHC5,098,851.47. Goods and services carried out the least released of GHC 961,207.13 as against the approved estimated amount of GHC951, 985. The expenditure for the budget items was about GHC21, 574, 417.82. The net effects of the fiscal deficit retard the execution of development projects during the planned period. It is recommended in the next that central government should carry out prompt release of funds as well as Assembly step up measures to rake in more internally generated revenue to complement the external sources of revenue.

Table 1.3 Shows the Revenue and expenditure performance of the district from 2014-2017

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS (i.e. wages and salaries)						
Year	Request A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
2014	1,402,626.00	1,402,626.00	1,094,092.37	308,533.63	1,094,092.37	0
2015	1,915,563.00	1,915,563.00	1,698,462.48	217,100.52	1,698,462.48	0
2016	1,882,435.00	1,882,435.00	1,671,937.36	210,497.64	1,671,937.36	0
2017	1,618,227.49	1,618,227.49	307,877.68	1,310,349.68	307,877.68	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS						
2014	8,477,529.00	8,477,529.00	5,575,361.07	2,902,167.93	5,575,361.07	0
2015	9,314,576.00	9,314,576.00	4,345,525.68	4,969,050.32	4,345,525.68	0
2016	8,853,502.34	8,853,502.34	6,197,055.05	2,656,447.29	6,197,055.05	0
2017	1,915,563.00	1,915,563.00	1,698,462.48	217,100.52	1,698,462.48	0
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	264,612.00	264,612.00	279,984.99	(15,372.99)	279,984.99	0

2015	335,554.00	335,554.00	313,904.76	21,649.24	313,904.76	0
2016	351,819.00	351,819.00	367,317.38	(15,498.38)	367,317.38	0
2017	1915,563.00	1915563.00	1698,462.48	217,100.52	1698,462.48	0

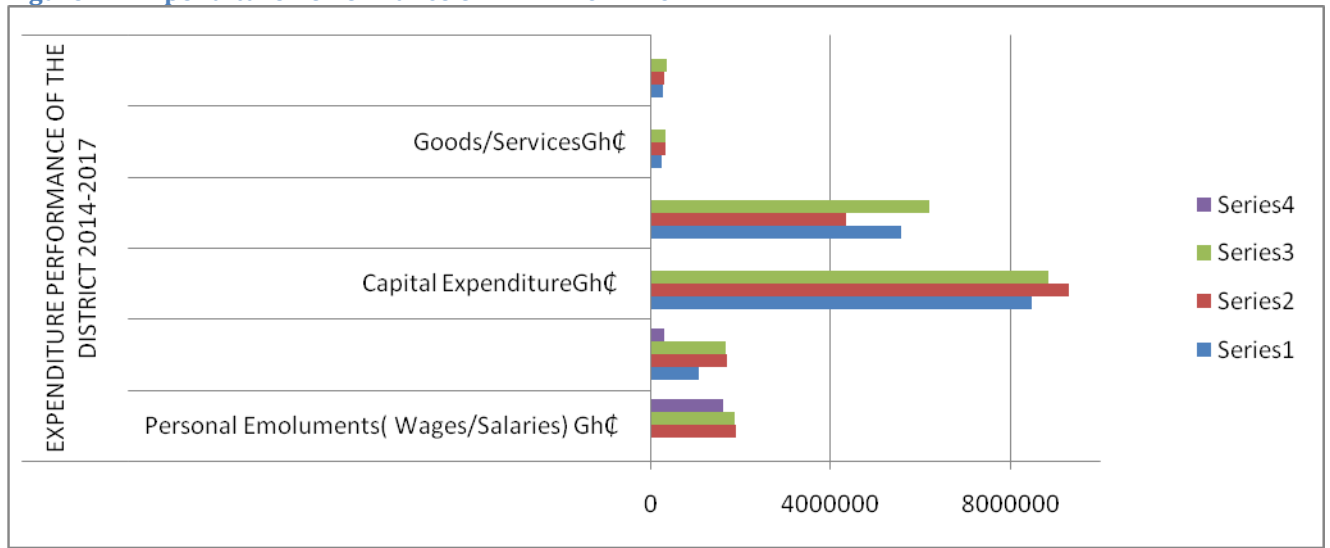
Source: District Finance Department June, 2018

Table 1.4 Summary of Expenditure Performance in the MTDP 2014-2017

Year	Personal Emoluments(Wages/Salaries) GHC		Capital Expenditure GHC		Goods/Services GHC	
	Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released
2014	1,402,626.00	1,094,092.37	8,477,529.00	5,575,361.07	264,612.00	279,984.99
2015	1,915,563.00	1,698,462.48	9,314,576.00	4,345,525.68	335,554.00	313,904.76
2016	1,882,435.00	1,671,937.36	8,853,502.34	6,197,055.05	351,819.00	367,317.38
2017	1,618,227.49	307,877.68	1,915,563.00	1,698,462.48	1,882,435.00	1,671,937.36

Source: Analysis from District Finance Department Data June, 2018

Figure 1.2 Expenditure Performance of MTDP 2014-2017



Source: Analysis from District Finance Department Data June, 2018

1.3.7 Major Sources of Revenue

The major sources of revenue to the Assembly development projects include the following Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Development Facility (DDF), Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP), District Assembly’ s Common Fund (DACF), Government of Ghana Grant (GOG), Social Investment Fund (SIF), People With Disability Fund (PWDF) etc. The major source among them is DACF which is purely for capital projects development. The table shows the approved budget as against actual received for the various years.

Table 1.5 Major Sources of Financial Resources to the Atiwa West District

sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	approved	Actual received	Variance
GOG	29775.00	14289.00	15486.00	31665.00	1362.00	30303.00	51413.00	9968.00	41445.00	95437.975	13167.373	8227.0602
IGF	474922.00	452600.71	22321.29	566853.50	494413.97	72439.53	655399.00	700851.62	45452.62	168,604.75	256,955.26	8835.051
DDF	1129775.00	790372.59	339402.41	1307975.00	434731.00	873244.00	1330,000.00	730792.00	599208.00	-	-	-
Donors/ GSOP	118682.00	100864.07	17817.93	451000.00	36700	414300.00	534400.00	99369.97	435030.13	35,000.00	675.00	(34325)
Others (please specify)C/ F & MPs	3524037.00	1152960.45	2371076.55	4686832.00	2,419,488.98	2267343.02	4013859.00	2497597.10	1516261.90	-	-	
PWDs	35000.00	15345.38	19654.62	17500.00	41161.21	(23661.21)	35000.00	120277.29	(85277.29)	10,000.00	-	
HIPC				61000.00	50000.00	11000.00	50201.00	25000.00	25201.00			
M.SHARP				5000.00	9402.92	(4402.92)	10,000.00	11304.92	(13201.00)	2500.00	-	
SIF	200,000.00	75000.00	125000.00	200,000.00	25000.00	175,000.00	200,000.00		200,000.00	-	-	
TOTAL	5512,189.00	2601432.20	2910,758.80	7327825.50	3512260.08	3815565.42	6880,272.00	4195,160.80	2776,016.44	11704.8405	38930.399	(781180.06)

Source: District Finance Department, June, 2018

1.7 Performance of Major Sources of Revenue 2014-2017

Major Sources of Revenue	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %
GOG	52.01	95.7	80.61	86.20
IGF	4.7	12.8	6.9	52.4
DDF	30	66.8	45.1	-
DONORS/GSOP	15.1	92	81.4	98.1
OTHER CF/MPs	67.3	48.4	37.8	-
PWDs	56.2	135	244	-
HIPC	-	18	50	-
M.SHARP	-	(88.1)	132	-
SIF	63	87.5	100	-
TOTAL	52.81	52.1	40.3	67

Source: District Finance Department June, 2018

1.3 Performance of major sources of revenue

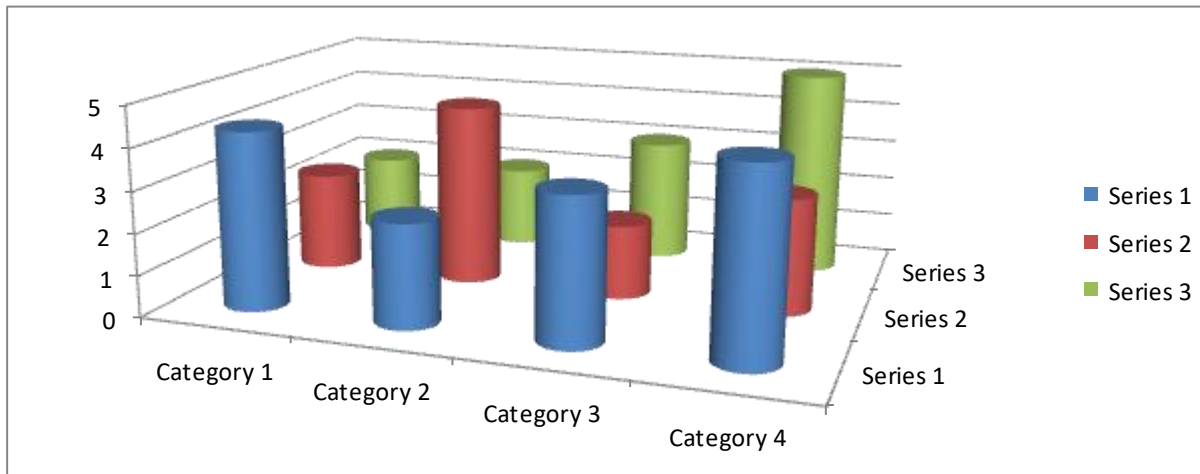
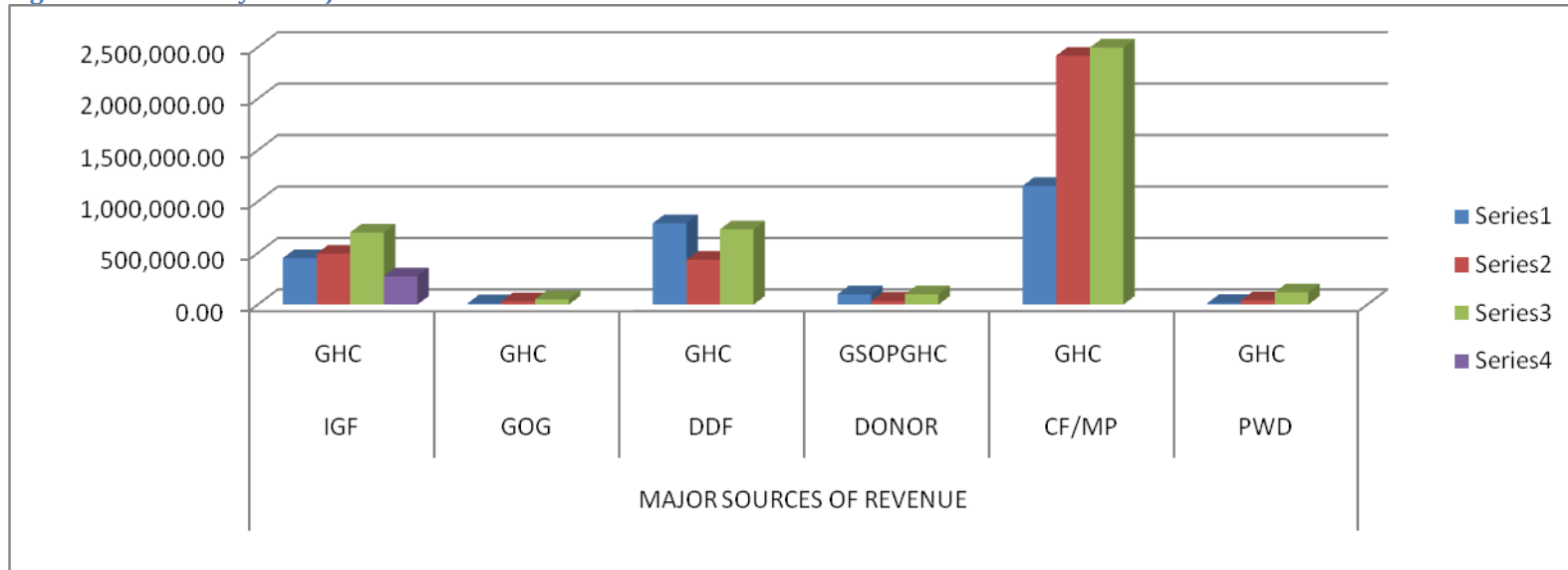


Table 1.6 Summary of Major Sources of Revenue 2014-2017

YEAR	IGFGHC	GOGGHC	DDFGHC	DONOR/GSOPGHC	CF/MPGHC	PWDGHC
2014	452,600.00	14,289.00	790,372.00	100,864.07	1,152,960.45	15,345.62
2015	494,413.00	31,665.00	434,731.00	36,700.00	2,419,488.98	41,162.21
2016	700,851.00	51,413.00	730,792.00	99,369.97	2,497,597.10	120,277.29
2017	759,905.12	282,435.00	371,937.36	78,564.00	1,882,435.00	131,937.36

Source: District Finance Department June, 2018

Figure 1.3 Summary of major Sources of revenue



Source: Analysis from District Finance Department Data, June, 2018

1.3.8 Internally Generated Fund

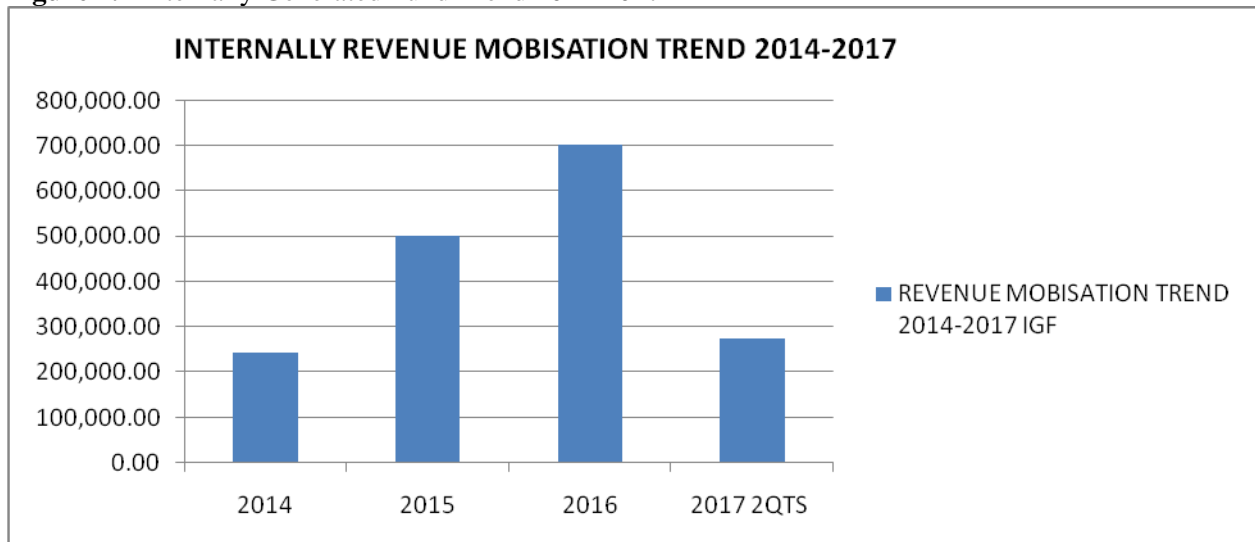
The Assembly has the authority of collection and utilization for development. The main sources of this revenue are fees and fines, investment, licenses, rent, miscellaneous, property rate and lands. Assembly is not able to adequately collect revenue from its own sources. Assembly collected GH¢243,114.64 in 2014 and GH¢700, 851.62 in 2016 while 2017 two quarters stands at GH¢275,166.24. There is the need for measures to be put in place to increase revenue collection to implement the next plan projects and programmes. The table and bar chart below show the summary of the trend of Internally Generated Fund from 2014-2017.

Table 1.7 Shows the Internally Generated Revenue Trend 2014-2017

YEAR	Internally Generated Fund/Revenue
2014	243,114.64
2015	500,413.97
2016	700,851.62
2017	759,905.12

Source: District Finance Department, June, 2018

Figure 1.4 Internally Generated Fund Trend 2014-2017



Source: District Finance Department June, 2018

Table 1.8 Shows the summary of Performance Review in MTDP 2014-2017

Suggestions into next plan (2018-2021) include the following	Key Problems/Issues Encountered during the Implementation of DMTDP (2014-2017) are	Lessons Learnt in the implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP are as follow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the number of activities/projects and programmes to ensure reasonable level of achievements • Intensify monitoring and evaluation during plan implementation • Ensure reasonable dissemination of the plan to all relevant stakeholders to enhance co-ordination, ownership and support • New roads should be considered for construction • DA should create an enabling environment for internet service • Enforcement of bye-laws on tree felling and bush fire • Intensify internal revenue mobilization • Hold stakeholders meeting on mining operations • Communities should be involved in the protection of forest reserves • District Assembly must seriously consider market structures for enhanced revenue • Agro-processing industries must be encouraged • Tourism sites should be developed • Disaster issues should be incorporated in every outreach programmes • stakeholders engagement in the planning process must be strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and irregular flow of funds ▪ Slow and cumbersome procurement process ▪ large number on uncompleted projects especially the DACF funded projects ▪ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of projects especially non-physical projects ▪ Delay in payment of retention to contractors ▪ Inadequate skilled staff. ▪ low implementation of non-physical projects ▪ difficulty of getting inputs from the decentralized departments for the preparation of quarterly progress report 	<p>A number of useful lessons were learnt from the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective monitoring and evaluation exercises crucial for project success ▪ Effective procurement planning and adherence to the plans crucial to project success. ▪ Intensification of revenue mobilization for local and development partners ▪ Adherence to the proposed projects and programmes in the MTDP ▪ Prompt submission of inputs crucial for timely reporting. ▪ Target of Heads of Department development planning and project management quiet important ▪ Training of key in contract management.

Source: DPCU Performance Review, June, 2018

1.4 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS/PROFILE OF THE ATIWA WEST DISTRICT

1.4.1 Introduction:

The Atiwa West district was divided into Atiwa East and West Districts in 2017 by Legislative Instruments L.I. 2344 and L.I. 2345 respectively. The Atiwa West District Assembly exists to facilitate the overall development of the district through the provision of socio-economic infrastructure, services and efficient management of resources and to further deepen decentralization process, good and accountable governance with full involvement of stakeholders to promote standard of living of the people. Its Capital is Kwabeng which is situated at the foot of the Atiwa Range. The district sandwiched by two municipalities and one district.

1.4.0 Institutional Capacity Needs Analysis

1.4.1 Institutional Analysis of Departments and Agencies

The Atiwa West District has 9 Decentralized Departments and 11 Agencies for the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. These institutions play different functions among them are planning, monitoring and evaluation, co-ordinating, secretariat services, management and administration etc. All the departments are headed by full directors of which about 85% possess post graduate degrees. The human resource mix is skewed in favour of males comprising 78% of the staff strength as against 22% females. The age categorization shows a greater percentage of the staff is within the active working age even though with few years of working experience. There is thus the need for intensive coaching and mentoring as a means of succession planning to sustain productivity. The analysis of the human resource capacity of the assembly gives a positive indication of high level of human resource with youthful workforce with the desire to achieve results.

1.4.2 Institutional Capacity Management Index

The ability of the DPCU to prepare and implement the plan was assessed based on availability of the requisite human, material and financial resources. The District has staff strength of 90 with an institutional management capacity index of 5.7 which means that the Atiwa West District has the appropriate incentives, materials and human resources in place for effective DMTDP

implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The table below shows the DPCU capacity and Management Index.

Table 1.10 District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Scores For Departments	Total	Average Score
1. Qualifications of personnel	9, 8, 8, 6, 7, 6, 9, 6, 10, 7, 10, 8, 9, 7,5,8	123	7.7
2. Staff Compliment	9, 7, 7, 8, 5, 6, 10, 7, 10, 8, 6, 7, 6, 9,7,7	119	7.4
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	8, 7, 6, 9, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 6, 8, 6, 5, 8, 4, 6	108	6.8
4. Availability of Funds	5, 4, 6, 5, 3, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3,5, 4, 2, 3, 5, 4	61	3.8
5. Utilization of Funds	5, 5, 4, 6, 5, 4, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 4, 4, 4	80	5
6. Timely Access to Funds	5, 7, 4, 5, 3, 6, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 7, 8, 5, 7, 4	83	5.2
7. Leadership	4, 5, 3, 5, 3, 4, 6, 8,5,7, 6, 4, 6, 7, 5, 3	81	5.1
8. Management	8, 6, 7, 9, 8, 9, 9, 5,4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 7, 9	115	7.2
9. Workload	3, 7, 5, 8, 4, 6, 6, 6, 7, 3, 8, 3, 6, 2, 6, 7	87	5.4
10. Motivation/ Incentives	4, 3, 3, 5, 4, 3, 6, 7, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 5, 6, 3	71	4.4
11. Equipment/ Facilities	5, 4, 7, 6, 3, 5, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 4, 6, 6, 3	72	4.5
Management Index		1,000	5.7

Source: DPCU Desk Analysis, June, 2018

There is inadequate office and residential accommodation, qualified and skilled personnel and inadequate funds, office equipment and logistics which impede quality service delivery and projects implementation. While there is the need for the District Assembly to put in strategies to provide office and residential accommodations, improve capacities of the existing staff.

Assembly is also lobbying for the postings of qualified and skilled staff to the District. This will help push the index up to the required standard of institutional capacity management. The table shows the institutional analysis of Departments of Assembly and Agencies.

Table 1.22 Institutional Analyses of Departments

No.	Institution	Main functions	Area of operations	Source of funding	Linkages	Challenges
1	Judiciary	-Adjudication of cases of -Execution of administration	District Wide	GOG	ADA Env. Health, Social Welfare Police	*Lack of office & Residential accommodation *Transport and office equipment
2	Police	-Protection of life and property. -Peace keeping	District Wide	GOG	Judiciary	*Lack of residential accommodation *Transport office equipment
3	Social Welfare	Protection of public welfare	District Wide	GOG DA NGO	GES DHA Judiciary NGOs, Churches	*Lack of office and residential accommodation *Office equipment means of transport Inadequate funds
4	Community development	Community animation, mobilization and development	District Wide	GOG DA	ADA NGOs Churches social welfare	*Lack of office and residential accommodation *Office equipment *Means of transport/logistics *Inadequate fund.
5	Agriculture	Food and Animal Production	District Wide	GOG DA	ADA NGOs	*Lack of office and residential accommodation *Inadequate professional staff Limited funds
6	District Health Administration/District Health Management Team	Public health and limited curative services	District Wide	GOG	ADA NGOs	*Lack of residential accommodation *Limited funds *Inadequate professional staff *Low community participation
7	NADMO	Prevention and management of disasters	District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA Fire Service	*Mobility Problems *Inadequate funds *Lack of office accommodation.
8	Ghana Education Service	Provision of educational service at 1 st and 2 nd cycles	District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA DHA Social Welfare NGOs	*Lack of office & residential accommodation *Inadequate teaching staff *Limited fund *Logistics and transport.
9	Town and County Planning	Physical Planning	District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA DHA Feeder Roads ECG Highways	*Lack of office & residential accommodation *Inadequate professional staff *Limited funds *Lack of means of transport/logistics
10	Environmental health	Ensures good sanitation	District Wide	ADA	ADA NGOs DHA	*Lack of office & residential accommodation *Means of *transport/logistics *Lack of funding.

11	Fire service	Prevents and fights fire	District Wide	ADA GOG	ADA NADMO Communities	*Office and residential accommodation *means of transport/logistic *Inadequate funds *Lack of office equipment *Limited/inadequate staff
12	Cooperatives		District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA MOFA Community Development	*Lack of Office accommodation *Inadequate funding *Office equipment/logistics *Inadequate staff.
13.	NCCE	Conducts civic education	District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA Electoral commission	-Inadequate funds -Lack of office accommodation -Inadequate logistics
14.	Electoral Commission	Conducts elections on behalf of the government	District Wide	GOG	ADA NCCE Police	- Office and residential accommodation -Inadequate funds
15.	Information Services		District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA Community, Development Statistical Service,NCCE, Electoral Commission	-Lack of Office Accommodation -Inadequate funds
16.	NFED		District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA GES NCCE	-Lack of Office accommodation -Lack of office equipment/logistics -Lack of means of transport -Inadequate funds
17	Finance		District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA Depts.	-Lack of Office Accommodation -office equipment/logistics -Inadequate Professional Staff -Lack of means of transport
18	Birth & Deaths Registry	Registration of birth and deaths	District Wide	GOG	DHA Environmental Health ADA	-Lack of office accommodation -Lack of transport/logistic -Inadequate staff -Inadequate funds
19	Central Administration	Provides Secretariat Duties for General Assembly	District Wide	DACF Dev.t Partners	All Institutions and Depts.	-Lack of office and residential accommodation -Office equipment/logistics -Unskilled personnel -Inadequate funds.
20	Atiwa West District Health Insurance Scheme (ATDHIS)		District Wide	GOG ADA	ADA DHA	-Inadequate funds -Inadequate means of transport -Inadequate skilled & qualified personnel

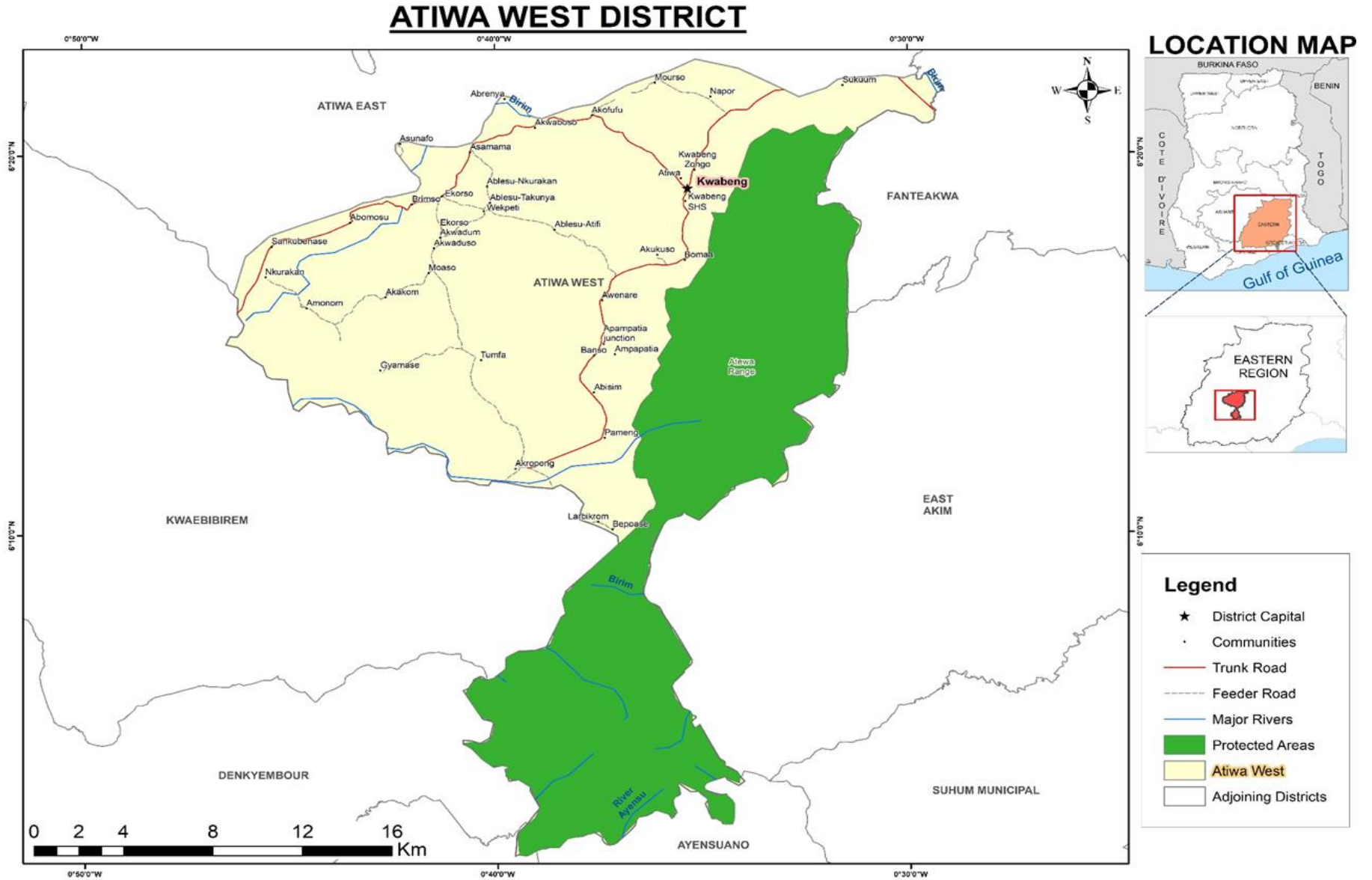
Source: DPCU Institutional Survey, June, 2018

1.4.2 Location and Size:

The Atiwa West District covers a total land area of half of 524.91 square kilometers lying between longitudes $0^{\circ} 3'$ West and $0^{\circ} 50'$ East and latitudes $6^{\circ} 10'$ North and $6^{\circ} 30'$ South. The District is bounded on the North and north-east by Atiwa East, East Akim to the South-East, Kwaebibrim to the South and Birim North to the West. The strategic location of Atiwa West District, sharing boundaries with districts that are famous in agricultural production, provides an opportunity to develop agro processing facilities to make use of raw materials from these areas. The large area under the jurisdiction of the District has implication for many small settlements whose population may not measure up to the population threshold for provision of certain socio-economic infrastructure. The district requires enough financial resources to be able to close the infrastructure gap.

The Atiwa West District is divided into three (3) Town/Area Councils namely Kwabeng, Abomosu and Akropong with their population thresh of more than 1,000 people. The rest of the settlements have population less than 1,000 people in each settlement. The figure 1.5 shows the map of Atiwa West District.

Figure 1.5 District Map of the Atiwa West District



1.4.3 Climate

The Atiwa West District lies in the wet semi equatorial zone characterized by a bi-modal rainy season, which reaches its maximum during the two peak periods of April-July and September-October. The annual rainfall is between 1,250mm and 1,750mm. Temperature ranges between a minimum of 26°C and maximum of 30°C. The District has a relative humidity of 65-75 percent during the dry season and 75-80 percent in the rainy season. However, the erratic and delayed rainfall as well as the reduced volume of rain water affects agriculture production.

1.4.4 Vegetation

The District is located within the mist semi-deciduous forest. The forest reserve covers the Atiwa Scarp and its surroundings. Larger proportion of the district is green, a characteristic of semi-deciduous forest. Commercial tree species covering 12% land area include; Odum, Wawa, Ofram, Asamfra, Mahogany, Okyenkyen etc. The vegetative cover is suitable for agricultural and agro-based industrial activities including food processing, saw mill or wood processing. However pragmatic measures should be put in place to protect the forest cover in terms of reforestation and checking of illegal artisanal mining and chain saw operations.

1.4.5 Topography and Drainage

The gentle and undulating land rises about 240m to 300m above sea level with the highest point at the Atiwa ranges which rise over 350m above sea level. Different types of rocks formed gave the different relief features, which include flat bottom valleys to steep-sided high lands which are covered with iron pans, bauxite and kaolin. The steep sided highlands have created some wonderful sightseeing Pameng and many other places.

The Birimian rock formation covered over (75) percent of the forest zone. Granite occurs in parallel belts and contains different mineral deposits. Major perennial rivers like, Birim, Densu, Adenchensu, Merepong and Pra have their catchment areas within the Atewa forest with other several seasonal streams in the District. The pattern of flow is largely north-south direction and very good water drainage basic in the district. The rock formation has significant implication for growth of the quarry industry which can enhance the production of chippings for road and housing construction. The unique rock formation resulting in development of waterfalls provides great potentials for tourism development. Effort should be made to identify these natural

attractions and form partnership with private investors to develop them to generate revenue for development

1.4.6 Soils and Suitability for Agriculture

The predominant soil type is the Atiwa series, these are usually reddish-brown, well-drained, deep gravel-free silty loams and silty clay loams, located on the relatively high lands while the valley bottoms are mainly of the Oda series with poorly drained alluvia silty clays. Food crops like Cassava, Maize, Plantain, Cocoyam and yam and tree crops like cocoa, oil palm, coffee and citrus thrive well on it. Since the farmers in the district have comparative advantage in the production of the above mentioned crops, farmers will be encouraged and supported to produce more to increase their income levels.

1.4.7 Natural/Geological Resources

The Atiwa West District is endowed with mineral deposits (gold, diamond, bauxite and kaolin), which are found in the Birim river basin around Abomосу, and Kwabeng. Bauxite and manganese are found at Asamama and surrounding area whilst kaolin deposits are found at the Atiwa Ranges. Forest reserves cover about 100 square kilometers of the Atiwa ranges and contain various timber species, medicinal plants and are good attractions for eco-tourism timber species. The species include: Wawa (*Tripochiton scleroxylon*), Odum (*milicia exelcsa*), sapele (*Guthaphragong*) and mahogany (*Kaya ivoreensis*) etc.

Adenchemsu, Sea Abena, Akuku, Kankan, Abresu, Awusu, Kokobeng, Frempong, Kade, Subri, Anikorkor are some rivers and stream in the District. The Birim, Densu and Pra rivers trace the source from the Atiwa ranges which are potential source of water for irrigation and fishing. Butterfly sanctuary at the Atiwa forest also serves as a major tourist attraction site. The availability of mineral deposits such as gold could be of great potential for the district to raise enough internally generated funds to provide suitable socio-economic infrastructure to improve the welfare of the people in the district. Again these resources may also lead to emergence of illegal mining activities which has implications for water pollution, land degradation, flood and land litigation and conflict. The Assembly should collaborate with minerals commission to check illegal mining activities to reduce water pollution and environmental degradation. The communities should also be supported technically to engage with the mining companies so that they will benefit from the resources.

1.4.8 Population Size and Distribution

The Atiwa West District has a total estimated population of 37,153 according to 2010, Population and Housing Census Report which is projected to 75,488 in 2017 and 77,768 in 2018 respectively. The distribution of the population in the district by sex shows that females constitute 50.6% while male constitute 49.4%. Comparing population by the locality type, there are more people in the rural areas than the urban centres. The total sex ratio is 97.7 percent implying that for every 100 counts of females in the district, there are almost 98 males. However, the sex ratio in the rural area is almost the same with 99.6 percent which shows that for every 10 females there are almost 10 males. The District should mainstream population issues into the current plan to ensure balance development.

1.4.9 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure indicates that children under 15 years in the district constitute the highest cohort of the population of 31,029 which represents 39.9 percent of the population followed by 30-59 years with 21,075 (27.1%). The age group 15-24 years (youth) recorded 13,453 (17.3%) followed by the aged of 6,923 with 8.9% and while Age 25-29 recorded 5,288 the lowest with 6.8 percent of the total population.

Among the male population, the age-group under 15 years (39.9%) recorded the highest while the age group 25-29 years (6.8%) recorded the lowest. The pattern is the same for the female population which also had persons in the age-group under 15 years (40%) recording the highest and the age group 25-29 (7%). This may probably be due to the adventurous nature of persons in that age-group to migrate outside the district and explore other places of their interest or for greener pastures. The table below shows the age-sex of the district population.

1.10 Distribution of population by Age and Sex

Age	Sex		Total	% of Age Structure
	Male	Female		
Under 15	15,328	15,701	31,029	39.9
15-24	6,646	6,807	13,453	17.3
25-29	2,612	2,676	5,288	6.8
30-59	10,411	10,664	21,075	27.1
60+	3,420	3,503	6,923	8.9
Total	38,417	39,351	77,768	100

Source: GSS Computed from 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports, September, 2017

The youth nature of the population has implication for provision of socio-economic infrastructures that support their proper upbringing and shape their future. There is the need to provide enough pre-school and basic school infrastructures as well as expanding the primary health facilities to take care of their health needs.

1.4.10 Age/Economic Dependency

The dependency ratio measures the number of persons dependent on the employed population. The dependent ratio in the Atiwa West district is 95.3, which infers that for every 100 persons in the working-age population, there are 95.3 dependents comprising children and aged to cater for. Besides, the child dependency ratio of 77.9 is higher than the old age dependency ratio of 17.4. The economic dependency in the district is high which put burden on the working population. This therefore reduces the ability of the working population to save for speculative, transactional and precautionary benefits. The table shows the economic dependency ratio of the district.

1.11 Shows the economic dependency ration of the population

Age Group/Ratio	2018
All Ages	77,768
Under 15	31,029
15-24	13,453
25-29	5,288
30-59	21,075
60+	6,923
Total dependency ratio	95.3
Child dependency ratio	77.9
Old age dependency ratio	17.4

Source: DPCU Desk Analysis June, 2018

1.4.11 Population Density

The District covers an area of 542.91 square kilometers with a projected population 77,768 in 2018 which is translated into a population density of 143 Persons per square kilometre. This indicates that the district is sparsely populated in except of the four largest settlements. This indicates most of the settlements may not meet the population threshold for provision of essential socio- economic infrastructure like water, school, road and health facilities among others. It

therefore requires that facilities should be strategically located to serve scattered settlements. The table shows the population density in relation to available land.

1.11 Shows the Population Density in the district

Year	Population	Land Size	Density	Remarks
2017	75,488	542.91	139	As the population increases the density of the also increases
2018	77,768	542.91	143	
2019	80,110	542.91	148	
2020	83,183	542.91	153	
2021	84,743	542.91	156	

Source: DPCU Desk analysis June, 2018

The population increases result into the increases in the population density which reduce the available land for economic and spatial development in the district.

1.4.12 Population Management

The Government of Ghana in 1969 adopted a population policy titled “ Population Planning for National Progress and Prosperity” . New emerging concerns such as HIV/AIDs, environmental degradation, problems of the aged etc have required the district to adopt population management policy that will facilitate integration of population issues.

To make the population manageable the District has instituted campaigns on fertility regulation to reduce the high fertility rate through the District Health Directorate. All health facilities in the District are involved in fertility management especially of women aged 15-49 years. At the health facility level clients are counselled on the range of fertility regulation devices and also on the most appropriate method of family planning.

1.4.13 Migration and Rural-Urban split

The importance of measuring migration depends on its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the district. The Atiwa West District attracts more immigrants because of the availability of artisanal mining activities. There are 32,631 migrants in the district. Of which 61.3% were born elsewhere in the same region and 38.7% in the other regions in Ghana. The largest number of migrants is from Ashanti Region of 2,399 people. This is followed by Volta Region of 2,315 people and Greater Accra of 1,778 people. The Upper West Region has the lowest representation of migrants in the district about 300 people. This migratory pattern affects

the development of the district since there are a lot pressure on the social amenities and the unsustainable mining activities.

The projected population in 2018 indicates that there is more concentration in rural of 51,793 than urban areas of 25,975. The population in the Atiwa West district shows that there are more females of 50.6% than males of 49.4%. This characteristic is similar in both localities with more females residing in urban of 51.5% compared to those in rural areas of 48.5%, while few males reside in urban of 47.1% than in rural areas of 48.1%. This implied that there are more males in the rural areas for agricultural activities while females are engaged in commercial activities in the urban area. In term so locality, the urban population is projected to be 30,304 by 2021 while the rural population is also projected to be 54,439 in the same period. This has an implication on rural infrastructure and social services.

1.4.14 Employment Status and Sector

Of the population 15years and older 67.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.2 percent are contributing family workers and 11.8 percent are employees. Male employees of 16.3% are in higher proportion than their female counterparts of 7.4%. On the contrary, females of 17.4% are more than likely than males of 9.0% to be contributing family workers. Female self-employed without employees of 68.8% are also in relatively higher proportion than their male counterparts of 66.0%. The private informal is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.0 percent.

1.4.15 CULTURE

Traditional Set-Up

It is difficult to access data on the traditional set up information because of the chieftaincy situation. Frantic effort has been put in place to fill the data gaps.

Ethnicity and Religion

The presence of abundant potentials in mining and agricultural sectors of the district economy is the recipe for the flux of people from other parts of Ghana into the district. The Atiwa District is predominantly inhabited by the Akyem ethnic group with minor other ethnic groups such as Ewe, Frafra, Krobo, Fante, Dagomba, Hausa etc. The co-existent of multi-ethnic groups in the district promotes development. Twi is the most widely used native language spoken in the District.

According to the 2010 PHC the most common religious groups in the District are Christianity and Islam with few people professing adherence to the Traditional faith.

1.4.16 Spatial Analysis of Infrastructure and Human Settlement Systems

Hierarchy/Settlement Systems/Patterns

In the Atiwa District, with the exception Kwabeng, Abomasu and Akropong, etc is urban. The rest are peri-urban and rural communities. The district exhibits a forest settlement typology. The major settlements are located along the roads while the rural settlements have nucleated patterns with few dispersed settlements basically farmhouses. Houses are generally of the compound type except the newly developed ones which have western housing type with modern facilities. The location of the district capital Kwabeng is strategic and averagely accessible to all other parts of the district by roads and feeder roads. The rural settlements have local architecture, wall and roofing are generally made of swish/wattle, daub and thatch respectively.

The major land uses are agriculture (food and cash crops), settlements, infrastructure networks, utility installations, forest. The urban centres have land uses like commerce, industry, recreation and public amenities. The rural settlements have a few public structures which are basically schools and cocoa sheds.

Kwabeng, Abomasu and major towns are confronted with the problems of haphazard and uncontrolled physical development, poor sanitation, poor waste management, and poor housing infrastructures. There is also a large quantities of plastics found in most settlements which pose aesthetic problem in the agriculture lands.

It must be stated that most settlements in the district do not have schemes/layouts. In addition, monitoring of physical development and enforcement of legislations/bye-law on physical development is weak, mainly due to inadequate equipment, transport and logistics. These have resulted in haphazard and unauthorized erection of physical structures. There is therefore the need for the District Assembly to provide adequate funding for the preparation and management of settlement schemes/layouts to guide proper settlement development so as to reduce the haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated development in most parts of the district. District Assembly ensures that the layouts/schemes at the newly developed areas are implemented.

1.4.17 Accessibility to Facilities

The major towns have a diversity of functions and services which attract high threshold population to access the services and facilities. However, most of the settlements do not have all services and facilities which means that residents trek distance to access basic services and facilities. Accessibility to services and facilities in this context means the ease with which the residents of a settlement can reach or be reached by a service or facility. This has been measured using time taken to reach or be reached by a service or facility. The travel time depends on the distance, the road condition and the mode of transport. The degree of accessibility of residents of some settlements to basic services and facilities such as Banking service, Senior High School, periodic markets, Health facilities (Hospital, health centres, clinic, CHPs compounds, maternity home), police and post services, Agriculture extension service etc is limited. There is weak economic, social and political interaction between the smaller settlements and some urban centres. The table below shows the accessibility to selected services, functions and facilities.

Table 1.11 Accessibility to selected services, functions and facilities

No.	Services/Functions	Location
1.	Periodic Markets	Subriso, Abomosu, Kwabeng, Ekorso, Moseaso, Awenare, Banso, Pameng, Ampatia, Bomaa, Akrofufu, Akoboso, Asunafo,
2.	Hospital/Health Centre/Clinics/CHPs Compounds/Maternity Home	Bomaa, Akrofufu, Abrenya, Larbikrom, Pameng, Banso, Tumfa, Awenare, Sankubenase, Asunafo, Wekpeti, Akakom, Akwaduuso, Asamama, Ekorso, Awosoase, Abomasu, Akropong, Kwabeng
3.	Banking	Atiwa Rural Bank (Kwabeng)
4.	Senior High/Vocational/Technical Schools	Kwabeng Anglican SHS/Tech, Akrofufu Voc/Tech.
5.	Police	Abomasu, Kwabeng, Akropong
6.	Post	Kwabeng,
7.	Basic Schools	District Wide
8.	Borehole/Small Town Water System	District Wide
9.	ICT facility	Kwabeng

Source: DPCU, June, 2018

Using the roads as the main communication channels in the surface accessibility analysis, the Basic Schools, CHPs compounds and markets have higher degree of accessibility than banks, hospital, police, post and Senior High/Technical/Vocational Schools. The optimum accessibility of some residents in major towns to selected services and facilities fall within the zone of high accessibility. The rest of the rest residents are within the medium and small zones of

accessibility. The physical accessibility could be more efficient if the surfaces of the roads are improved.

1.4.18 Transportation Infrastructure and Network

The movement of people from an origin to a destination brings great benefits to development through exchange of goods and services, technologies, new ideas and innovation. Thus, internal interaction between settlements is beneficial for development which make possible by effective transport system. The transport system exerts spatial influence on an economy particularly access to socio-economic services and activities by affecting the movement of passengers and goods in the district which achieves the following:

- Reduce travel distance and time to access socio-economic services
- Increase accessibility and coverage of the network to all origins and destinations within and outside the origin
- Reduce traffic congestion
- Increase network densities

The current roads network and other modes of transport in the district do not meet all the above criteria to facilitate efficient and intra-district movement for socio-economic exchanges. Apart from the Accra-Kumasi truck road, tarred cocoa roads, the rest are rough bitumen surfaced roads and unmovable feeder roads during rainy season. The table below shows the classification of roads.

Table 1.12 Classifications of Roads

Type of Road	Name of Road	Distance of Road (KM)	Condition of Roads		
Atiwa West Constituency					
	Anyinam-Kwabeng	4.00		Fair	
	Kwabeng-Akropong	19.00			Bad
	Kwabeng-Nkurakan	20.00			Bad
	Kwabeng Township	2.00			Bad
Feeder Roads	Tumfa-Ekorso	8.00			Bad
	Akropong-Tumfa	6.00			Bad
	Nkurakan-Akakom	11.20			Bad
	Tumfa-Gyamase	4.00			Bad
	Awenare-Akrokasi	7.50			Bad
	Ekorso-Akakom	4.0			Bad
	Akakom-Muaso	4.0			Bad
	Akwabooso-Asamama-Akrofufu	6.0			Bad

	Akwabooso-Asamama- Abrenya-yohunu Abresu-Shai-Subriso,Abomosu Asamama-Burkina Faso	20.0 3.6			Bad Bad
	Mouso-Akrofufu Bomaa-Akukusu Asamama-Wekpeti Wekpeti-Abresu	4.00 4.50 5.50 8.00		Fair Fair Fair Fair	
Total		328.10km	11.20+km	100.3km	216.6km

Source: District Feeder Road Unit, June, 2018

The Atiwa West District has estimated road network coverage of 328.10 kilometres. This includes about 11.0 +kilometres of bitumen surfaced roads and 316.90 kilometres feeder roads. The good bitumen surfaced roads covered 11.20 km while 100.3km roads believed to be fairly movable. With regard to feeder roads 216.6 km considered to be bad. In view of the total area of 2,950 square kilometers with 328.10 kilometres roads, the district seemed to have inadequate transport networks to optimally integrate the district economy.

The access feeder roads, tracks, paths and bridges make up the rural transport infrastructure system on which rural dwellers gain access to markets and social services existing in the major towns. Most settlements are accessible by feeder roads while sizeable number also accessible by village tracks. The existing road network does not facilitate effective connectivity due to limited availability of alternative links between major settlements. Most farmers still trek to and from the rural field on footpaths while carrying farm implements, fuel wood, water and harvested crops. The low level of good roads in the district makes movement within and outside the district relatively difficult. The remaining untarred roads have no drains, a situation which facilitates erosion on the roads.

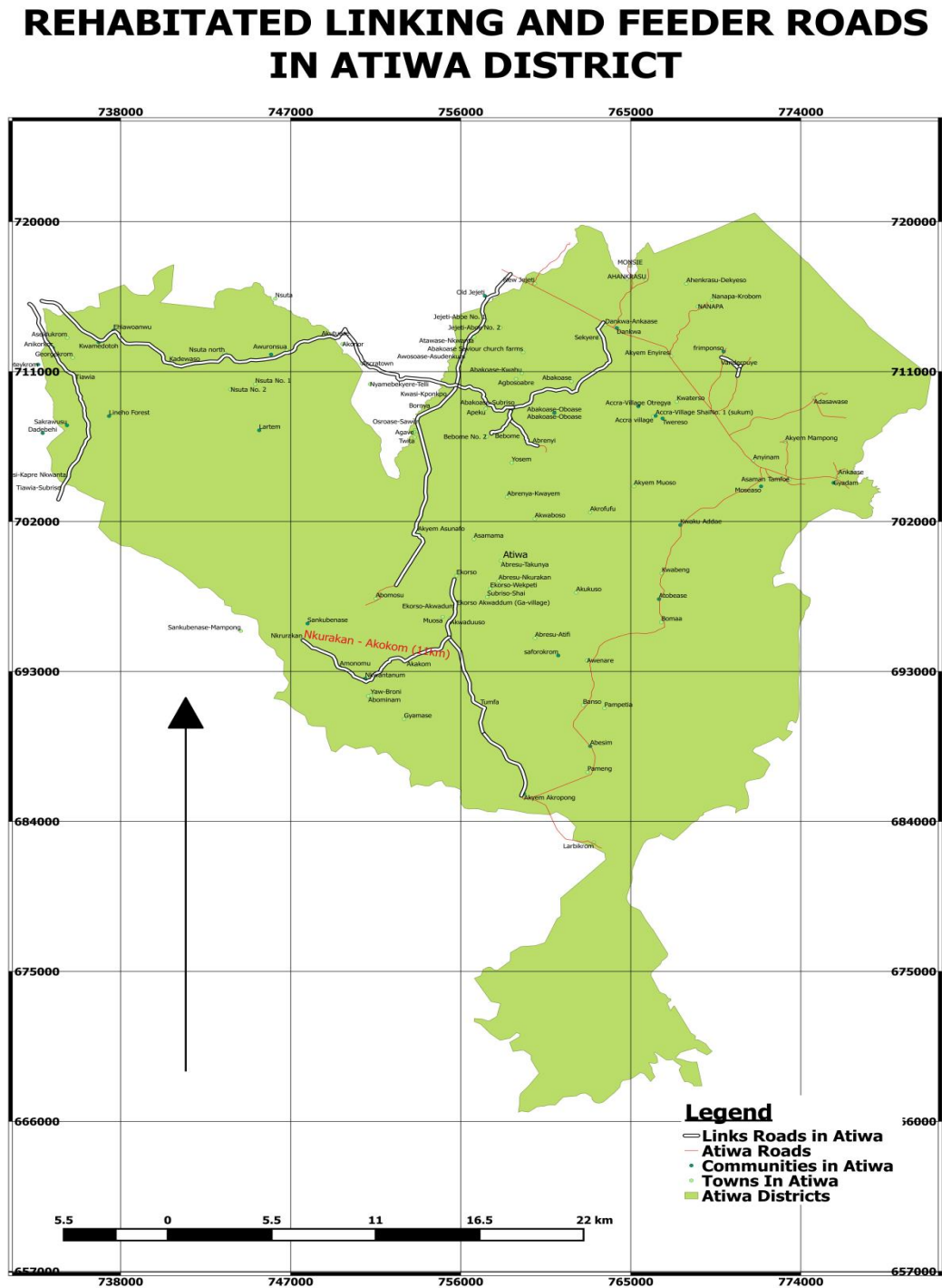
Motor vehicle remains an indispensable means of transport for most people in the district. The Ghana Private Road Transport Union and PROTOA are the major road transport providers.

The analysis indicates that more needs to be done by the District Assembly and the Road Agencies to improve the condition of roads in the district, especially those in the remote Cocoa and food crop growing communities so as to improve accessibility towards increased food production, access to market and reduce poverty.

Key problems/issues

- Poor quality of roads
- High cost of transportation

Figure 1.6 Map of Major and Feeder Roads in the Atiwa West District



1.4.19 Scalogram Analysis of Distribution of Services, Functions and Facilities

The spatial location and distribution of service and their inter-linkages in the district was carried out with the aid of the scalogram analysis. The scalogram shows the analysis of the distribution of functions/services. The scalogram is non-qualitative which only indicates the presence of facilities in each settlement in order to guide development decision-making related to the choice of project location. The scalogram, which is a matrix showing selected settlements and the respective functions they perform in a district, provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by each of the selected settlements. It also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in the district. The tool also helps in determining the hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in a district. To identify the presence or absence of services and facilities within the district, the settlement functional matrix (scalogram) was used. By this, the settlements were ranked based on different types of facilities in the settlement.

The settlements were ranked in a hierarchy based on the variety of the aforementioned services in the scalogram. Anyinam has the highest number of services in the district. It is necessary that the district focuses on equitable spatial development. The scalogram analysis for the district shows there is an unequal distribution of facilities and services. These services and facilities are concentrated in the major settlements with the rest of the settlements accounting for few facilities, services and functions. Development planning policy should therefore focus on the following areas such as minimizing the inequality in the distribution of facilities and services minimize dominance and ensuring equitable spatial development. This will ensure a spatial balance and an efficient economy. The figure below shows the scalogram analysis of facilities, services and functions in the district.

Table 1.13 Functionality Index (Scalogram) Analysis of the Atiwa West District

COMMUNITY WEIGHT	POPULATION	PRIMARY SCHOOL	JHS	K.G	REFUSE	T. B. A.	BOLEHOLE	AGRIC. EXT.	HAND DUG	RIVER/STREAM	ADULT LITERACY	CHPS COMBOLIN	SHS	MATERNITY HOME	DRUG STORE	POLICE STATION	ELECTRICITY	PETROL FILLING	LORRY PARK	HEALTH CENTRE/C	WEEKLY MARKET	COMMUNICATION	PUBLIC TOILET	GPRTU/PR ODA	POST OFFICE	RURAL BANK	TARRED	COMMUNITY	GUEST HOUSE	TELEPHONE	HOSPITAL	FIRE STATION	MAGISTRATE	TRADITIONAL	COMMUNITY	TOTAL No.	TOTAL CENTRALITY	LEVEL OF HIERARCHY
KWABENG	10,901	X	X	X	x	x	X	x	x	X	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	2	x	X	0	0	x	x	x	30	26	
ABOMOSU	6,021	X	X	X	x	x	0	x	0	X	x	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	X	0	0	0	0	0	22	23		
AKROPONG	4,446	X	X	X	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	0	x	X	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	x	X	0	0	0	0	17	17		
ASUNAFO	929	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	X	0	x	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	11	17	
AWENARE	848	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	13	13		
AKWABUOSO	812	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	9	13		
AKAKOM	813	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	9	13	
AMONOM	987	X	0	X	x	x	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	8	13	
BOMAA	1,028	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	X	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	13	13		
TIAWIA	969	X	X	X	x	0	x	0	0	X	0	x	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	9	13	
ASAMAMA	1,350	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	X	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	12	12		
TUMFA	1,308	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	X	0	0	0	0	12	12		
EKORSO	952	X	X	X	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	11	11		
PAMENG	891	X	x	X	x	x	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	10	10		
AWURENSUA	982	X	x	X	x	x	x	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	10	10		
TISWIA-SUBRISO	962	X	0	X	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	7	10		
TOTAL NO. OF SETTLEMENTS		26	28	32	37	28	25	14	42	12	14	20	20	5	14	4	11	20	11	16	12	6	20	33	25	20	10	16	26	10	10	20	5	7	8			
TOTAL CENTRALITY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE		2.6	2.8	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.5	14.3	4.2	12.5	14.3	20	20	5.3	14.3	4.4	11.1	20	11	16.7	12.5	5.6	20.0	33	25	20	10	16.7	2.6	100	10	20	5.2	7.3	8			

DPCU analysis from field data Jun, 2018

For the analysis, 23 settlements (representing communities with population 800 and above people) were used. Thirty (34) services and facilities, under education, health, water; energy, post and telecommunication, finance, agriculture, etc sectors, were identified and considered as shown in the matrix is shown in above scalogram. Based on the variety and level of the aforementioned services in the scalogram, settlements were ranked in a hierarchy. Hierarchy one (1) has the highest number of services in the district, totaling 18 to 28 out of 34 facilities considered. A centrality index was calculated from the scalogram for all the 37 settlements, and four communities that fall within the first hierarchy have access to 18 to 28 facilities and services out of 34 considered. The third hierarchy has between 13 to 15 of the facilities and services and the fifth and last hierarchy has 3 to 10 of the services and facilities. Anyinam has the highest centrality index of 28 followed by Kwabeng had a centrality index of 26. The analysis revealed that even though there is a linkage between population concentration and distribution of services, some settlements with higher population lacked certain facilities. However, some of the settlements are not far from settlements where the facilities and services they lacked are located. The district must make efforts to provide services and facilities in areas where they are not currently available even though the population threshold of some of the settlements does not qualified for provision of certain socio-economic infrastructure.

1.4.20 Environmental Situation

Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

The District is located within the mist semi-deciduous forest. The forest reserve covers the Atiwa Scarp and its surroundings. Larger proportion of the district is very green as semi-deciduous forest. However, the problem of pollution and environmental degradation in the district by illegal artisanal small scale mining and indiscriminate felling of trees has in recent past become a major concern to the District Assembly. The activities of illegal chain saw operators and illegal miners as well as small scale miners continue to threaten the forest cover and the environment. The miners are degrading the land with impunity through excavation for the minerals and spillage of dangerous chemicals. The situation has been aggravated by the activities of the illegal miners who undertake their activities in secret without recourse to lay down mining laws and regulations.

As a result of abuse of the environmental resources, some settlements are experiencing environmental degradation. There is high incidence of abandoned pits and poor drainage system. A significant part of the land, forest, wildlife and water resources are seriously threatened by the abuse of the resources. Illegal mining (Galamsey) has been a major challenge to the environment and agriculture in the District as vast arable lands have been lost to artisanal small scale mining. The water bodies used for irrigating vegetable farms are also polluted with toxic mercury and other chemicals.

Table 1.14 Communities with Mining Activities

Area Council	Community	Negative Effects
Kwabeng	Mourso, Akrofufu, Bomaa	Low agriculture productivity, water pollution, biodiversity loss, incidence of mining related diseases, increase in social vices, school drop-out etc
Akropong	Banso, Apampatia, Abisim, Pameng, Awenare, Akropong, Tumfa	
Abomosu	Amono, Mmosa, Adodowa, Akwabooso, Asamama, Akakom, Akwadu, Muaso, Ekorso, Abresu, Wekpeti, Subrisu-Atiti, Zongo, Bonka Yesu, Akutuase	

Source: DPCU Field Data Collection, June, 2018

In order to protect the forest reserves, the Assembly in collaboration with Forestry department will form forest protection taskforce to prevent the activities of illegal chain saw operators and illegal miners. Again farmers will be sensitized to undertake planting of economic trees to replace the destroyed ones. The Assembly will consciously seek environmental protection permit before undertaking construction works in order to ensure sustainable development. The Assembly will continue to collaborate with fire service and NADMO to sensitize the communities on the activities that will negatively impact on the environment. The Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly will also sustain their hygiene campaign and promotion of household latrines to ensure sound environmental practices.

1.4.21 Sustainable Development

Ghana has re-affirmed the need for more holistic development strategies in which environment and energy management are active integral component of efforts to reduce poverty and environmental related consequences. This commitment is reflected in Sustainable Development Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability and the outcome of the World Summit for sustainable Development efforts are therefore, being made to ensure environmental sustainability for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The well-being of the poor people can be greatly improved through better management of the environment.

To contain the situation and restore ecological balance in the district, there is the need to initiate an afforestation, tree planting and community wood lot programmes in the settlements. To achieve this objective, NADMO and other agencies need to be empowered within the plan period to carry out effective programmes in ecological abuse control, tree planting (Green Ghana) campaign, disaster and bush fire management, public education and awareness creation campaigns. In this regard, NADMO and Forestry Department should initiate afforestation projects to plant trees in already mined areas. There is also the need to educate the people on sustainable resource-used and land used practices. A legislation to control timber firms, chain-saw operators, charcoal burning and mining in river beds which are common in the district is needed to be effectively enforced to reduce the pressure on the remaining forests and water bodies. Again, District Assembly should collaborate with relevance agencies to create awareness on the causes and negative effects of climate change.

Key issues/problems

- Environmental degradation
- Destruction of biodiversity
- Illegal mining and felling of trees

1.5 Structure of the District Economy

The main economic activities in the district are agriculture, commerce, service and industry or manufacturing. Agriculture remains the dominant sector and employs about 57.4% of the labour force. This is followed by the service sector which employs about 29.6% while 13% are employed in the industry. The mining sector employs 6.6% of the total labour force in the district. The contribution of manufacturing is marginal and such activities are usually organized on small scale basis. Whereas more males than females are employed by the Agriculture and Industry sectors, more females than males are employed by the Service sector of 38.2% and 21.0% respectively.

1.5.1 Manufacturing/Industry Sector

Industry

There are small and medium scale industries in the district. The industrial sector is dominated by small-scale manufacturing activities, which range from Gari Processing, Oil Palm Extraction, Mining, Saw Mills and Bakery.

Manufacturing

The district has a number of small scale industries engaged in the production of various items. The manufacturing sector is dominated by businesses in the area of Dressmaking, Carpentry, Metal, fabrication, Distillation of alcoholic beverages (akpeteshie and pito), Leather works, Ceramics, Quarrying, Baking, Milling, Wood processing (saw mills) and Batik / tie and dye making. These businesses are mainly micro and small-scale enterprises without permanent employees and the owners usually depend on apprentices to undertake their activities.

1.5.2 Service Sector/Trading Sector

The service sector is arguably the fastest growing sector in the District economy. A large number of small and medium scale service enterprises have sprung up in the District quite

recently mostly in the area of ICT and the setting up of business centres, hair-dressing salons, repair shops (mechanics, electricians, sprayers etc), spare parts dealers, drug/chemical stores, pharmacies, supermarkets, drinking spots. Other known service providers are banking, telecommunication and postal services.

Financial Institutions

There are two (2) banks in the District. These are Atiwa Rural Bank and other saving and loan schemes

Trade and Commerce

About 12% of the working population in the district is engaged in trading/commercial activities (buying and selling) of all types of products ranging from foodstuff to building materials and spare parts. Most of the traders are small size retailers, and apart from a few who trade in defined market places, most trading activities in the district are still located along roads, water ways and residential neighborhoods, thus creating a lot of environmental sanitation problems.

Tourism

The Atiwa West District is endowed with an enviable potential that predisposes the area to tourism development. The potential of the District include physical, historical and cultural variants that could be developed for conventional tourism. The scenic landscape and multiple ethnic characters make the area a favourable destination for adventure-seeking and exploratory tourists.

Other existing attractions are the water falls, forest reserves, historic places, cultural heritage and supporting facilities such as hotels and parks. The attraction consists of spectacular cascading waterfalls over a giant rock formation and ancient caves. A receptive center has been developed and the Assembly is seeking a private entrepreneur to run the place at a negotiated sharing formula. The nearness of the District to the regional capital and to some extent Accra attract a lot of tourists. The Atiwa District is one of the most endowed in a wide range of untapped Eco-tourism resources in Ghana. Realizing the immense prospects, including the rate of global growth in tourism consciousness and the significant contribution tourism is making to the socio-economic development of economies; the Atiwa West District Assembly has taken a bold initiative to explore all its hidden potential tourist attractions for their documentation, development and promotion. Tourism is considered as a potential contributor to the accelerated

micro-economic development of the young Atiwa West District. Some of the other tourist sites identified in the district include the following; Kukurabo Waterfall, Akwaduru Waterfall, Osebobuom Cave, Abenkuam Cave, Mpan Buom Cave, Kyinhya Cave, Natural Lake, Deep Natural Pit with Perpetual Fire, Butterfly Sanctuaries at Atewa and Sokuko forests, Coiled (Snakelike) Palm Tree etc. Measures should be put in place to carry out feasibility study on the identified tourist sites to partner with private investors to develop them to rake revenue for development.

1.5.3 Local Economic Development

The business activities in the district revealed that most of the business entities are informal with limited structures for expansion. Most of the business entities are not registered with the Registrar General and National Revenue authority to be able to access some credit facilities for expansion. Again most of these businesses lack the necessary entrepreneurial business management skills to run their businesses efficiently. The road network and the electricity supply in the district are not good enough to enhance the activities of the business community and this should be improved upon. Lack of business advisory institution in the district also hampers nurturing and growth of business entities. Effort should be made to establish district branch of NBSSI to build the capacity of the small and medium scale enterprises. The capacity of the medium and small scale enterprises should be built in terms of formalization of their business and training. Again the youth should also be sensitized and supported to submit business proposals to access the Youth Enterprise Support to establish enterprises and create job opportunities for the unemployed youth. There is no medium scale manufacturing company in the district except some few small scale mining companies and this has implication for high unemployment and poverty. Assembly should therefore take advantage of the Ministry of Trade and Industry' s industrial acceleration programme to establish some agro-processing industries in the district to create jobs and reduce the post harvest losses. The table below shows the types of small scale Enterprises/businesses.

Table 1.15 Types of Business

Area Council	Provision /Beverage Stores/ Home supplies	Food Vendors	Agro Business /Processing	Health Services hospitality	Education Services& entertainment/information service	Religious Service	Electronics /Mechanic /machinery	Financial Services	Oil /Lubricants	Carpentry/ wood works	Dress Making/ Cloth/ Shoe making	Construction (masonry, material , steel benders	Stationary/ Printing	Credit vendors/ Internet services	Hair Dressers & Beauticians /Cosmetics	Total
Kwabeng	198	14	11	12	21	9	19	4	3	4	32	11	6	7	46	397
Akropong	167	17	20	12	19	33	13	1	4	10	10	4	2	8	23	343
Abomosu	193	15	21	17	16	26	26	2	8	4	34	7	1	7	37	414
Total	558	46	52	41	56	68	58	7	15	18	76	22	9	22	106	1,154

Source: DPCU Field Data collection, **June, 2018**

1.6 Agricultural Sector

The Atiwa West District which lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest has two rainfall patterns with annual rainfall pattern ranging from 1,250mm to 1,750mm. The atmospheric temperature is fairly uniform through-out the year, ranging between 26 °C and 36 °C. It is estimated that 60% of the economically active population is engaged in the agricultural sector. These are catered for by fourteen (15) agriculture extension officers. Majority of the settlements within the district engage in agricultural activities apart from few urban centres. The adoption of scientific farm practices is high among literate farmers and has resulted to increase productivity while the illiterate farmers battle with low productivity. The major crops grown in the District are Cocoa, Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Oil palm, Citrus and Vegetables. Cocoa, Citrus and Oil palm dominate as the Major cash crops as shown in the table below.

Table 1.16 Crop Production Level

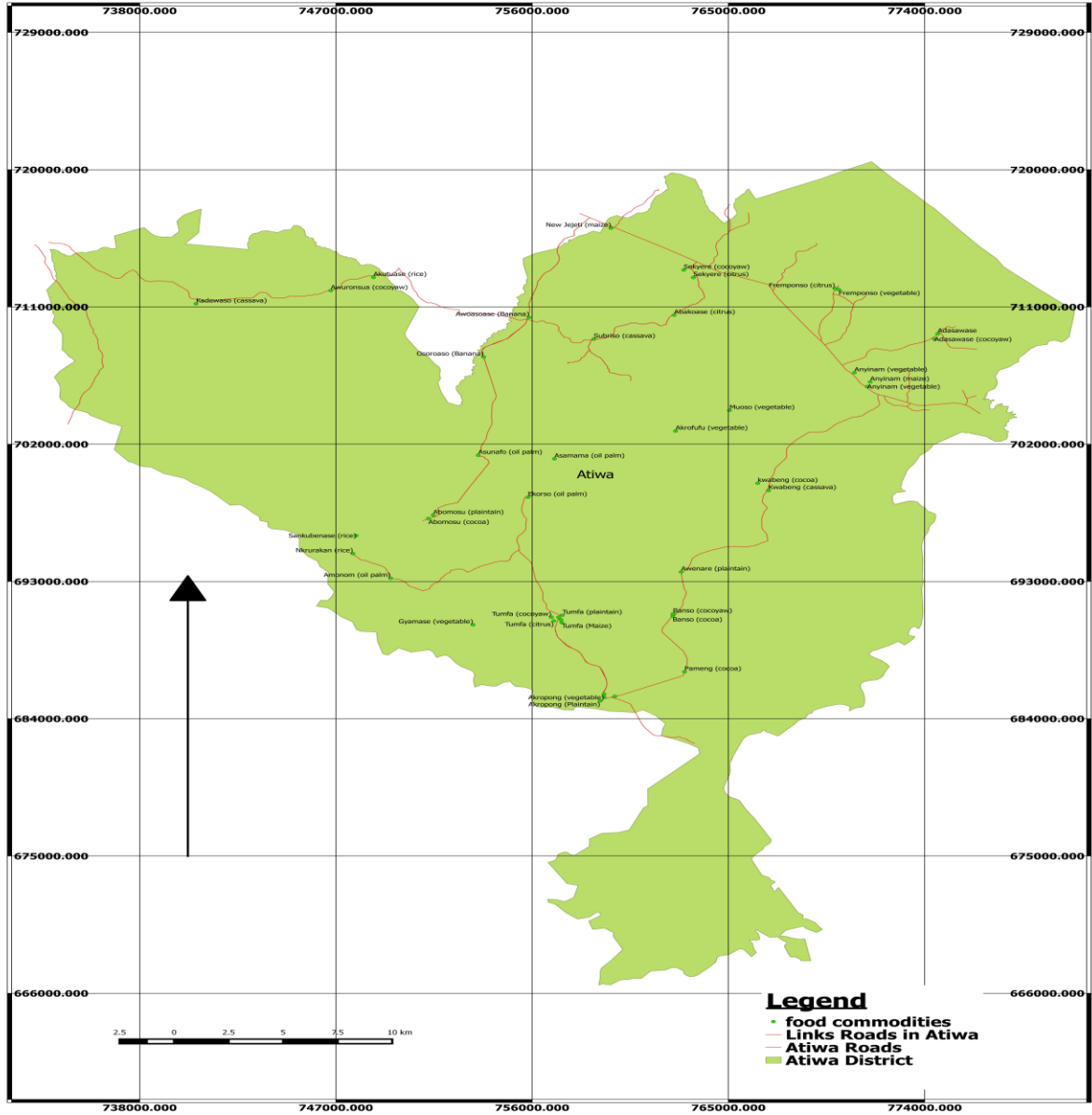
Crop	Total Production (Mt)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	16,799	16,752	7,721	8,731
Rice	-	726	783	796
Cassava	285,083	288,285	270,756	330,356
Plantain	99,195	116,280	146,412	221,512
Cocoyam	57,688	60,084	57,678	54,471
Yam	7,410	6,541	6,376	7,472
Citrus	-	-	-	3456
Oil Palm	-	-	-	6543

Source: District Agric Office, June, 2018

The major crop producing areas in the District are Sankobenase, Akakum, Adwadurosu, Larbikrom, Akukuso, Awurensua etc. Slash and burn and mixed cropping are the types of farming practiced in the district. The most common crop pests and diseases prevalent in the district are the black pod of cocoa, Insects, nematodes, weeds and fungi diseases. The measures that are taken to control these diseases and pests include appropriate pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides recommended to farmers for spraying. The map shows the major commodities in the settlements in the district.

Figure 1.7 Commodities Settlement Map in the Atiwa West District

FOOD COMMODITIES SETTLEMENT IN ATIWA DISTRICT



1.6.1 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector is not pronounced as in the crop sub-sector. Every household keeps few animals and small ruminants. The sub-sector is divided into animal production and Veterinary services. The Major animals reared are; sheep, goat, poultry, cattle, pigs which can be found in

Kwabeng, Abomosu, Akropong, Tumfa etc. The dominant animals reared in 2016 are goats, sheep and fowls as shown in the table below.

Table 1.17 Livestock and Poultry

Livestock	Total Production (number)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cattle		98	110	99
Sheep		8,756	8,600	9800
Goat		16,096	16,200	24,321
Pigs		269	265	543
Cats			700	-
Dogs			2,840	-
fowls		156,458	160,308	543,110

Source: District Agric Office, June, 2018

1.6.2 Livestock Diseases

The common diseases found in livestock in the district include the following Pest de Petit Ruminants Helminthiasis for sheep and goats, fowl pox and new castle for poultry. The trend of the livestock diseases revealed a serious concern which needs an urgent solution. It is recommended that farmers adopt good farm management practices in order to control diseases in their livestock farms.

Table 1.18 Various Livestock and Poultry affected by Diseases

Livestock Diseases	No. of Affected Livestock			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
PPR	2,025	1,500	2,998	155
Rabies	-	1	2	-
New castle diseases	3,094	3,987	1,500	500

Source: District Agric Office, June, 2018

1.6.3 Post Harvest Losses

Post harvest losses, arising mainly as a result of poor storage structures, inadequate market for produce and bad road network are estimated to be between 10-20 of total production. Processing of farm produce especially gari is in its infancy. The District experience heavy losses. The agriculture related problem that are faced in the District include the high cost of farming inputs, low pricing of produce during peak of harvest, untimely supply of inputs for farmers and farm lands are destroyed during small scale mining.

1.6.4 Land Tenancy

A survey conducted by the Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 2012 indicates that about 76% of the 16,600 farmers in the district owned their lands either through outright purchase or inheritance, whilst additional 15% were engaged in sharecropping arrangement. The remaining 5%, mostly settler farmers, acquired their lands by renting for specified number of years.

Land is a very crucial factor in production and its ownership and use have a very significant effect on agricultural production. Land is acquired through Lease land, Stool Land, family land and share cropping. There is little or no land reform in the district. Land is still vested in the stool and other individuals. It must be noted that any major reform that will have impact on land in the District will have to emanate from Central Government. Surface mining activities have reduced the arable lands for agriculture activities.

1.6.5 Farming systems and practices

Most people of Atiwa West District are peasant farmers, who depend on rain-fed irrigation, labour intensive and relatively cheap subsistence agriculture. The farming systems include mono-cropping, agro-forestry, mixed cropping and mixed farming. These systems are modifications of shifting cultivation and bush fallow systems.

The clearing of land for farming is by slash and burn technique, which most often result into bush fires and soil degradation. These systems have also contributed to degradation of forest in the District. The over exploitation of the forest cover can change this medium of sustenance, hence creating more problems for the district as well as for the nation. It is therefore important that the resources of the district are exploited sustainably with emphasis on good environmental practices.

1.6.5.1 Adoption of Technology and Innovation

The adoption of technology in farming is prerequisite for increase productivity. This depends on the level of farmers' literacy which increases productivity in many ways. Key among which are the skills to improve efficiency and the attitudes, beliefs and cultural norms of the people. The more educated the farmer is, the higher the propensity to adopt change and innovation. Literate farmers are known to have the capacity to increase output without necessarily increasing inputs

as a result of their efficiency in the adoption and utilization of technologies as well input combination to optimize production.

Additionally, a literate farmer is better positioned to have an improved attitude, belief and habit towards change and therefore lead to greater willingness to take risk, adopt innovations, save for investment and embrace productive practices. Majority of the farmers in the Atiwa West district are illiterates thereby making extension service delivery relatively challenging. This calls for the breakdown of technological packages into easily understandable forms for more farmers to appreciate and adopt.

1.6.6 Storage Facilities

Farmers individually hold small scale storage facilities on their farms and in homes for various crops. Some crops by nature are however sold immediately after harvest. The main types of storage facilities in use are usually the traditional/crude type. Modern facilities such as silos, warehousing with drying facilities are however absent.

The unavailability of adequate storage facilities results in post-harvest losses which compel farmers to sell their produce at relatively low prices during harvest. There is also limited large scale storage except for marketers who buy and store for limited periods and sell.

1.6.7 Food Security

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) in Ghana defines food security as "good quality nutritious food, hygienically prepared, packaged and attractively presented, available in sufficient quantities all year round and located at appropriate places at affordable prices".

Food security is built on three pillars:

- ✓ *Food availability*: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.
- ✓ *Food access*: having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
- ✓ *Food use*: appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

Food security is paramount for our well-being especially among children and nursing mothers. It is therefore no coincidence that it featured in the Sustainable Development Goals.

1.6.8 Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)

The Department of Co-operative has sensitized the farmers in the District to form groups to create opportunities for them to have access to credits and loans from the financial institutions to expand/boast their production.

Table 1.19 Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) in the District

No.	Name of FBO	Location	Enterprise
1.	Kaemebre Farmers Group	Awenare	Arable crops production
2.	Bo wohommoden farmers group	Akropong	Palm fruit processing
3.	‘ ‘ Nyame Mere ne merepa’ ’ Association	Nkurakan	Palm fruit processing
4.	Nkwana Na ehia Farmers ‘ Association	Akropong	Arable crops production
5.	AkuapemBirimAgya Farmers’ Association	Abomosu	Vegetable production
6.	Action Farmers’ Group	kwabeng	Arable crops production
7.	God is King Farmers’ Group	Kwabeng	Cassava production

Source: District Agric Office, June, 2018

Key Issues/Challenges

- Low agricultural production and productivity
- Lack of agro-processing facilities
- Lack of credit facilities for farmers
- Poor road network in the district
- High incidence of livestock diseases

1.7 Governance structure

The Atiwa West District was established in 2017 by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) of 2345.

1.7.1 General Assembly

The Assembly which is the highest deliberative, legislative and executive authority in the district, which composed of twenty-six (26) members, made of 18 elected Assembly Members and 8 Members appointed by the Government and one Member of Parliament. There are six (6) sub-committees of the Assembly and they are Social Services, Works, Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Agriculture, Justice and Security. Reports from these sub-committees are submitted to the Executive Committee which is presided over by the District Chief Executive and the general Assembly is chaired by the presiding member.

1.7.2 Sub-District Structures

In line with the objective of achieving complete decentralization, Seven (3) Area Councils and a total of fifty (50) Unit Committees have been established in the District to deepen grassroots participation in governance. The District Assembly has also ceded some revenue areas to them for collection and keeps 50% of whatever they collect for their own local development.

The Area Councils still face a lot of challenges and chiefly among them includes office accommodation, inadequate funding and means of transport. These affect the execution of their functions such as resource identification/mobilization, registration of births and deaths, mobilization of communities to undertake local development activities, etc. Measures such as the provision of funding and means of transport, training and logistics are required to make these structures function effectively.

1.7.3 Public Sector Institutions in the District

A sizeable number of other institutions and organizations have been established and operating in the District to provide services that are geared towards promoting good governance. They include the National Commission of Civic Education (NCCE), Electoral Commission (EC), District Police Command for Kwabeng, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) without office accommodation, Environmental Health Unit, Education, Agriculture, Health ect. The District has one (1) magistrate court located at Kwabeng and National Ambulance Service with without one van stationed at Anyinam. One fire service station without an office, equipment and

the necessary resources located at Anyinam. Measures are required to improve the infrastructure for the security. There is the need to provide office and residential accommodation, fire tender, logistics and office equipment to enhance the communication links between the public and the security agencies.

1.7.4 Administrative Set-up

The Office of the District Assembly established under Local Government Act 656 of 2003 is the bureaucratic nerve centre of the Assembly. The District Chief Executive is the political and administrative head of the institution. The District Co-ordinating Director is the head of the bureaucracy and provides guidance and direction to all the eleven (9) Decentralized Departments of the District with exception of Department of Trade and Industry and Natural Resource Conservation. The administrative structure is composed of the General Administration, District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Finance Unit, Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Works Department and Environmental Sanitation Unit etc.

1.7.5 Departments

Nine (9) out of the statutory eleven (11) decentralized departments that are required by law to be established in the District are in operation some without office accommodations. The composition of these departments is outlined table below:

Table 1.21 Composition of Departments aligned with sub-committees

Department	Composition	Location in Assembly Sub-Committee
1. Ghana Education Service	1. Education 2. Ghana Library Board	Social Services Sub-Committee
2. Social Welfare and Community Dev.	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Dev.	Social Services
3. Works Department	1. P.W.D. 2. Feeder Roads 3. Rural Housing	Infrastructure/Works
4. Physical Planning	1. Town & Country Planning Dept. 2. Parks & Gardens	Development Planning
5. Finance Department	1. Controller & Acct. General	Finance & Administration

6. Central Administration	1. Central Admin. 2. DPCU 3. Births & Deaths 4. Information Serv. 5. Statistical Serv.	1. Executive Committee 2. Finance & Admin. 3. Social Services 4. Works 5. Development Planning
7. Disaster Prevention	1. Fire Service	1. Social Service
8. Health	1. DHMT 2. Environmental Health	1. Social Service
9. Agriculture	1. Animal Health 2. Fisheries 3. Agric. Extension 4. Crop Services	Agriculture
10. Trade & Industry	-	-
11. Natural Resource Conservation	-	-

Source: DPCU/HRU Analysis, June, 2018

1.7.7 Natural and Man-Made Disaster Management

The security of the citizens is a crucial cardinal point in the agenda of investing in people. When people feel safe and secure their productivity levels increase and they contribute to reducing poverty. The district is prone to disaster natural disasters such as flooding, accidents, rainstorms, fires etc. 2016 recorded the highest different kinds of disaster with 1,059 casualties. Flooding occurred in Akwabooso etc with the attendant negative social, economic and environmental effects. The District NADMO has to embark on a number sensitization programmes towards disaster prevention and management including pre-flood awareness campaign, supply of relief items to disaster victims.

Table 1.23 Disaster and Related Threats

Types of Disasters	Persons affected/casualties 2014-2017					Towns/ Communities
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	
Pit deaths	60	30	60	30	180	Pameng
Fires	6	21	85	4	116	
Accidents	70	55	59	12	250	

Total	556	739	1,059	54		
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Source: DPCU/NADMO/GNFS Field Data Collection, June, 2018

1.7.8 Security Situation

The Atiwa West District Assembly has District Security Committee (DISEC) chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). The main role of this body is to ensure that at every point in time, there is adequate security in the district to sustain development activities. The Security Committee at times invites potential conflict groups to meet and resolve through dialogue. This notwithstanding, there are few spots in the district which have chieftaincy disputes notable among is Kwabeng etc. The DISEC has put in place measures to resolve these conflicts to ensure that they do not escalate to thwart the district’ s development efforts.

The spate of illegal is mining is high. With the ban on small scale mining and the suspension the mineral rights of X’ tra Company, robbery, including armed, is likely to be endemic while drug abuse and promiscuity may also be rife.

Key Issues/Challenges from Governance

- Low internally revenue generation
- Inadequate accommodation/logistics for security personnel
- Low involvement of women in decision-making process
- Inadequate institutional capacity of sub-structures

Social Services

1.8 Education Sector

The District relatively has a reasonable number of public and private schools that provide education to the people within the district especially at the basic and second cycle levels. For the public schools, there are Eighty-Two (82) pre-schools, Eighty-Three (83) primary schools, Seventy-Five (75) Junior high schools, and Two (2) Senior High schools.

With regards to the private schools, Thirty (30) are pre-schools, twenty-Seven(27) primary schools, Fourteen (14) Junior High schools, two (2) Senior High schools and one (1) vocational school.

These public and private educational institutions provide human resources development opportunities for children and youth in the district. The distribution of these educational institutions is shown in the table below on Circuit bases.

Table 1.24 Distributions of Schools by Circuit

Circuit	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
	PRE-SCHOOLS	PRI.	JHS	SHS	PRE-SCHOOL	PRI.	JHS	SHS	VOCATIONAL
Abomosu	13	11	11	-	5	5	3		
Kwabeng	8	10	7	1	2	2	2	1	
Akropong	10	10	9	-	4	2	2		
Akrofufu	9	9	8	-	5	4	2		1
Total	40	40	35	1	16	13	9	1	1

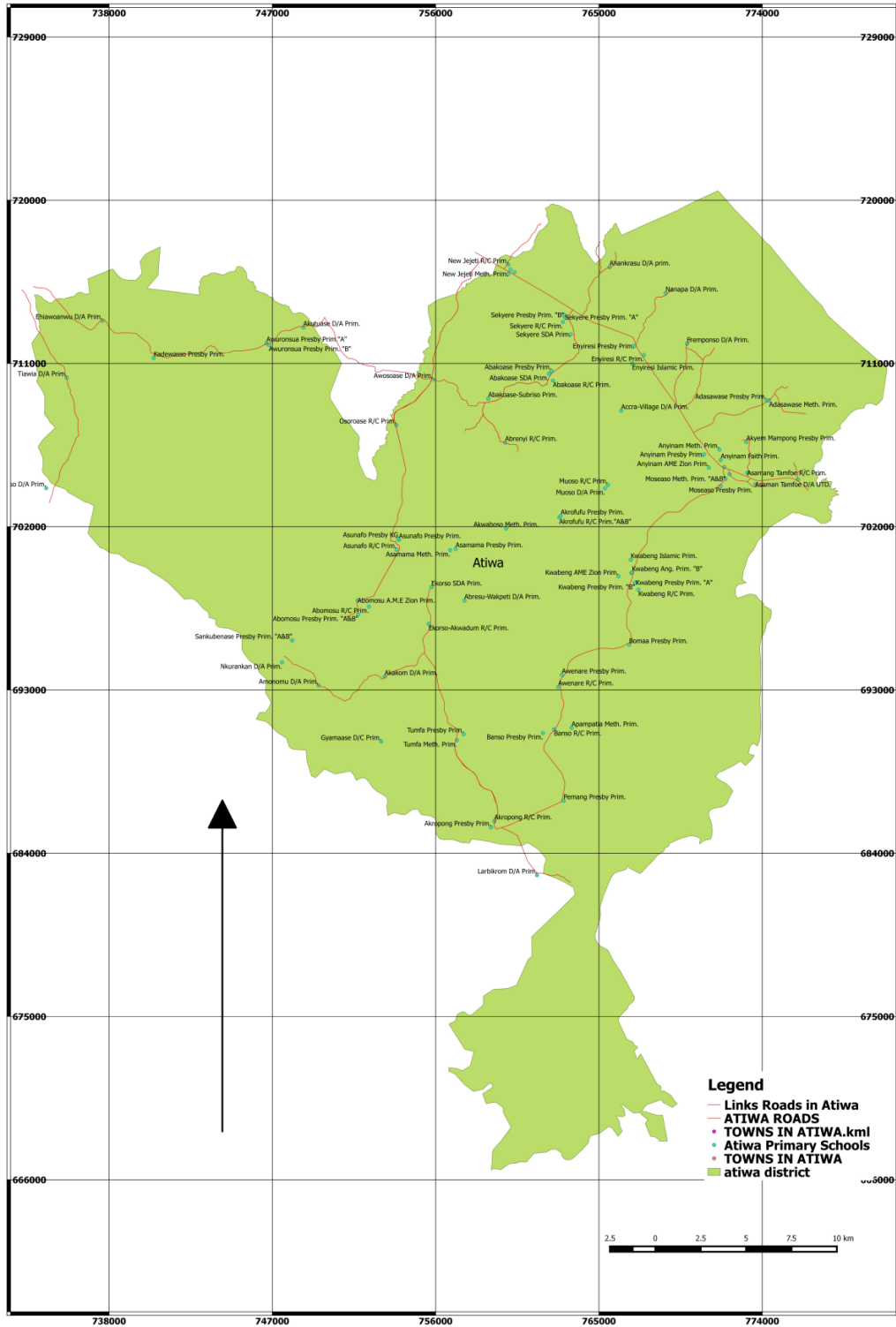
Source: District Education Directorate, June, 2018

The total number of Public Basic Schools in the district is 115. Kwabeng and Abomosu circuits have 25 and 35 representing 15% and 14.6% respectively. Akropong has 29 schools with 12.08% and Akrofufu have 26 schools each representing 10.8%.

The District has 153 basic schools for both public and private school with public schools are 115 while the private has 38 schools. The table shows the summary of available public and private schools in the district. The figure 1.7 shows the map of public schools in the district.

Figure 1.7 Map of Public Schools in the District

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ATIWA DISTRICT



1.8.1 School Enrolment

The enrolment rate is encouraging for both public and private basic schools however the enrolment for girls falls short of the standard. Therefore, there is the need to put measures in place to facilitate the enrolment of girls to bridge the disparity. The table shows the enrolment of both boys and girls in the various sectors in the circuits.

Table 1.26 Enrolment for Both Basic Public and Private Schools by Circuit

Circuit	Educational Level	Public			Private		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Abomosu	KG	558	553	1,111	86	87	173
	PRIM	1076	953	2,029	140	127	267
	JHS	423	382	805	39	34	73
	SHS/TECH/VOC						
Kwabeng	KG	428	410	838	19	29	48
	PRIM	857	785	1642	47	45	92
	JHS	349	313	662	16	19	35
	SHS/TECH/VOC	340	345	685			
Akropong	KG	446	513	959	187	182	369
	PRIM	905	795	1700	168	174	342
	JHS	397	295	692	58	54	112
	SHS/TECH/VOC						
Akrofufu	KG	328	325	653	67	76	143
	PRIM	711	595	1306	113	88	201
	JHS	264	225	489	24	10	34
	SHS/TECH/VOC						
Total		7,082	6,489	13,571	964	925	1,889

SOURCE: District Education Directorate, June, 2018

The summary of enrolment of both boys and girls in the various educational levels in the district which has been depicted in the table below.

Table 1.27 Summary of Enrolment for Both Basic Public and Private Schools by Levels

Level	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School	4,030	3,888	7,918
Primary	7,842	7,108	14,950
JHS	3,339	2,843	6,182
SHS	617	614	1,231
Total	15,828	14,453	30,281

Source: District Education Directorate, June, 2018

1.8.2 Pre-school Enrolment level

At the pre-school level, total enrolment has increased from 6,656 in 2013 to 7,918 in 2017. Total female enrolment stands at 49.11%, while male enrolment is 50.89%. These results indicate a higher enrolment of boys than girls at the pre-school level in 2017. This is not encouraging, so measures must be put in place to ensure that more girls are enrolled at the pre-school levels.

1.8.3 Primary school Enrolment level

Primary school enrolment has increased significantly from 13,037 in 2013 to 14, 950 in 2017. The school enrolment of 7,842 boys is higher than that of 7,108 girls at the primary level. Measures must be put in place to increase Girl-child education.

1.8.4 Junior High School Enrolment level

At the JHS level, school enrolment has increased slightly from 5,169 in 2013 to 6, 182 in 2017. The enrolment of 3,339 Boys is higher than that of 2, 843 Girls at the JHS level. Overall, this implies that as they climb the educational ladder to the top, the girls' dropout turns to be higher than boys. Management attention and action is needed to resolve the issue so as to ensure the retention of girls in school throughout the education ladder.

1.8.5 Senior High School Enrolment Level

The total enrolment of SHS stands at 1, 231 comprising 617 boys and 614 girls in 2017 academic year. The enrolment of boys is 50.12% higher than the girls of 49.89% at the SHS level. Measures must be put in place to ensure to promotion of girl-child education policy at all levels.

1.8.6 Nature of School Enrolment

The gross enrolment of the District had shown a decreasing trend from 2014 to 2017 in Pre-school, Primary and Junior High School. This situation needs pragmatic measures to reverse the trend. The table shows the summary of the nature of school enrolment in the district.

Table 1.28 Nature/Condition of School Enrolment

Rate	Educational Level	Year			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross Enrolment rate	Pre-School	114.0%	106.1%	102.5%	97.90%
	Primary School	90.9%	92.5%	93.1%	72.9%
	JHS	73.3%	79.8%	86.2%	74.1%
Net Enrolment rate	Pre-School	87%	89.3%	79.9%	98.1%
	Primary School	114.0%	106.1%	102.5%	97.90%

	JHS	90.9%	92.5%	93.1%	72.9%
School Participation Rate	Pre-School	73.3%	79.8%	86.2%	74.1%
	Primary School	87%	89.3%	79.9%	98.1%
	JHS	40.0%	60.1%	30.5%	20.90%
Drop-out Rate	Pre-School	9.9%	9.5%	3.1%	2.9%
	Primary School	13.3%	15.8%	20.2%	30.1%
	JHS	35%	40.3%	29.9%	10.1%

SOURCE: District Education Directorate, June, 2018

1.8.7 Staffing situation in basic schools

The JHS has 1,599 teachers in the district of which 1,227 are trained teachers in the public basic schools while 185 untrained teachers. There are 11 trained teachers and 196 pupil-teachers in the private schools. The average pupil-teacher ratio is about 1: 15 for both public and private schools in the district. Measures should be put in place to improve pupil-teacher ratio to enhance performance.

Table 1.29 Staffing situation in basic schools

CIRCUIT	Level Of Education	TEACHERS QUALIFICATION							Teacher-Pupil Ratio	Backlog
		PUBLIC			Teacher-Pupil Ratio	PRIVATE				
		Trained	Un-trained	Total		Trained	Un-trained	Total		
ABOMOSU	KG	32	8	40	1:28	-	4	4	1:43	
	PRIM.	57	17	74	1:27	-	12	12	1:22	
	JHS	53	4	57	1:14	1	4	5	1:15	
KWABENG	KG	42	10	52	1:16	-	3	3	1:16	
	PRIM.	59	5	64	1:26	-	6	6	1:15	
	JHS	48	1	49	1:14	-	4	4	1:90	
	SHS	58	-	58	1:12	-	-	-	-	
AKROPONG	KG	24	12	36	1:27	2	8	10	1:37	
	PRIM.	41	15	56	1:30	-	10	10	1:34	
	JHS	40	1	41	1:17	1	7	8	1:14	
AKROFUFU	KG	16	10	26	1:25	-	8	8	1:19	
	PRIM.	43	11	54	1:24	-	8	8	1:25	
	JHS	42	2	44	1:11	-	5	5	1:70	
Total		1,227	185	1,392		11	196	207		

Source: District Education Directorate, June, 2018

1.8.8 Primary School Infrastructure

School infrastructure at the primary schools in the district is still inadequate even though the district assembly has provided a number of new classrooms blocks and furniture. The number of classrooms blocks built with cement is 823 with 97.17% while that of primary schools with swish/mud is 24 representing 2.83% and that of JHS is 12. The district did have one school under

trees and 17 wooden structured schools. With regard to the circuit bases, Sekyere has 143 schools representing 17.4% built with cement but 4 schools with 16.67% built by swish/mud. Anyinam circuit has the second higher of 134 schools representing 16.3% built by cement while Kadewaso has the least 70 schools with 8.50% built by cement. Akrofufu has the lowest number of schools built by swish/mud of 1 representing 4.16%.

The district has 23,211 furniture which consist of 10, 850 tables with 46.74%, 12,233 chairs representing 52.70% and 128 cupboard with 55%. The pre-schools and primary school infrastructure is inadequate which to be provided for in order to enhance teaching and learning in the district. There is the need for measures to be put in place to ensure the provision of school infrastructures and furniture to improve enrolment and performance. The table below shows the primary school infrastructure distribution in the district.

Table 1.30 Primary School Infrastructures

Circuit	Infrastructure (types of buildings)				Furniture		
	Cement Blk	Swish/mud	Under trees	Wooden structure	Tables	Chairs	Cupboard
Abomosu	118	3			1499	1983	45
Kwabeng	104	3			939	1461	17
Akropong	88	4			1904	1551	11
Akrofufu	81	1			1026	1111	11
Total	823	24			10,850	12,233	128

Source: District Education Directorate, December 2017

1.8.9 Junior High School Infrastructure

At the JHS level, the cement blocks stand at 63 in 2016 up from 26 in 2013 while swish/mud reduced from 14 in 2013 to 12 in 2016. The total number of tables and chairs are 4,332 and 4,463 respectively whereas 64 cupboards distributed district wide.

On the circuit basis, The circuits with the least swish/mud are Abomosu, Akropong and Akrofufu. However, there are no JHS wooden structures and schools under trees in the district.

District Assembly should facilitate the replacement of schools with swish/mud with cement blocks and beef up the furniture situation to bridge the infrastructure deficit in the district. The table below shows the Junior High School infrastructure distributed among the eight circuits.

Table 1.31 Distribution of Junior High School Infrastructure

Circuit	Infrastructure (types of buildings)	Furniture
---------	-------------------------------------	-----------

	Cement BLK	Swish/mud	Under trees	Wooden structure	Tables	Chairs	Cupboard
Abomosu	10	1			536	536	3
Kwabeng	5	2			516	609	4
Akropong	8	1			696	696	9
Akrofufu	7	1			422	422	12
TOTAL	63	12			3,332	3,463	28

SOURCE: District Education Directorate, December 2017

1.8.10 Physical Conditions of Public Basic Schools

The physical conditions of public basic schools are not so good. 97 out of 115 schools have good building for teaching and learning, the rest are so poor to be used for academic work.

Table1.32 Physical conditions of public basic schools

CIRCUIT	Condition of basic schools			
	Good (No. of school)	Fair (No. of school)	Poor (No. of school)	Total
Abomosu	28		7	35
Kwabeng	20		5	25
Akropong	24		5	29
Akrofufu	25		1	26
Total	97		18	115

Source: District Education Directorate, June, 2018

1.8.11 School Management and Supervision

Most of the key school level stakeholders (PTAs and SMCs) are still inactive. There is therefore a weak linkage between schools and their respective communities (who are owners of schools). The responsibility of the communities to plan, manage, monitor and maintain the effective running of schools is rarely carried out. This is affecting school performance at the basic levels. Intensive education of community members is necessary to strengthen management groups for the better management of schools, and for the direct benefit of all children in the communities. It is also necessary to train the PTAs and SMCs to improve their performances. The inspectorate division of the District Education Directorate has to create an enabling environment to enhance teaching and learning in the basic schools. District Assembly and development partners should provide logistical support to circuit supervisors, ensure timely release of traveling and risk allowances and other incentives to ensure effective monitoring and supervision of schools.

1.8.12 BECE Performance

The number of candidates registered in 2015 was 1,795 in 79 schools which has increased to 1,901 in 85 schools in 2016. The performance of pupils in the BECE in the district has decreased from 80.4% in 2015 to 70.7% in 2016 while the percentage of candidate failed increased from 19.6% in 2015 to 29.3% in 2016. Efforts are therefore needed to raise the performance level in the district.

Table 1.33 BECE Performance from 2014-2016

No.	Summary of BECE Results	2014	2015	2016
1	No. of Participating Schools	75	79	85
2	No. of Candidates Registered	1741	1795	1901
3	No. of Candidates Who Wrote The Exams	1725	1784	1892
4	No. of Candidates Absent	15	11	9
5	No. of Candidate Passed Aggregate (6-36)	1168	1434	1337
6	No. of Candidates Failed Aggregate (37 and Above)	558	350	555
7	Percentage Passed	67.7%	80.4%	70.7%
8	Percentage Failed	32.3%	19.6%	29.3%
9	No. of Candidates With Aggregate (06)	3	2	3
10	No. of Schools Score 100%	22	39	34
11	No. of Schools 37 and above	4	2	3

Source: District Education Directorate, June, 2018

Key problems and challenges affecting improved educational standard in the district

- Low academic performance at the basic school level
- High number of dilapidated classroom infrastructure
- High level of congestion in schools
- Weak supervision in schools
- Inadequate school furniture and Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs)
- Inadequate trained teachers especially in the rural areas and the pre-school level
- Ineffective ICT education in the district
- High dropout and teenage pregnant rates

1.9 Health sector

1.9.1 Health Care Facilities/Services

The district has 36 health facilities distributed district wide to serve the basic healthcare for the population of 130,450. The District has health centres in Akropong, Abomasu and Kwabeng,

CHPs Compounds situated district wide. The Assembly should resource the existing health facilities to make them functional.

Table 1.35 Types of health facilities with locations

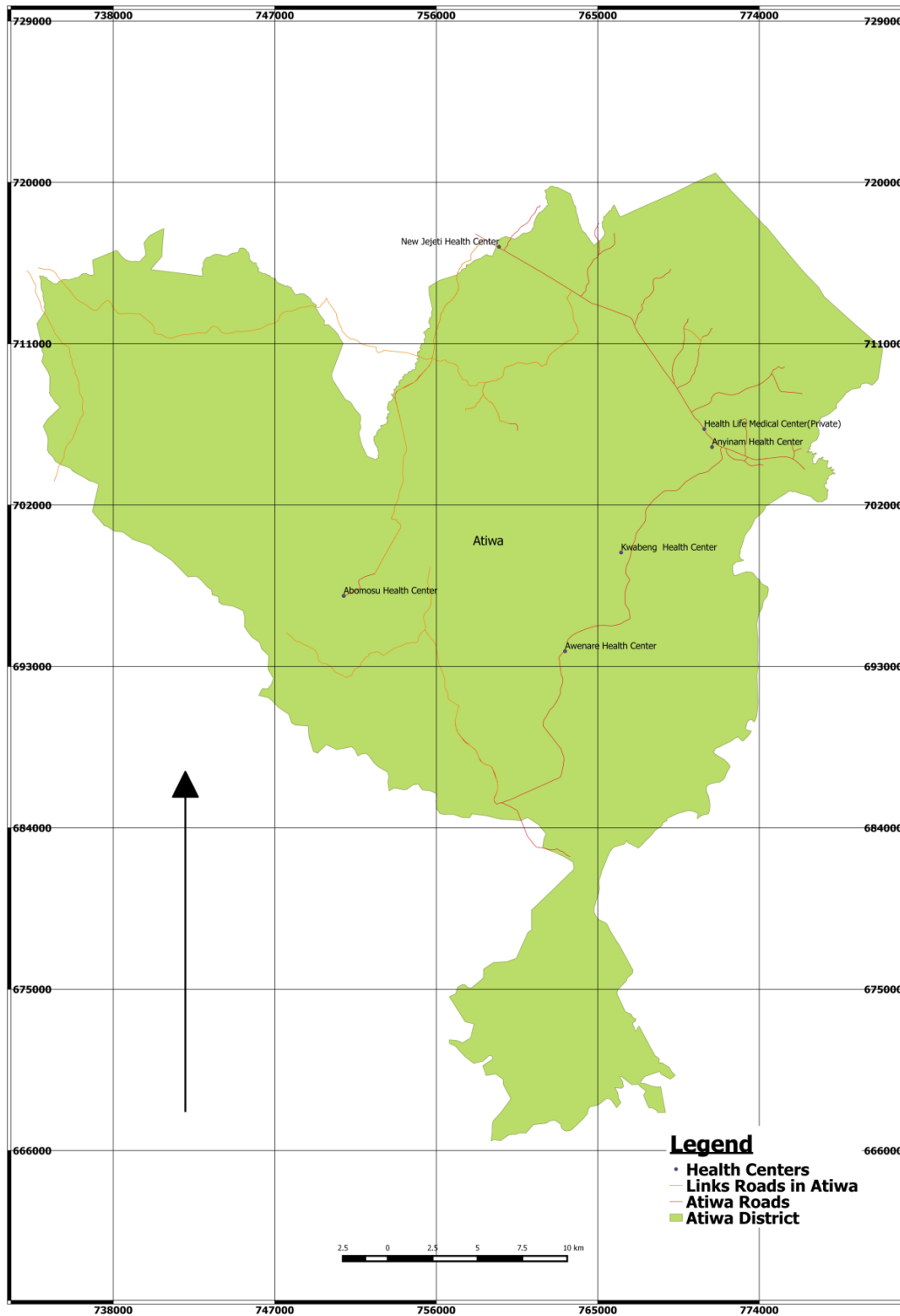
AREA COUNCIL	Electoral Area	Type of Health facility	Community
Atiwa West Constituency			
Kwabeng	Wintinase	Health Centre	Nsuase
	Akrofufu	CHPs Compound	Akrofufu
	Bomaa	CHPs Compound	Bomaa
Abomosu	Abomasu	Health Centre	Abomasu
	Sankubenase	CHPs Compound	Sankubenase
	Asunafo	CHPs Compound	Asunafo
	Akakom/Akwadu	CHPs Compound	Akakom
	Ekorso	CHPs Compound	Ekorso
			Akwaduuso
			Wekpeti
	Akwabooso	CHPs Compound	Abrenya
Asamama			
Akropong	Akropong Larbikrom	Health Centre	Akropong

Source: District Health Directorate, June, 2018

There is the need for the provision of additional health infrastructures and furnishing of the existing ones to make them functional. The Health centres and Kabeng and Abomosu need to be upgraded into the polyclinic status to attract necessary facilities such as laboratories.

Map of Health Facilities/Centers in the Atiwa West District

HEALTH CENTRES IN ATIWA DISTRICT



1.9.2 Incidence of Diseases

The trend of ten top out-patient morbidity in the district keeps on increasing from 74, 345 in 2014 to 111, 655 in 2016. Malaria continues to place in the first position in OPD admission cases

of 32, 908 in 2014 up to 47, 221 in 2016. This is followed by UPRTI of 17, 873 in 2014 and increased to 23,696 in 2016 while Skin Diseases is 5,449 in 2014 which increased to 9,971 in 2016. This alarming rate of skin diseases can be attributed to the use of chemical for refinery of gold which have direct effect on the users' skins and pollute the water bodies, the main sources of drinking water for farming communities. The OPD admission for virginal discharge stands at 465 in 2014 and soared to 1,085 in 2016.

Most of the diseases are due to poor environment and diet. Therefore, a lot need to be done on the bad environment to control refuse disposal sites, places of convenience, overgrown weeds, regulate eating habits and encourage exercise. The table below shows the trend of top ten outpatient morbidity in the district.

Table 1.36 Top Ten out Patient Morbidity

No.	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases
1	Malaria	32, 908	Malaria	43, 384	Malaria	47, 221	Malaria	32, 651
2	UPRTI	17, 873	UPRTI	23, 387	UPRTI	23,696	UPRTI	11,646
3	Skin Diseases	5,449	Skin Diseases	8,983	Skin Diseases	9,971	Skin Diseases	8,981
4	Rheumatism & JT Pains	5,434	Rheumatism & JT Pains	5,573	Rheumatism & JT Pains	9,090	Rheumatism & JT Pains	7,998
5	Diarrhoeaa Diseases	3,852	Diarrhoeaa Diseases	5,532	Diarrhoeaa Diseases	6,080	Diarrhoeaa Diseases	5,222
6	Anaemia	3,437	Anaemia	5,012	Anaemia	5,563	Anaemia	5,123
7	Intestinal Worms	3,137	Intestinal Worms	4,691	Intestinal Worms	4,958	Intestinal Worms	3,897
8	Urinary Tract Infection	1,290	Urinary Tract Infection	2,724	Urinary Tract Infection	2,878	Urinary Tract Infection	3,572
9	Acute Eye Infection	500	Acute Eye Infection	1,036	Acute Eye Infection	1,113	Acute Eye Infection	2,056
10	Vaginal Discharge	465	Vaginal Discharge	710	Vaginal Discharge	1,085	Vaginal Discharge	995
Total		74,345		101, 032		111, 655		

Source: District Health Directorate, June, 2018

1.9.3 School Health

The school health needs attention as the various conditions keep on increasing from 2014 to 2017 as depicted in the table below. Among them are cataract, skin and eye problems, hernia, etc recorded 383 in 2016. There should be sensitization on personal hygiene and screening for prevention and treatment of the various conditions.

Table 1.37 School Health Conditions from 2014-2016

Condition	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ear Problem-Cataract	15	28	19	8	12	13	6	12
Eye Problem	32	18	22	12	18	8	34	3
Oral Health Problem	84	30	122	24	65	26	109	35
Skin Problem	142	70	184	31	166	63	12	4
Undescended Testis	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
Hernia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Crachoma	5	9	8	4	8	2	3	9
Total	284	155	356	79	271	112	165	70

Source: District Health Directorate, June, 2018

1.9.4 Trend of Neglected Tropical Diseases

The District has recorded 7 people with yaws in 2014 and 31 people affected with schistosomiasis. Measure must be put in place to curb future occurrence of any Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD).

1.9.5 Maternal Health Services

Antenatal service coverage increased from an average visit of 3 per client. However, women in labour still report to health facilities late and others use all sorts of herbal preparations during labour before seeking health care and others never visited the health facilities during pregnancy. Measures are still required to encourage pregnant mothers to patronize pre-natal and post-natal health care services to improve their health status and that of their babies.

The maternal health behavior or condition in the district is in the increase since 2014 with recorded 11, 549 cases, followed by 10, 656 cases in 2016. The unacceptable situation is the increase in teenage pregnancy from 2006 in 2014 to 2009 in 2016. Besides still birth, abortion, maternal deaths, resort to use of herbs by pregnant women have to be eradicated through health education and regular visit to pregnant women in every community.

Not much information is captured by Community Based Surveillance volunteers (CBSV) in the area of infant and maternal death. There is the need to strengthened and motivate the CBSVs to be functional and effective. The table shows the various maternal health conditions in the district.

Table 1.38 Maternal Health Services

Maternal Health behavior/conditions	2014	2015	2016	2017
ANC Registrants	4,193	3,702	3,602	2,655
Supervised delivery	1,947	2,243	2,303	2,980
PNC Registrants	2,459	2,111	2,205	3,290
Abortion cases	150	91	101	87
Teenage Pregnancy	2,006	199	2,009	539
Maternal death	2	7	2	1
Women in labour report to health facilities late	264	200	110	293
Women use herbs before seeking health care	298	261	113	211
Still birth	38	54	113	92
Pregnant women never visited health facilities	192	117	98	54
Total	11,549	8,985	10, 656	10,202

Source: District Health Directorate, June, 2018

1.9.6 Immunization Trend in the District

Immunization coverage for 2014 is 524.7% reduced to 465.3% in 2016. The BCG and Measles top the list with 329.3% and 299% respectively for the three years period. The OPV3 and Pentavarent3 each covered 291.8% from 2014 to 2016 while the least is Yellow Fever of 276.8%. The efforts should be made to increase the coverage of immunization in the district. The table below shows the immunization coverage in the district.

Table 1.39 Immunization Coverage

Area	Year				Total
	Percentage coverage for 2014	Percentage coverage for 2015	Percentage coverage for 2016	Percentage coverage for 2017	
BCG	120.1	97.7	111.5	98.3	427.6
Measles	104.0	101.6	93.4	102.1	401.1
OPV3	98.3	98.9	94.6	78.3	369.3
DPT/HIB/HIBS	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow fever	104.0	101.6	71.2	86.4	363.2

Pentavarent 3	98.3	98.9	94.6	93.2	385
Total	524.7	498.7	465.3	458.3	1,946.2

Source: District Health Directorate, June, 2018

There is low community involvement in health programmes in the district. During immunization sessions most women stay at home with the pretext of having forgotten the date.

1.9.7 Nutrition

The nutrition status in the district is not encouraging with the coverage of about 2.7 in 2014 to 2.8% in 2016 as displayed in the table below. Measures should be put in place to address nutrition issues in the district.

Table 1.40 Trend of Malnutrition rate in the health facilities

Health Facility	Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Abomasu	2.9%	0.8%	2.2%	0.9%
Awenare	4.8%	4.3%	3.1%	2.8%
Kwabeng	2%	2.2%	4.0%	3.4%
District Total	2.7%	1.9%	2.8%	2.1%

Source: District Health Directorate, June, 2018

1.9.8 National Health Insurance Scheme

The Atiwa District in its efforts to make health care services accessible to majority of people has facilitated the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme which is fully operational. The total number of registered members was 49.8% in 2014, 50.9% in 2015 and reduced to 41.2% in 2016. An average of 47.3% active insured between 2014 and 2016.

Table 1.41 NHIS implementation status

Client Category	2014			2015			2016			First Quarter, 2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Active Insured	25,412	34,216	59,628	27,370	35,182	62,552	21,426	30,270	51,696	2,859	4,236	7,095
OPD attendance /admission	74,345			101,032			111,655					
Uninsured	60,139			60,312			73,778			121,043		
Projected Population	119,767			122,869			125,474			128,138		

Source: NHIS, June, 2018

There 60, 345 uninsured people more than 59, 628 insured with 74,345 OPD attendance or admission in 2014. The 62, 552 insured people recorded with commensurate increased in uninsured people of 60, 312 with sharp increased of OPD attendance/admission 2015. 51, 696 people insured out of 125,474 populations with OPD attendance recorded in 2016.

Beneficiary can access the scheme from a number of health facilities in Kwabeng, Awenare, Anyinam, Abomasu, Sekyere Health centres, Enyiresi Government Hospital, Anyinam Private Clinic and Maternity Home, functional CHPs compounds district wide. It is clear that there inadequate NHIS coverage which calls for educational campaign and logistic support to increase participation rate in the district.

1.9.9 HIV/AIDs Situation

Available records from the District Health Administration revealed that 86 HIV/AIDs cases in 2014 with 51 female affected. In 2015 the figure reduced to 44 cases with 27 female being affected. The figure pick up to 60 cases in 2016 with 49 were female infection.

The most affected age group is 30-50+ years. Within that age group from 2014 to 2016, 157 people were affected. This was followed by the age 20-29 years, 31 people affected between 2014 and 2016 while the age group 15-19 years has the least of 2 females affected only in 2016. It is clear from the records that more women were infected more than men in the district. This increasing infection could be traced to the influx of immigrants to engage in artisanal mining. The table below shows the trend of HIV/AIDs in the district.

Table 1.42 Trend of HIV/AIDs infection

Age Group	2014		2015		2016		2017		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
15 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15-19	0	00	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
20-29	0	16	0	4	3	8	4	0	4
30-39	9	13	4	12	2	11	5	1	6
40-49	14	16	6	8	2	13	2	0	2
50+	12	6	7	3	4	15	1	8	9
Total	35	51	17	27	11	49	13	9	22

Source: District Health Directorate, June, 2018

The vulnerable and high risk groups in the district are miners, students, apprentices, drivers, women, children etc.

The District Assembly have supported the District HIV/AIDS Focal Person with funds to carry out awareness creation and prevention campaigns district wide as well as monitor the HIV/AIDS activities in the District.

There should be measures put in place to curb the HIV/AIDS infection especially among the vulnerable groups in the district. District Assembly together with Ghana Health Service should facilitate the supply of ART at subsidized cost to people living with the virus.

Key problems and challenges in the health sector include the following:

- High incidence of HIV/AIDS
- Low patronage of antenatal health care services.
- High incidence of non-communicable diseases-malaria
- Inadequate health staff/facilities/logistics
- Poor community involvement in health programmes
- Poor nutrient among children and pregnant women

1.10. Water and Sanitation

1.10.1 Water Situation

The Atiwa District Assembly has varied water sources and systems including piped systems, boreholes and hand dug wells, flow of water has been hugely irregular, inadequate and unreliable. The average water coverage is 61.1 per cent. Water delivery for domestic and industrial purposes is supplemented by rain water harvesting, rivers, streams etc. Most of these sources are unsafe and expose the people to water-related diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid fever, and schistosomiasis. The problem has been aggravated by a high population growth rate and a seemingly lack of capacity on the part of the responsible agency, the Ghana Water Company, DWSA to keep pace with the rate of demand.

1.10.1.1 Water Security

Water security has been defined as "the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks." Sustainable development will not be achieved without a water secured world. Despite of the benefits of adequate water supply to economic well-being, Atiwa West District like other districts in the Eastern Region struggles to improve access to safe water and sanitation to its citizens. At present, many areas within the district do not have access to potable water because

the major source of potable water to the people has been polluted by activities of illegal miners. This is a seriously threat to water security in the district. Also, areas under urban water supply mostly suffer from erratic water supply which makes it increasingly unreliable.

1.10.2 Sanitation Situation

1.10.2.1 Solid Waste generation and management

Solid waste in the district is generated from domestic (household), commercial (market and trading) and institutional activities. About 70% of the solid waste generated in the district is organic. Plastic waste is also high. Open dumping of refuse is the main method of refuse disposal in most communities in the district. However, the method is not properly managed and has resulted in indiscriminate disposal of refuse and also the creation of huge piles of refuse in most settlements in the district. These dumping sites serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and source of typhoid, cholera and other sanitation related diseases. The indiscriminate disposal of refuse results in choked drains and flooding whenever it rains, and thus contribute to the breeding of mosquitoes and creation of conditions for the development and spread of sanitation related diseases. Total number of reported cases of malaria and Diarrhoea Diseases in 2016 was 47, 221 and 6,080 respectively, and most of the top 10 diseases in the district are sanitation related.

The District Assembly is responsible for solid waste management in major towns through the District Environmental Health Unit and a private company called Zoom Lion Limited. Measures must be in place to regulate and control management of solid waste in the district.

1.10.2.2 Liquid waste generation and management

The main disposal site for liquid waste is not only a threat but also a cost since the hired cesspool emptier has to travel long distance to dispose the content. The Assembly has to acquire a cesspool emptier and secure engineered land site for liquid waste disposal before the situation get out of hand.

The dislodged wastewater from homes into open drains cause choked drains and small ponds/streams that promote breeding grounds for mosquitoes which cause malaria in the urban settlements. In addition, the odour and stench emanating from such areas pollute the air. In small communities, household liquid wastes and run-offs are discharged into narrow lane/drain which creates gullies erosions.

The situation required an urgent attention since this is causing health related problems, creating gully and exposing the foundation structures of houses. There is therefore the need to plan

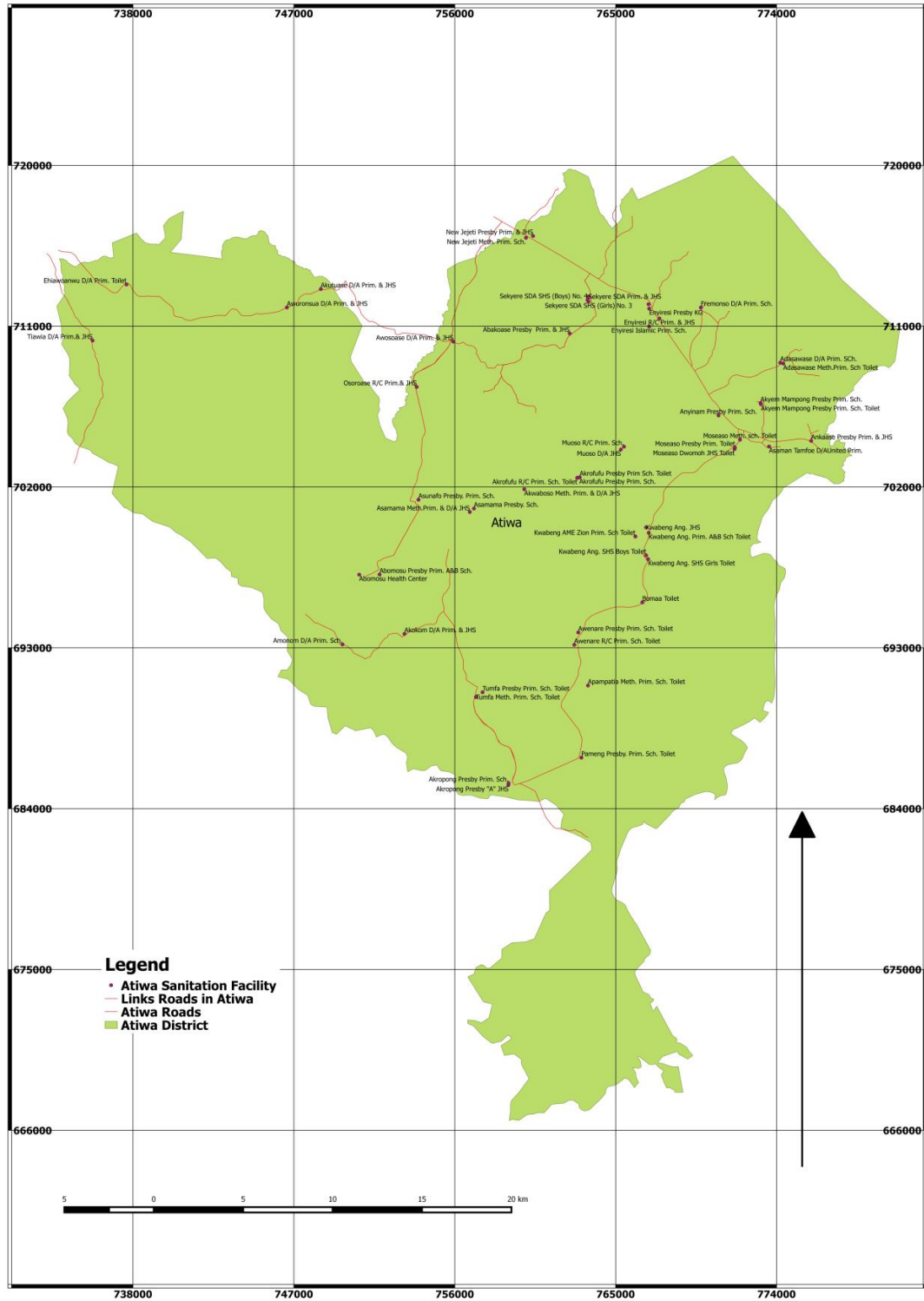
settlements with drains through which household water can be properly channeled. Tree and grass planting should be encouraged so as to protect the soil from sheet erosion and to serve as wind breaks for the buildings, provide shade and have an aesthetic effect on the houses and settlement in general.

Key problems/issues from Water and Sanitation

- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Inadequate liquid/solid waste management facilities
- Poor drainage system
- High level of sanitation related diseases

Figure 1.9 Sanitation Facilities Map

SANITATION FACILITIES IN ATIWA DISTRICT



1.11 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

1.11.1 Perception of Poverty

The district has poor people which characteristics as inability to acquire basic needs, including food, clothing and shelter. Poor infrastructural facilities and access to social services are also key issues in the definition of poverty.

There are number of manifestations of poverty. Among them are epidemics in communities, high rate of social vices, poor sanitation, dilapidated structures, etc. The problem of poverty is shrouded in a complex network of causes. Among the causes are laziness, attitudes of the people towards work, poor management of scarce available resources, seasonal unemployment, large family sizes, and lack of skill training among others.

Coping mechanisms of the poor in the district include farming activities and petty trading. Others resort to social vices such as pick pocket, gambling etc.

However, it is envisaged that any poverty reduction programme should incorporate skills training, provision of seed capital, flexibility in accessing loan, interventions by NGOs/CBOs, etc.

1.11.2 Incidence of Poverty

The incidence of poverty represents the number of persons whose incomes or consumption levels fall below the poverty line and can be classified as poor person in the district. As much as 35% of the district population were found with consumption levels below the upper poverty line and were living in poverty. The number of poor persons in the district is therefore 27,219. Up to 22% of the population was below the lower poverty line which means that as many as 17,109 persons

are very poor and require early and essential support to enable them improve upon their well-being to acceptable levels.

1.12 Vulnerability Analysis

The following groups have been identified as vulnerable and excluded: deaf and dumb, Difficult Circumstances walking, seeing, hearing, speaking; intellectually challenged, mentally challenged, Amputee, Epilepsy, Hunched. Adolescent Girls (those from low income and broken homes and single mothers as well as commercial sex workers) as well as Persons Living With HIV/AIDS. The Aged, poor Women and Unemployed Youth were identified as vulnerable.

Problems related to the vulnerable and excluded in the District include: inaccurate data inadequate credit facilities to the vulnerable and the excluded, high rate of poverty among women, and low employable and entrepreneurial skills. One major challenge confronting the District to implement interventions to address the plight of the vulnerable has been inadequate funding due to equally important competing demands from other sectors. However with the creation of the disability fund from the DACF the impact of the challenge would be reduced.

1.11.1 Social Protection Programmes

The Social Protection Programmes are government intervention to relief the vulnerable and excluded from poverty and other related challenges. Among the interventions include Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), People With Disability Fund set up by Act of Parliament etc. The total of registrants of the social protection programmes stands at 913 with 965 beneficiaries in 2016. 731 out of 883 registered benefitted from the LEAP with women dominated of about 525 in 2016. In 2014, 42 people registered for PWDs and 65 people benefitted were majority of them are women of 22. 30 people registered in 2016, 234 benefitted and women carried the most of about 159. The table below shows the distribution of the social programmes among the beneficiaries from 2014 to 2016.

Table 1.43 Social Protection Programmes

Social Protection Programmes	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Reg.		Ben.		Reg.		Ben.		Reg.		Ben.		Reg.		Ben.	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
LEAP BENEFICIARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	28	52	20	-	-	53	28
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	883		731		-		816	

PWDS BENEFICIARI ES	30	12	43	22	28	14	32	18	7	23	15 9	75	11	-	-	-
TOTAL	42		65	42	50		30			234		11				-

Source: Department of Social Development Field Data Collection, June, 2018

In order to reduce the vulnerability of the sections of the population the following interventions will be implemented over the four years to improve the living conditions of the people:

- Update data of the vulnerable people-PWDs and PLWHAs.
- Organize employable skills for the PWDs.
- Establish skills training centre for the PWDs
- Provide finance support to the PWDs
- Support PLWHAs to access ART
- Register and update records of the OVCs
- Provide financial support for OVCs
- Support the unemployed young female to be engaged in employment
- Sensitize Traditional Authorities to abolish bad cultural practices
- Enact by-laws on the children Act
- Monitor the activities of the PWDs and PLWHAs

1.12 Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is one of the social development issues which create equal opportunities for both sexes and vulnerable groups to thrive. This enhances equality among men, women, girls and boys in society to influence, participate in decision-making process and benefit from the development interventions. The District population has more females of 50.6% than males of 49.4% which calls for specific projects and programmes to improve the girl-child education, women empowerment, people with disability etc. However, there are factors that negate equal participation in economic processes and decision-making, inequitable distribution of resources across gender composition in the district.

Assembly will collaborate with NCCE, Department of Social Development to focus on providing legal education for women rights violations and create quick referrals systems among the actors

to police, judiciary and non-governmental organizations. There will be programme roll out to educate market women on economic, marital, property rights and child maintenance. The girl-child education is to be targeted and supported with STMES while sensitize traditional authorities to moderate the treatment of widows. Priority will be given to the education of parents, PTAs, SMCs and DEOC on the importance of girl-child education. Capacity building will be organized for both men and women in entrepreneurial skills to make them employable.

Table 1.44 Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Strategies

Stake-holders	Population	Issues	Concerns/ Expectations	Strategies	Implementing and Collaborating Depts/Agencies
Boys		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disparities in Child care and maintenance 2. Inadequate funding for child development programmes 3. Growing numbers of orphaned and vulnerable children 4. Low awareness and violation of child right 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal materials welfare 2. Enjoy the same level of schooling and encouraged to stay in as girls 3. Equal access to resources and opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enact and enforce bye-law and children Acts 2. Create opportunities for all children 3. Mainstream children' s issues in development planning 4. Create awareness on children' s right <p>Institute scholarship schemes for needy children</p>	DA/Dept Social Development/ GES
Girls		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child labour 2. Teenage pregnancy 3. Disparities in child care and maintenance 4. Inadequate funding for child development programmes 5. Growing numbers of orphaned and vulnerable children 6. Low awareness and violation of child rights 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enjoy the same levels of schooling and encouraged to stay in school as boys 2. Equal access to resources and opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enact and enforce bye-law and children Acts 2. Create opportunities for all children 3. Mainstream children' s issues in development planning 4. Create awareness on children' s right <p>Institute scholarship schemes for needy children</p>	DA/Dept Social Development/ GES
Men		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of poverty 2. High illiteracy rate 3. Lower access to productive resources 4. Heavier burden 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase income generating capacities 2. Equal materials welfare 3. Equal participation in decision-making 4. Equal access to resources and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the economic empowerment of men through access to credit 2. Promote non-formal education 	DA/Dept Social Development/ GES/ Dept of Agric, Non-Formal

			opportunities	programmes 3. Promote men participation in decision-making at all levels	Education
Women		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of poverty 2. High illiteracy rate 3. Lower access to productive resources 4. Heavier burden 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent violence 2. Increasing income generating activities 3. Equal participation in decision-making 4. Equal materials welfare 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the economic empowerment of women through access to credit 2. Promote non-formal education programmes 3. Promote men participation in decision-making at all levels 	DA/Dept Social Development/ GES/ Dept of Agric, Non-Formal Education
PWDs		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate universal access to Disability friendly infrastructure 2. Inadequate appreciation of issues relating to Disability 3. High incidence of poverty among PWDs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal participation in decision-making 2. Reduce discrimination Increase income generating 3. Inadequate universal access to infrastructure 4. Inadequate appreciation to issues relating to Disability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the implementation of the provision of the Disability Act 2. Provide universal access to Disability friendly infrastructure 3. Promote PWDs programmes 	DA/Dept Social Development/ GES/ NGOs

Source: Dept of Social Development, June, 2018

Key Issues to address/Challenges

- Low involvement of women in decision making processing
- Low enrolment of girl-child education
- Inadequate financial support to female needy children education
- Low awareness of children and women rights

1.13 Information and Communication Technology

There are three (3) post offices in the district. These are located at Kwabeng, Abomosu and Anyinam. The available telephone service providers are Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, etc with the network available in most parts of the district.

The District has one FM radio station. The signals of most FM stations located in Koforidua, Nkawkaw and Accra are received in most parts of the District currently dysfunctional. Signals from GTV, TV3, TV Africa, Multi TV and Metro TV are also available in most parts of the district. There are also one internet cafes/ICTs located at Kwabeng. There is also Community Information Centres in the major towns. These facilities provide important means through which information and feedbacks can be obtained for effective development of the district. Efforts must therefore be made to ensure that the communication service providers improve and sustain the quality of the services.

The computer literacy rate in the district is relative high especially among the youth and the students. The District Assembly should connect electricity to Basic Schools in the district to enhance ICT education.

Key Issues/Problems Identified

- High computer illiteracy rate
- Limited Telecommunication coverage of some communities

Summary of Key Issues/Problems Identified from the Performance Review and District Profile Analysis under GSGDA II. The following are the summarised issues from performance review and profile analysis.

Transportation Infrastructure and Network

- Poor quality of roads
- High cost of transportation

Environment and Sustainable Development

- Environmental degradation
- Destruction of biodiversity
- Illegal mining and felling of trees

Local Economic Development

- Limited access to credit facilities
- Inadequate entrepreneurial skills

Agriculture

- Low agricultural production and productivity
- Lack of agro-processing facilities
- Lack of credit facilities for farmers
- Poor road network in the district
- High incidence of livestock diseases

Governance

- Low internally revenue generation
- Inadequate accommodation/logistics for security personnel
- Low involvement of women in decision-making process
- Inadequate institutional capacity of sub-structures

Education

- Low academic performance at the basic school level
- High number of dilapidated classroom infrastructure
- High level of congestion in schools
- Weak supervision in schools
- Inadequate school furniture and Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs)
- Inadequate trained teachers especially in the rural areas and the pre-school level
- Ineffective ICT education in the district
- High dropout and teenage pregnant rates

Health

- High incidence of HIV/AIDs
- Low patronage of antenatal health care services.

- High incidence of non-communicable diseases-malaria
- Inadequate health staff/facilities/logistics
- Poor community involvement in health programmes
- Poor nutrient among children and pregnant women

Water and Sanitation

- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Inadequate liquid/solid waste management facilities
- Poor drainage system
- High level of sanitation related diseases

Gender

- Low involvement of women in decision making processing
- Low enrolment of girl-child education
- Inadequate financial support to female needy children education
- Low awareness of children and women rights

Information and Communication Technology

- High computer illiteracy rate
- Limited Telecommunication coverage of some communities

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES LINKED TO APPROPRIATE THEMATIC AREAS OF THE GSGDA II 2014-2017

The key development problems /issues linked to appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA 2014-2017 in order to determine the number of issues under the various thematic areas as depicted in the table below.

Table 1.45 Key Development Problems/Issues linked the Appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II 2014-2017

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II 2014-2017	Harmonized Key Development Issues – Performance Review on MTDP 2014-2017, Profiling and Community needs and aspirations
Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana’ s private sector	Low productive employment generation
	Undeveloped tourism potentials and infrastructure
	Low capacities of small scale enterprises
Accelerated agricultural modernization & natural resource management	Low agricultural production and productivity
	Inadequate agro-based industrial development
	Poor natural resource management and environmental governance
	Poor market conditions/infrastructures
Infrastructure and human settlements development	Inadequate electricity supply in the District
	Poor road network and transport infrastructure
	Haphazard spatial development
	Inadequate science, technology and innovation to support productivity and development
	Poor sanitary conditions/public toilets
	Inadequate potable water supply/broken down boreholes
Human Development, employment and productivity	Inadequate educational infrastructures
	Inadequate health staff/furniture/Accommodation
	High incidences of HIV/AIDs, STDs
	Poor population management
	High unemployment rate especially among the youth
	High teenage pregnancy
	High incidence of poverty and income inequality
	Low enrolment and performance at BASIC levels
	Inadequate staff capacities and coordination
Transparent and accountable governance	Inadequate institutional capacity of local government structures

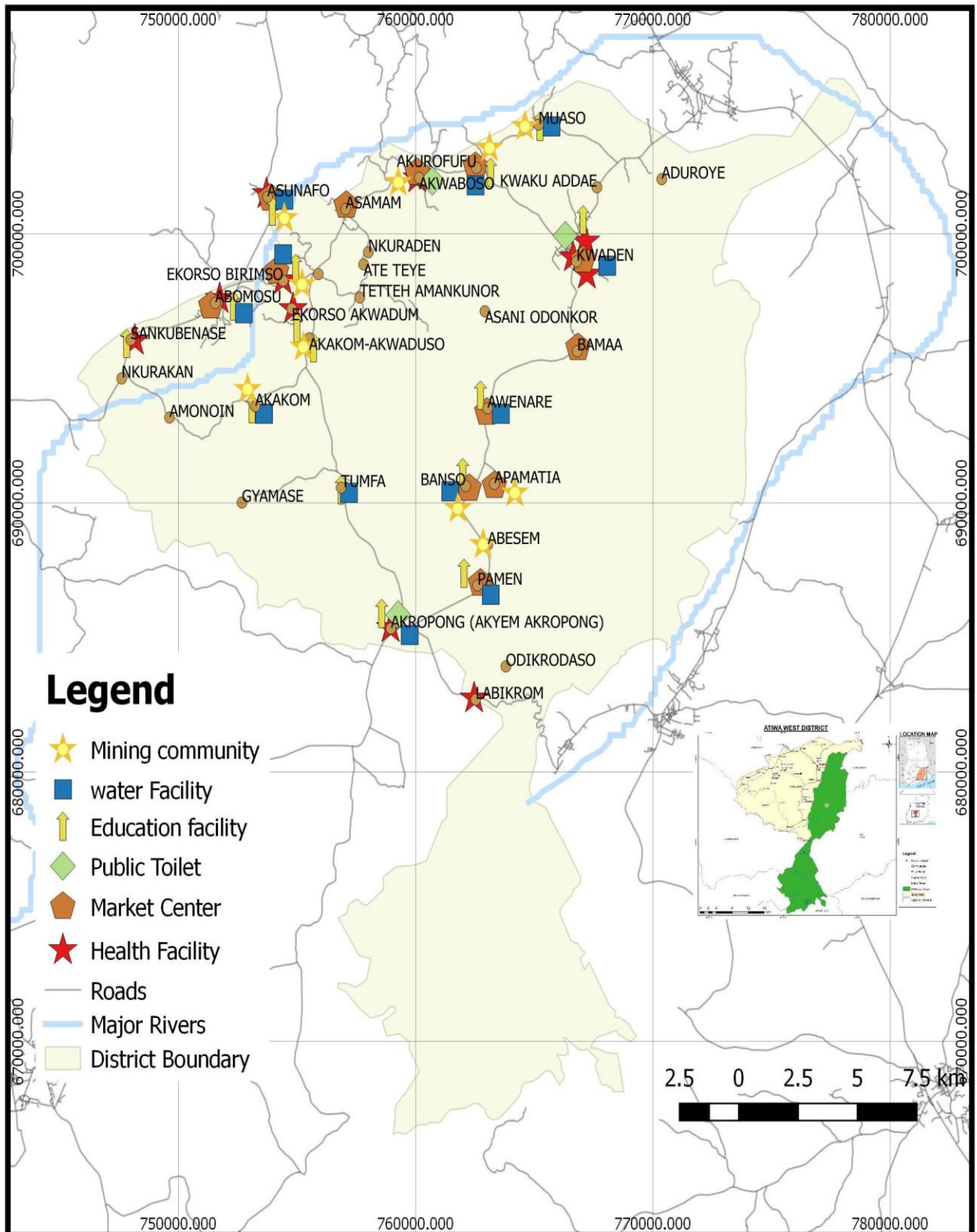
	Low involvement of women in decision making at the DA
	Fighting corruption and economic crimes
	Inadequate logistics for security personnel
	Weak internal revenue mobilization

Source: DPCU Analysis June, 2018

BASE MAP of the Atiwa West District

The base map shows the harmonized key issues from performance review/profile/community needs to give a pictorial representation of the development facilities in the district. This helps to serve as the baseline data for the projection of desire future for the planned period. The **Base Map drawn From Harmonized Key Issues from Performance Review/Profile/Community Needs** is shown in the figure 1.4.

ATIWA WEST DISTRICT BASE MAP



1.14 Community Development Needs and Aspirations

Data collection was carried out from the 54 communities, 18 electoral areas and 3 Area Councils, analyzed which revealed the following needs and aspirations for attention in the MTDP 2018-2021.

1. Improved access roads to some communities and the production centres
2. Increased educational infrastructure and qualified teachers
3. Enhanced regular supply of potable water
4. Expanded electricity supply and street light in the District
5. Improved security and lighting system
6. Improved pre-school education in the district
7. Improved access to credit facilities and inputs supply in the district
8. Increased support for the development of small and medium scale enterprises
9. Ensured effective spatial development control
10. Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded
11. Increased support for departments to enhance performance
12. Ensured effective operation of the sub district structures
13. Increased personnel and facilities in the health sector
14. Reduced the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS pandemic in the municipality
15. Increased agricultural productivity and production
16. Improved tourism development
17. Reduced environmental and water pollution in the district
18. Improved environmental sanitation in the district
19. Reduced post harvest losses
20. Enhanced capacity of women in the decision making in the district
21. Reduced teenage pregnancy in the district
22. Improved enrolment level at the JHS level

23. Reduced youth unemployment rate in the district

1.14.1 Harmonizing Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues of GSGDA II

The Harmonized Community Needs and Aspirations with identified Development Issues from profile analysis and performance review Linked to Thematic Areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017) which have implication for 2018-2021. The relevant issues of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) to the district are grouped under five out of the seven (7) main pillars of GSGDA II and labeled P,A,I, H, and G being the letters representing the thematic areas. The letters represent the various thematic areas of the GSGDAII due to inadequate space and the number of thematic areas to be considered. The figures attached to the letters are the identified relevant issues under each pillar.

P- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana' s private sector

A- Accelerated agricultural modernization & natural resource management

I- Infrastructure and human settlements

H- Human Development, employment and productivity

G- Transparent and accountable governance

P-Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana' s Private Sector

P1. Low income level of the citizenry

P2; Undeveloped tourism potentials and infrastructure

P3. Low capacities of small scale enterprises

A-Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

A1. Low agricultural production and productivity

A2. Lack of agro-processing facilities/factories

A3: Lack of credit facilities for farmers

A4: large post harvest loses

A5: Loss of arable lands to mining activities

A6: Poor awareness creation on beautification of environment in the District

I-Infrastructure and Human Settlements

- I1.** Poor road network
- I2.** Inadequate electricity supply in the District
- I3.** Haphazard spatial development
- I4:** Inadequate transportation
- I5.** Poor sanitation facilities
- I6.** Inadequate access to potable water

H-Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment

- H1.** Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- H2.** Inadequate Trained Teachers
- H3.** Pollution of water bodies and environment through illegal mining
- H4.** High unemployment rate especially among the youth;
- H5.** High computer illiteracy rate
- H6.** Inadequate health professionals and facilities;
- H7.** Low enrolment rate at Junior High School
- H8.** High teenage pregnancy
- H9.** Poor enrolment and performance at the BECE level
- H10.** Inadequate educational infrastructures

G-Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

- G1.** Low internal revenue generation;
- G2.** Inadequate institutional capacity of local government structures
- G3.** Low involvement of women in decision making
- G4.** Inadequate residential and office accommodation

The compatibility analysis below shows the District identified development problems/ issues are compatible with the relevant issues of the national development medium term policy framework i.e. Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). None of the issues considered score zero (0) to signify non compatibility. This means any investment made to address these issues in the district will contribute largely to achieve the development focus of the

central government. The Harmonized community Needs and aspiration with identified development problems/issues of GSGDA II 2014-2017 are shown in the table below.

Table 1.46 Harmonized community Needs and aspiration with identified development problems/issues of GSGDA II 2014-2017

Identified key Gaps/Problems Issues	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	I	I	I	I	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	G	G	G	G	G	Sc	Avera			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	ore	ge
Community Needs and Aspirations																																	
Improve access roads to some communities and the production centers	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	32	1.1	
Increase educational infrastructure and qualified teachers	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	19	0.6	
Enhance regular supply of potable water	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	0.6	
Expand electricity supply in the District.	2	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	37	1.2	
Improve access to credit facilities and input supply in the district	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	41	1.2	
Increase support for the development of small and medium scale enterprises	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	40	1.3	
Ensure effective spatial development control	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	34	1.1	
Increase support for decentralized departments to enhance performance	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	36	1.2	
Improve internal revenue generation of the Assembly	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	33	1.1	
Ensure effective operation of the sub district structures	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	43	1.4
Increase personnel and facilities in the health sector	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	37	1.2	
Reduce the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS pandemic in the District	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	34	1.13	
Enhance employment opportunities	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	38	1.26	
Increase agricultural productivity	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	40	1.33	

Develop tourism potentials in the district	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	35	1.17
16. Improve security and lighting system	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	31	1.03
Improve pre-school education in the district	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	38	1.27
reduce environmental and water pollution in the district	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	40	1.33
improve environmental sanitation in the district	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	39	1.3
reduce post harvest losses	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	41	1.37
enhance capacity of women in the decision making in the district	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	30	1
reduce teenage pregnancy in the district	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	32	1.07
improve enrolment level at the JHS level	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	35	1.17
reduce youth unemployment rate in the district	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	23	0.77
institute entrance examination at the BECE level	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	34	1.13

Source: DPCU Harmonized from Performance Review/District Profile/Community Needs, June, 2018

1.14.2 Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

The scores have average of 1 which indicates that the strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issue, with implication for 2018-2021 as shown in the table below.

Table 1.47 Key Development Problems/Issues Harmonized Under the Appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II 2014-2017

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II 2014-2017	Harmonized Key Development Issues – Performance Review on MTDP 2014-2017, Profiling and Community needs and aspirations
Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana’s private sector	Low productive employment generation
	Undeveloped tourism potentials and infrastructure
	Low capacities of small scale enterprises
Accelerated agricultural modernization & natural resource management	Low agricultural production and productivity
	Inadequate agro-based industrial development
	Poor natural resource management and environmental governance
	Poor market conditions/infrastructures
Infrastructure and human settlements development	Inadequate electricity supply in the District
	Poor road network and transport infrastructure
	Haphazard spatial development
	Inadequate science, technology and innovation to support productivity and development
	Poor sanitary conditions/public toilets
	Inadequate potable water supply/broken down boreholes
Human Development, employment and productivity	Inadequate educational infrastructures
	Inadequate health staff/furniture/Accommodation
	High incidences of HIV/AIDs, STDs
	Poor population management
	High unemployment rate especially among the youth
	High teenage pregnancy
	High incidence of poverty and income inequality
	Low enrolment and performance at BASIC levels
	Inadequate staff capacities and coordination
Transparent and accountable governance	Inadequate institutional capacity of local government structures
	Low involvement of women in decision making at the DA
	Fighting corruption and economic crimes
	Inadequate logistics for security personnel
	Weak internal revenue mobilization

Source: DPCU June, 2018

1.14.3 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the DPCU have harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as shown in the table below.

1.14.4 Harmonised Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II with NMTDPF, 2018-2021

For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) have harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as shown in the table below.

Table 1.48 Harmonization of Key Development Issues under GSDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021)

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ADOPTED ISSUES
Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector	<p>Low productive employment generation</p> <p>Undeveloped tourism potentials and infrastructure</p> <p>Low capacities of small scale enterprises</p>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others ●Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls ●Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources ●Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities ●Limited local participation in economic development ●High cost of capital ●Predominantly informal economy ●Limited availability of medium to long term financing ●Limited access to credit by SMEs ●Poor marketing systems ●High cost of production inputs ●Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition ●Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Reinvigorate extension services ●Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme ●Poor storage and transportation systems ●Limited application of science and technology ●Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ●Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations ●Low level of husbandry practices, ●Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system ●Poor tourism infrastructure and services
Accelerated agricultural modernization & natural resource management	<p>Low agricultural production and productivity</p> <p>Inadequate agro-based industrial development</p> <p>Poor natural resource management and environmental governance</p> <p>Poor market conditions/infrastructures</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Low quality genetic material of livestock species
Infrastructure and human settlements development	<p>Inadequate electricity supply in the District</p> <p>Poor road network and transport infrastructure</p> <p>Haphazard spatial development</p> <p>Inadequate science, technology and innovation to support productivity and development</p>	Environment, infrastructure and human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fire • Environmental degradation • Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities • Negative impact of climate variability and change • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inappropriate farming practices

	Poor sanitary conditions/public toilets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country • Limited utilization of relevant research outputs • Unreliable power supply • High dependence on wood fuel • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • Low utilization of waste as an energy resource • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
Human Development, employment and productivity	Inadequate educational infrastructures Inadequate health staff/furniture/Accommodation High incidences of HIV/AIDs, STDs Poor population management High unemployment rate especially	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Inadequate funding source for education • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels

	<p>among the youth High teenage pregnancy High incidence of poverty and income inequality Low enrolment rate at BASIC levels Inadequate staff capacities and coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination • High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons • Periodic shortages of HIV/AIDS commodities(AEVs, test kits, condoms) • Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies • High fertility rate among adolescents • Weak food control System • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Improper protection and development of water resources • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • High incidents of children’ s rights violation • Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs • Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development • Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Inadequate opportunities for persons with
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		<p>disabilities to contribute to society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Poor living conditions of PWDs • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Growing economic disparities • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases(e.g cholera and typhoid) • Occurrences of wastewater flooding • High incidence of poverty • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Weak capacity for sports development and management • Low participation of persons with disability(PWDs) in sports • Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
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<p>Transparent and accountable governance</p>	<p>Inadequate institutional capacity of local government structures Low involvement of women in decision making at the DA Fighting corruption and economic crimes Inadequate logistics for security personnel Weak internal revenue mobilization</p>	<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Weak capacity of development communication institutions • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development
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Source: DPCU, June, 2018

1.14.5 Adoption of Sub-Goals and Issues from NMTDPF 2018-2021

The similar key development issues from GSGDA II 2014-2017 have been adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals and sub-goals.

Table 1.49 Adopted sub-goals and issues for the DMTDP.

NMTDPF 2018-2021	
GOAL	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities • Limited local participation in economic development • Predominantly informal economy • Limited availability of medium to long term financing • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Limited application of science and technology • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations • Low level of husbandry practices, • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Poor tourism infrastructure and services
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fire • Environmental degradation • Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities • Negative impact of climate variability and change • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inappropriate farming practices • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country • Limited utilization of relevant research outputs • Unreliable power supply • High dependence on wood fuel • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • Low utilization of waste as an energy resource • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities

<p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor quality of education at all levels •Poor linkage between management processes and schools’ operations •Inadequate funding source for education •Gaps in physical access to quality health care •Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels •Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases •Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups •High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination •High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons •Periodic shortages of HIV/AIDS commodities(AEVs, test kits, condoms) •Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies •High fertility rate among adolescents •Weak food control System •Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates •Improper protection and development of water resources •Promote efficient water use •Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs •Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children •Low awareness of child protection laws and policies •High incidents of children’ s rights violation •Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards towards children with disabilities and special needs •Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development •Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality •Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities •Weak social protection systems •Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups •Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society •High unemployment rate amongst PWDs •Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making •Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs •Poor living conditions of PWDs •High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth •Growing economic disparities •Increasing demand for household water supply •Inadequate maintenance of facilities •High prevalence of open defecation •Poor sanitation and waste management •Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases(e.g cholera and typhoid) •Occurrences of wastewater flooding •High incidence of poverty •Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas •Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure •Weak capacity for sports development and management •Low participation of persons with disability(PWDs) in sports •Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines
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<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Weak capacity of development communication institutions • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development
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Source: DPCU Adopted from NMTDPF, June, 2018

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Development Issues for 2018-2021

2.1.1 Prioritization of Identified Development Issues

The prioritization of the identified development issues were based on the fact that financial resources which would contribute to the achievement of the priorities are scarce and limited. Therefore achieving all the priorities at the same time would be practically impossible. The identified development issues have been prioritized to ascertain the development issues which require immediate attention.

2.1.2 Analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the District

The identified development priorities have further been subjected to the analysis of the Potentials and Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District with respect to four goals each in the MTFD (2018-2021). This will enhance formulation of appropriate strategies with available resource and skills to implement them.

Table 2.1POCC Analysis DMTDP 2018-2021

Issue to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Economic Development				
Poor tourism infrastructure and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of natural tourist sites e.g Pameng waterfalls. - Centre for National Culture - Commitment of the DA to develop the sites - existence of department of feeder roads - Nearness to National Capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Tourist Board - Branding Ghana initiative by central government -availability of Public Private Policy of the government(PPP) -improvement and beautification BY ministry of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ lack of investment capital ➤ poor dissemination of information ➤ insufficient funds and poor marketing skills ➤ Land acquisition ➤ Poor accessibility to tourist sites ➤ High cost of developing access to sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - difficulty in accessing funds from donor partners -Competition from neighboring districts - High capital outlay - effect of tourism on HIV/AIDS spread
<p>Conclusion: Poor tourism infrastructure and service can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with private investors regarding funding.District Assembly in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development in the district will enhanced</p>				
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spring up of private businesses ➤ Availability of technical Training institutions ➤ Commitment of the Assembly to support LED activities (SSEs) ➤ Existence of the representative of co-operatives ➤ availability of markets ➤ availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SSEs officer to assist in acquiring entrepreneurial skills support from NBSSI ➤ NGOs ➤ Donor partners ➤ Enabling environment created through central government policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low level of education among business owners ➤ Lack of mutual trust ➤ poor access to capital/credit ➤ Poor road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High interest rates ➤ Insufficient funds
<p>Conclusion: Limited access to credit by SMEs can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with private investorsand financial institutions regarding funding the activities of SMEs.District Assembly will collaborate with relevant stakeholders to create a conducive or congenial environment for SMES.</p>				
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ -availability of Agriculture Extension Agents ➤ NGOs ➤ Proximity to market ➤ Availability of Farmer-Based Organizations(FBOs) and CSOs ➤ Youth in agriculture programme ➤ availability of financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical backstopping from MOFA ➤ Coco board support eg Akuapa, Olam. ➤ favorable Government policies.e.g block farming ➤ Availability of banks to provide credit facilities ➤ Agriculture extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate farmland especially for women/land tenure system ➤ Lack of credit facilities for women farmers ➤ Difficulty in land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High cost of farm inputs ➤ Weak linkage between research, extension services and farmers ➤ inadequate government support

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ institutions ➤ availability of agriculture award winners ➤ availability of mass media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support from development partners ➤ Research Institutions(CSIR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ limited awareness of the need for extension services 	
<p>Conclusion: Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with private investors and farmers associations to increase the adoption new technologies in farming. District Assembly will collaborate with relevant stakeholders to re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services in the district.</p>				
Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of market ➤ Availability of agro processing companies ➤ availability of extension officers ➤ presence of P.B.C egOlam Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NBSSI ➤ GRATIS foundation ➤ Support from MOFA/Dept. of Agriculture ➤ Cocoa board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ poor road network ➤ Poor market centers ➤ technological constrains ➤ lack of credit and silos ➤ high cost of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decline in prices ➤ high cost of fuel or high
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through investment in agro-processing machines to process the raw materials into finished or semi-finished products. The District Assembly will collaborate with relevant institutions both local and national help improve value addition in agriculture sector.</p>				
<p>NMTDPF/CPESDP: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of Feeder Roads Dep' t ➤ availability of the DA Grader for reshaping ➤ availability of DDF Funds can be used to upgrade the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Road Funds ➤ Available Development Partners ➤ Cocoa board road fund collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Large area of operation ➤ Inadequate Funds ➤ low DA internally funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate budget allocation from Central government and untimely release of funds from central Government ➤ Limited development partners for intervention
<p>Conclusion: Poor quality and inadequate road transport network can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to improve accessibility to rural and urban communities. The District Assembly will collaborate with relevant institutions to improve the road infrastructure access in the District.</p>				
Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Available forestry commission ➤ Available legislation on environmental protection ➤ Available EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Available environmental NGOs ➤ Available development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Available artisanal illegal miners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low awareness of environmental issues
<p>Conclusion: Environmental degradation can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing</p>				

synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to improve to protect the environment.				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Established T&CPD ➤ Availability of base maps and planning schemes ➤ DA committed to enforcement of development controls laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to Government training programmes ➤ Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments ➤ Donor support ➤ Inadequate funds to prepare more base maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate logistics ➤ Inadequate institutional capacity i.e. Personnel, equipment and logistics ➤ Inadequate Funding to TCPD ➤ Problems of land litigation emanating from ownership of land and acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of political will ➤ unavailability of development control laws ➤ inadequate funding ➤ inadequate efficient spatial development work
Conclusion: Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to enforce planning and building regulations.				
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Social Development				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ enough trained teachers ➤ adequate classroom facilities ➤ school going age children in the district ➤ DA committed to supporting education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (GES) ➤ external support from NGOs(word joy) ➤ Get fund support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ galamsey activities ➤ inadequate funds ➤ poor parental care(teenage pregnancy) ➤ lack of teachers motivation from the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of TLMs ➤ lack of rural mentors ➤ Inadequate and untimely release of government support
Conclusion: Poor quality of education at all levels can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to enhance quality teaching and learning and management will ensure good teaching and learning environment and adequate supply of teaching and learning materials.				
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ adequate CHPS Centers ➤ DA is committed to improve health facilities ➤ Availability of Mutual Health Insurance Scheme ➤ Commitment from the NGOS/CSOs and MPs to improve health delivery ➤ Willingness of the people to subscribe to the MHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GHS has enough training schools for health staff ➤ support from NGOs and other personalities ➤ Support from donor partners to improve health infrastructure and services ➤ Support from the National Health Insurance Council ➤ DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate in-service training ➤ inadequate allowance for health professionals ➤ Low internal revenue generation to improve services ➤ Inability of some portion of the population to afford premiums of the MHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate government support ➤ untimely release of funds from NHIS ➤ Poor community participation

<p>Conclusion: Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to deliver quality health service. District Assembly will collaborate with NGOs and other relevant institutions to ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services in the district.</p>				
<p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DAs commitment ➤ GHS ➤ Availability of qualified health personnel ➤ presence of local institutions to disseminate information CBOs, CSOs ➤ Available Funding ➤ High level of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support from Ghana AIDS Commission ➤ Role of NGOs, CBOs & CSOs, Religious Bodies ➤ GES,DRI,M-SHARP Efficient Referral Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low attitudinal change ➤ Increase in pornographic materials, Promiscuity ➤ Stigmatization ➤ Unreliable statistics on HIV/AIDs ➤ Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In-migration from neighbouring districts ➤ High cost of drugs ➤ Behavioural change ➤ sustaining supply of drugs
<p>Conclusion: Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable groups can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to reduce new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups.</p>				
<p>Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Available nutritious foods ➤ Availability of GHS nutrition officers/specialist/midwives ➤ availability of health institutions such as clinics, health/CHPS centers ➤ Fertile lands for production of vegetables etc ➤ DA commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MOFA ➤ GHS has enough training schools for health staff ➤ support from NGOs and other personalities ➤ Support from donor partners to improve health infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land degradation ➤ inadequate in-service training for nutrition officer ➤ inadequate allowance for maintenance for field health professionals ➤ low awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ high cost of food stuffs ➤ limited funds
<p>Conclusion: Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to improve infant and child feeding.</p>				
<p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of treated plant at Kwabeng ➤ Availability of boreholes in the communities ➤ Presence of CWSA ➤ Support of District Assembly to facilitate programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ support from NGOs in borehole construction ➤ DACF ➤ Development partner support ➤ PPP arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ galamsey activities ➤ deforestation ➤ farming activities (spraying) ➤ Irregular maintenance of pipelines ➤ Low ground water table ➤ Inability of communities to pay counter fund for water project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ irregular repairs of hand pumps ➤ Inadequate development partners support

<p>Conclusion: Increasing demand for household water supply can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to improve potable water supply.</p>				
Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of Zoom lion ➤ DA committed to sanitation issues ➤ Manageable area of operation management equipment and personnel (EHD) ➤ Availability of the District Environmental and Sanitation Action plan ➤ Sanitation bye-laws ➤ Availability of DESSAP ➤ Availability of private waste management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of refuse containers and trucks ➤ Support from development partners i.e. CWSA, Zoom lion etc ➤ Preparedness of the private sector to collaborate with Assembly ➤ DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor personal attitude on sanitation ➤ inadequate refuse containers in some communities ➤ Absence of a well-established waste management unit ➤ Frequent breakdown of waste management equipment ➤ Lack of commitment to prosecute sanitation offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate environmental staff ➤ Increasing cost of waste management especially maintenance of equipment, fuel and lubricants ➤ Increase in commercial activities
<p>Conclusion: Poor sanitation and waste management can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to improve sanitation management.</p>				
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of social welfare Department ➤ Existence of gender desk officer ➤ commitment of the Assembly to support activities to enhance course of women ➤ Affirmative action nominate more women to serve on committees of the Assembly ➤ availability of LEAP programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National labour commission and ILO ➤ Ministry of Gender children and social protection ➤ Support from NGOs and other CSOs ➤ Support from donor partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate women in leadership positions ➤ Poor awareness on social protection ➤ unavailability of reliable data on vulnerable groups ➤ unwillingness of women to take up leadership positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate resources/logistics ➤ Inadequate Central government intervention to improve access to social protection services
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to expand access to social protection services in the district.</p>				
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Youth Employment programme ➤ Availability of social welfare Department ➤ Existence of a share of DACF for disability ➤ commitment of the Assembly to support persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National labour commission and ILO ➤ labour department ➤ Ghana Employer' s Association ➤ Ministry of Gender children and social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ limited employment opportunities ➤ Poor awareness on social protection laws ➤ unavailability of reliable data on vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate resources/logistics ➤ Inadequate Central government intervention to improve opportunities for PWDs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ availability of LEAP programmes ➤ existence of affirmative action with respect to PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support from NGOs and other CSOs ➤ Support from donor partners 		
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to create equal employment opportunities for PWDs in the district.</p>				
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ availability of LEAP ➤ Existence of Ghana Social Opportunities project(GSOP) ➤ Availability of social welfare Department ➤ Existence of a share of DACF for disability ➤ commitment of the District Assembly to create jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Free Senior High School Policy ➤ Ministry of Gender children and social protection ➤ Support from NGOs and other CSOs ➤ Support from donor partners ➤ Parliamentary Select Committee on poverty ➤ Ghana Health Service and GSS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ limited employment opportunities ➤ Poor Road network ➤ unavailability of reliable data on socio-economic groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited scope of LEAP ➤ inadequate resources and logistics
<p>Conclusion: Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen the institutional capacity to minimize inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas in the district.</p>				
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of social welfare Department ➤ Existence of Department of Community Development ➤ commitment of the District Assembly to protect the rights of children ➤ Existence of Family tribunal ➤ presence of security agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Gender children and social protection ➤ Support from NGOs and other CSOs ➤ Support from donor partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor awareness on child rights laws ➤ unavailability of reliable data on child abuse ➤ nonexistence of juvenile court ➤ low capacities of law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate resources and logistics ➤ Inadequate Central government intervention to advance the course of children
<p>Conclusion: Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen child protection system in the district.</p>				

Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of gender desk officer ➤ Existence of Community Development Department ➤ Trade and industry department committed to SSEs development ➤ Commitment of the Assembly to support LED activities ➤ Affirmative action nominate more women to serve on committees of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability department of women at the regional level ➤ Availability Ministry of Women and Children Affairs ➤ MASLOC ➤ NBSSI ➤ Support from NGOs and other CSOs ➤ Support from donor partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate women in leadership positions ➤ Poor awareness on social protection ➤ unavailability of reliable data on vulnerable groups ➤ unwillingness of women to take up leadership positions ➤ low entrepreneurial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate resources/logistics ➤ Inadequate Central government intervention to improve access to social protection services ➤ inadequate capital
<p>Conclusion: Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to promote economic empowerment of women in the district.</p>				
High levels of Youth unemployment and underemployment among youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District youth council ➤ Availability of registered medium scale mining firms ➤ National youth employment programmes ➤ Commitment of the Assembly to support youth activities ➤ Existence of Ghana Social Opportunities project(GSOP) ➤ Availability of fertile farmlands and favorable climate ➤ Youth in agriculture programme ➤ availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government policies on youth employment and YES ➤ NGOs, CSOs, CBOs and development partners ➤ MASLOC ➤ NBSSI ➤ Support from NGOs and other ➤ National Development planning Commission(NDPC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate funding and logistics ➤ Lack of reliable data on the unemployed ➤ unavailability of reliable data on unemployed youth ➤ low entrepreneurial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inability of the private sector to employ more people ➤ Inadequate Central government to create more employment ➤ inadequate resources
<p>Conclusion: High levels of Youth unemployment and underemployment among youth can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders provide the youth with opportunities for skills training, employment and labour market information in the district.</p>				
<p>NMTDPF/CPESDP: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>				

Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strong revenue base i.e. markets, commercial activities, private properties, large working population etc ➤ Large ratable properties ➤ Availability of valuation list ➤ Qualified revenue personnel or staff ➤ Ongoing education on ratable items ➤ local industrial potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ availability of institutions such as NBSSI ➤ Collaboration of the private sector ➤ Support of donor-funded programmes to improve revenue collection ➤ Access to government training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate revenue data base ➤ Loopholes in revenue collection ➤ Ineffective monitoring ➤ Lack of commitment on the part of revenue collectors ➤ Inadequate motivation to revenue staff ➤ Inability to prosecute rate defaulters ➤ Inadequate consultation with rate payers in fee fixing ➤ Unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates ➤ Inadequate support to Areas Councils for revenue mobilization ➤ Low level of tax education among the people ➤ low capacity of the revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Central government interference on the imposition of certain levies ➤ Tax exemptions
<p>Conclusion: Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization in the district.</p>				
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Established DPCU ➤ Availability of Planning regulations and guidelines ➤ DA committed to enforcement of economic development policies ➤ Strong revenue base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to Government training programmes ➤ Political and legal frameworks on development planning ➤ Availability of NDPC ➤ Donor support ➤ Inadequate funds to prepare more base maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate logistics ➤ Inadequate institutional capacity i.e. Personnel, equipment and logistics ➤ Inadequate Funding to DPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate local political will ➤ inadequate funding
<p>Conclusion: Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to ensure national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all level.</p>				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Established DPCU ➤ Availability of Planning regulations and guidelines ➤ DA committed to enforcement of economic development policies ➤ Strong revenue base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to Government training programmes ➤ Political and legal frameworks on development planning ➤ Availability of NDPC ➤ Donor support ➤ Inadequate funds to prepare more base maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate logistics ➤ Inadequate institutional capacity i.e. Personnel, equipment and logistics ➤ Inadequate Funding to DPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ inadequate local political will ➤ inadequate funding
<p>Conclusion: Ineffective sub-district structures can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through</p>				

developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through collaboration with relevant stakeholders to ensure national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all level.				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of district police ➤ Commitment of the DA to security issues ➤ established DISEC ➤ established Justice and security sub-committee ➤ Availability of Courts ➤ Enthusiasm of local people to participate in local governance ➤ Availability of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of central government security agencies such as MoD, MoI, MoFA etc ➤ Donor support i.e. CBRDP, SIF, and EU etc. ➤ Commitment of government ➤ DDF,DACF ➤ Training institutions – Kofi Anan Peace Keeping Centre etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate Funds ➤ Inadequate infrastructure ➤ Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance ➤ Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Less commitment to the implementation of decentralization policy

Source: DPCU, June, 2018

The POCC analysis on the identified development issues are:

- Poor quality of education at all levels
- Increasing demand for household water supply
- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Environmental degradation
- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network

➤ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society

➤ Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
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➤ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans

- Limited access to credit by SMEs

2.2 Prioritization of adopted NMTDPF Development Issues

The prioritized development issues from the potentials, opportunities, challenges and constraints (POCC) took into consideration the impact of the problems/issues on the people especially the poor and vulnerable, on meeting basic human needs\rights, the multiplier effect on the local economy, bridging the rural-urban disparities/gaps in access to public goods and service. Again special consideration was given to the cross-cutting issues including HIV and AIDs, gender issues, Climate change and Population issue among others. The Parameters/ Scale for assessment were as follows strongest relation (4), Strong relation (2), No relation (0), stronger relation (3) and Weak relation (1). The outcomes of the prioritization indicates that the health, education, employment creation and internal revenue generation should be addressed first follow by agriculture, roads, sanitation and capacity building while the rest are competing for attention.

Table 2.2 Prioritization of Identified Issues from POCC analysis

Identified Issues	Criteria	Impact on large segment of the pop./Natural resources	Multiplier effect on Economic Efficiency	Meeting basic Needs/ Rights	Spatial location	Promotion of cross cutting issues	Total	Rank
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Social Development								
1.	Poor quality of education at all levels	4	4	4	4	4	20	1 st
2.	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	3	0	2	0	0	5	16 th
3.	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	4	3	4	4	4	19	2 nd
4.	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	3	4	3	2	3	14	7 th
5.	Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies	3	2	3	2	4	14	7 th
6.	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	3	3	2	4	14	7 th
7.	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	3	3	2	2	4	14	7 th
8.	Increasing demand for household water supply	4	3	4	3	4	18	3 rd
9.	Poor sanitation and waste management	3	2	3	3	4	15	6 th
10	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	0	2	2	1	1	6	15 th
11.	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	1	1	1	0	0	3	19 th
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Economic Development								
12.	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	2	4	4	3	3	16	5 th
13.	Limited access to credit by SMEs	0	3	3	2	2	10	11 th
14.	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	4	2	3	4	4	17	4 th
15.	Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain	4	2	3	4	4	17	4 th
16.	Poor storage and transportation systems	2	2	2	2	0	8	13 th
17.	Low level of husbandry practices	1	1	1	1	3	7	14 th
18.	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	1	2	3	1	2	9	12 th
19.	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	2	4	4	3	3	16	5 th
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability								
20.	Ineffective sub-district structures	2	1	3	2	3	11	10 th

21.	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	3	0	2	0	0	5	16 th
22.	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	2	4	4	3	3	16	5 th
23.	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	1	1	2	0	0	4	17 th
24.	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	1	1	1	0	1	4	17 th
25.	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	1	1	1	0	0	3	18 th
26.	Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	1	1	1	0	0	3	18 th
27.	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	1	1	0	0	0	2	20 th
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements								
28.	Environmental degradation	3	2	3	1	3	12	9 th
29.	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	3	2	3	3	4	15	6 th
30.	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	3	1	4	2	3	13	8 th
31.	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	3	0	1	1	0	5	16 th
32.	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	3	0	2	3	3	12	9 th
33.	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	1	1	2	0	0	4	17 th
34.	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	0	3	3	2	2	10	11 th
35.	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	3	1	2	3	3	12	9 th
36.	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	3	0	1	1	0	5	16 th

Source: DPCU Impact Analysis from prioritized Identified Development Issues, June, 2018

The prioritization revealed the following issues for further impact analysis for redress:

- Poor quality of education at all levels
- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
- Increasing demand for household water supply
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services

- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
- Limited access to credit by SMEs
- Environmental degradation
- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth

2.3 Impact Analysis of the Prioritized Development Issues

The impact analysis of prioritized issues from the potentials, opportunities, challenges and constraints (POCC) took into consideration the impact of the problems/issues on the people especially the poor and vulnerable, on meeting basic human needs\rights, the multiplier effect on the local economy, bridging the rural-urban disparities/gaps in access to public goods and service. Again special consideration was given to the cross-cutting issues including HIV and AIDs, gender issues, Climate change, and Population issue among others.

2.3.1 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP through the use of the follow Keys: Mutually supportive(X), Potential to conflict with each other and No significant interaction (O). Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted. Table shows the sustainability analysis the prioritized development issues.

Table 2.3 Compatibility Matrix for the analysis of District Prioritized Issues against each other

No.	District Prioritized Issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	District Prioritized Issues	Poor quality of education at all levels	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Increasing demand for household water supply	Poor sanitation and waste management	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Environmental degradation	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Ineffective sub-district structures	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
1	Poor quality of education at all levels		(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2	Gaps in physical access to quality health care			(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3	Increasing demand for household water supply				(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4	Poor sanitation and waste management					(O)	(X)	(X)	(O)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields						(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service							(X)	(X)	()	(X)	(X)	(X)
7	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization								(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
8	Limited access to credit by SMEs									(O)	(X)	(O)	(X)
9	Environmental degradation										()	(X)	(X)
10	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network											(X)	(X)

11	Ineffective sub-district structures													(X)
12	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth													

Source: DPCU Impact Analysis from prioritized Issues, June, 2018

Table 2.4 Compatibility Matrix Record Sheet

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
1&2-12	(X)	Provision of well enhance health care, sanitation, technology application in agric, revenue mobilization, credit access, environment, functional district sub-structures and youth employment. However, construction of good road network will promote access to education.
2&3-12	(X)	Improved health care promotes sanitation, technology application in agric, potable water delivery, revenue mobilization, credit access, environment, youth employment and functional district sub-structures.
3&4-12	(X)	Potable water supply enhances sanitation, technology application in agric, revenue mobilization, credit access, environment, youth employment and functional district sub-structures.
4&5-12	(X) (O)	Improved sanitation and waste management can enhance revenue mobilization, environment, youth employment and functional district sub-structures except technology application in agric and credit access which has no significant interaction because promotion of the adoption of technology in agric to increase yield and provision of credit to SMEs does not have direct bearing on the waste and sanitation management. Application of technology in agric and provision of credit still need to be implemented
5&6-12	(X)	Promote adoption of technology in agric to increase yield enhance tourism development, revenue mobilization, SMES access to credit, environment sustainability, road transport network, functional district sub-structures and youth employment.
6&7-12	(X) ()	Tourism development can enhance revenue mobilization, youth employment creation and functional district sub-structures while reshaping of road network facilitate easy access to tourism sites and access to credit in the rural areas. The construction of tourism facilities causes degradation of environment which needs pragmatic measures to reduce the impact of tourism development activities.
7&8-12	(X)	Improved revenue mobilization enhance reshaping of roads, reclamation an reforestation of degraded lands, functional district Sub-Structures and youth employment creation. While reshape of roads facilitate broaden access to revenue collection.
8&9-12	(X) (O)	Improved access to credit can reduce youth unemployment and roads reshaping as SMEs will be expanded to increase revenue for roads construction but has no significant interaction with environment and district sub-structures
9&10-12	(X) ()	The construction of roads improves the function of the district sub-structures and youth employment creation but destroy the environment as the two activities have the potential to conflict with each other.

Source: DPCU Impact Analysis from prioritized Issues, June, 2018

The impact analysis from prioritised issues shows that 90.91% issues are mutually supportive, 6.06% issues have no significant interaction and 3.06% issues in conflict with each other when addressing them. The mutually supportive issues are education, health, sanitation, revenue mobilisation, youth employment creation, strengthen of sub-district structures, water supply and application of new technology in agriculture while no significant interaction issues include SMEs credit access, agric. Technology application, sanitation management, degradation of environment and sub-district structures. The rest are tourism development, construction of roads and the environmental sustenance which conflict with each others. The development issues are categorised under the strategic goals, focus areas and adopted sustainable prioritized issues in NMTDPF 2018-2021 as shown in the table below.

Table 2.5 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Social Development	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Food and Nutrition Security	Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies
	Population Management	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	Water and Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply
		Poor sanitation and waste management
	Poverty and Inequality	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	Child and Family Welfare	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	The Aged	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development
	Gender equality	Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities
	Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Disability and Development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
Youth Development	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	
Sports and Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	
Economic Development	Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to

		comparatively lower yields
		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
		Poor storage and transportation systems
		Low level of husbandry practices
		Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and service
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Government and Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures
		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Public Policy Management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
		Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Corruption and Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life
Development Communication	Insufficient funding of development communication	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Mineral Extraction	Environmental degradation
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Inappropriate farming practices
	Climate Variability and Change	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	Science, Technology and Innovation	Limited utilization relevant research outputs
	Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
	Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system
	Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations

Source: DPCU June, 2018

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.1 District Development Goal

The broad goal of the plan is to improve the standard of living of the people in the Atiwa West District through enhanced provision of socio-economic infrastructure and services to facilitate the Creation of opportunities for all, Building a prosperous society, maintain a stable, united and safe society and safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment as well as achievement of the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

3.2 District Development Focus

The development focus of the District Medium Term Development plan is to accelerate the provision of socio-economic infrastructure to stimulate and facilitate the development of the district. The major emphasis will be placed on provision of education, health, water and sanitation, road infrastructure, agriculture modernization, job creation, environmental management, agro-industrial and private sector development and resource mobilization to enhance the welfare of the people. Investment in these sectors will create job opportunities for the teaming youth unemployed youth in the District.

3.3 Development Projections for 2018-2021

This section gives general overview and development projections proposed to be undertaken during the plan period base on the diagnoses of the existing situation and the prescribed standards.

Table 3.1 Summary of Area Councils Population-Source

Area Council	PHC 2010	Projection								
		2017	2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
KWABENG	6,080	15,452	8,087	8,283	8,564	8,887	9,256	9,480	9,354	9,582
AKROPONG	17,032	30,606	15,044	15,409	15,574	15,952	16,162	16,554	16,241	16,635

ABOMOSU	14,041	29,430	15,287	15,658	15,380	15,753	15,675	16,056	16,268	16,663
Total	37,153	75,488	38,418	39,350	39,518	40,592	41,093	42,090	41,863	42,880

Source: GSS Computed from 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports, September, 2017

Projected Major Revenue Sources

The projection of the major sources of revenue is based on the 19.44% for external source and 8.43% growth rates respectively as depicted in the table below. Measures have been put in place to increase the current major sources of revenue from 75% to 100%.

3.2 Projection of Major Sources of Revenue

Major Source Of Revenue	2018	2019	2020	2021
External Source	5,009,021.99	5,980,771.07	7,141,040.65	8,526,402.53
IGF	823,965.12	893,425.38	968,741.14	1,050,406.02
Total	5,832,987.11	6,874,196.45	8,109,781.79	9,576,808.55

Source: District Finance Department June, 2018

Projection of education infrastructure

The projected enrolment and infrastructure for schools from KG to SHS has been based on the assumptions of 65% in 2017 to 100% in 2021.

Standards used:

- KG = 28 pupils per class
- Primary = 35 pupils per class
- JHS = 45 pupils per class
- SHS = 26 students per class of A to F

The demand for schools has been calculated using the estimated enrolment and the Planning standards. A carefully assessment of the pre-school education in the district indicates that about 67% of all public pre-schools in the district study in a very bad structures and needs to be replaced or renovated. At the basic school level, about 13 classroom blocks will be constructed or rehabilitated to close the infrastructure gap at level by 55%. 10 primary schools 7 JHS will be constructed respectively while major repairs carried out district wide. The provision of libraries

with ICT facilities will increase from 2 to 4 in the planned period to augment teaching and learning in schools.

TABLE 3.4: PROJECTED ENROLMENT AND DEMAND FOR SCHOOLS

Year	KG				Primary				JHS				SHS			
	Enrol' t	Fac. Exist.	Fac. Req.	Back log	Enrol' t	Fac. Exist.	Fac. Req.	Back log	Enrol' t	Fac. Exist.	Fac. Req.	Back log	Enrol' t	Fac. Exist.	Fac. Req.	Back log
2018	3,646.5	40	65	25	6,837.2	40	45	5	2,711.6	35	37	2	701.4	2	3	1
2019	3,744.8	40	67	27	7,001.3	40	50	10	2,776.7	35	39	2	718.2	2	3	1
2020	3,834.7	40	68	28	7,169.3	40	55	15	2,843.3	35	41	2	735.4	2	3	1
2021	3,926.7	40	70	30	7,341.4	40	60	20	2,911.5	35	43	2	753.1	2	3	1

Source: DPCU/GES Analysis June, 2018

Socio-economic Needs

There are a number of feeder roads that need to be reconditioned and constructed to open up the district and create access for the rural folks to the marketing centres.

350 People with disabilities will be supported financially to acquire employable skills and establish business in the next four years.

While 9 markets/sheds will be constructed or renovated to facilitate local economic development. Again 7 public toilets will be constructed at markets and lorry parks to resolve insanitary conditions.

Water Facilities requirement

Boreholes will be drilled in selected communities and 7 boreholes mechanized in major towns to increase the water coverage from 62% to about 70%.

3.1 Projected Water Facilities 2018-2021

S/No	Sanitation Facilities	Baseline 2017	2021	Backlog
1	Bore-Hole With Hand Pump (BHWHP)	130	150	20
2	Hand-Dug Well (HDW)	6	14	8
3	Mechanized Bore-Hole	12	20	8
4	Urban Pipe System (UBPS)	21	37	16
5.	Public stand pipe (PSP)/Private connections (pc)	27	46	19
6	SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM (STWST)	11	19	8
	Public stand pipe/private connections	33	53	20

Source: DWST/DPCU Field Data June, 2018

Sanitation requirements

The table shows the sanitation requirements for the planned period.

3.2 Projected Sanitation Facilities 2018-2021

s/NO	SANITATION FACILITIES	BASELINE 2017	2021	Backlog
HOUSEHOLD TOILETS				
1.	Water closet	230	280	50

2.	K.V.I. P latrine	34	42	8
3.	V.I.P latrine	1,131	1374	243
4.	Improved pit	675	820	145
PUBLIC FACILITIES				
5.	Water closet	7	11	4
6.	K.V.I.P Latrine	4	12	8
7.	V.I.P Latrine	0	0	
8.	Improved pit	11	19	8
SCHOOLS TOILETS				
9.	Water closet	0		
10.	KVIP Latrine	0		
11.	VIP Latrine	31	39	8
12.	Improved pit Latrine	0		

Source: DWST/DPCU June, 2018

Health Infrastructure Needs

Atiwa West District with the large portion of the people living in the rural areas, provision of primary health care is of much concern. Four health centres will be constructed. In this regard during the plan period five (5) Community Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound will be constructed for Atiwa West District to increase the access to primary health care from 65% to 85%.

3.3 Projected development health facilities

Health Facilities	Baseline 2017	Projected Development Facilities 2021	Backlog
Health Centre	3	7	4
CHPs Compound	15	20	5

Source: Health Directorate June, 2018

Agriculture production

About 65% of the inhabitants of this district engage in agriculture. There are strategies put in place to increase agriculture production by 55% as indicated in the table below.

3.3 Projected output of major crop

Major crop production (mt)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	35,025.44	21,015.396	22,066.1658	23,169.47409	24,327.94779
Rice	1,627.07	9,76.242	1,025.0541	1,076.306805	1,076.306805
Cassava	330,745.20	198,447.12	208,369.476	218,787.9498	229,727.3473
Cocoyam	49,732.80	29,839.68	31,331.664	32,898.2472	34,543.15956
Plantain	160,236.24	96,141.744	100,948.8312	105,996.2728	111,296.0864
Pepper	1,525.00	915.00	960.75	1,008.7875	1,059.226875
Okro	1,004.50	602.70	632.835	664.47675	697.7005875
Garden egg	42,80.09	2,568.054	2,696.4567	2,831.279535	2,972.843512

Source: Dept of Agriculture June, 2018

Table 3.1 Summary of Development requirements/projects for 2018-2021

Sector/ Focus Area	Baseline 2017	Projected Development Requirements				
		AAP 2018	AAP 2019	AAP 2020	AAP 2021	Total
Education	17	17	28	29	31	122
Health	17	12	10	11	10	43
Water	3	3	14	16	17	59
Sanitation	21	20	21	22	24	108

Vulnerable and Excluded	17	24	16	17	15	72
ICT Development	Nil	1	0	1	0	2
Agriculture	36	35	11	11	11	68
Environmental	2	1	2	0	0	3
Spatial development	8	10	15	12	16	55
Finance/Revenue	6	7	5	6	4	22
Entrepreneurship Development	8	7	12	13	12	44
Tourism Development	1	1	2	1	1	5
Local Governance and Decentralization	14	7	3	3	3	16
Public safety and Disaster	10	8	10	9	11	38
Total	160	153	149	151	155	608

Source: DPCU , June, 2018

3.4 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FROM NMTDPF, 2018-2021

The below matrix highlights on the national adopted objectives and strategies that best addresses the district key development issues and links with the proposed programmes to address the identified issues.

Table 3.2 Adopted Goals, Issues, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF 2018-2021

NMTDPF /CPESDP	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among others ➤ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ eliminate revenue collection leakages(SDG Targets 16.5,16.6,17.1) ➤ strengthen revenue institutions and administration(SDG Target 16.6) ➤ extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system and across all MDAs and MMDAs ➤ Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5.16.6,17.4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ enhance production and supply of quality raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Target 2.3, 2.4,2.c)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities ➤ Limited local participation in economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) ➤ Introduce industrial subcontracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprises (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited availability of medium and long-term financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve business financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs(SDG Target 8.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited access to credit by SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support Entrepreneurship and SME ➤ Enhance domestic trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create and entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) ➤ Ensure that rules and regulations regarding the reservations areas of the retail trade for Ghanaians are strictly enforced (SDG Target 17.15) ➤ Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target17.15)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Predominant informal economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formalize the informal economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor marketing systems ➤ High cost production inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) ➤ Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure improved Public Investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water ➤ Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level ➤ Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) ➤ Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide

			advice on productivity enhancing technologies(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) ➤ Implement the government’ s flagship intervention of “ One Village, one dam” to facilitate the provision of community-owned and manage small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savanna (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4,1.5, 2.3,2.4) ➤ Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor storage and transportation systems ➤ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve Post-Harvest Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution ➤ Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited application of science and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations ➤ Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target2.a)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of youth interest in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low quality genetic material of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote livestock and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize

	livestock species	poultry development for food security and income generation	livestock and poultry industry for development ➤ Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
	➤ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	➤ Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	➤ Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence ➤ Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector ➤ Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards ➤ Mainstream tourism development in district development plans
Social Development	➤ Poor quality of education at all levels	➤ Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	➤ Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic at pre-tertiary level ➤ Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics(STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary ➤ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
	➤ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	➤ Strengthen school management systems	➤ Enhance quality of teaching and learning ➤ Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
	➤ Inadequate funding sources for education	➤ Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	➤ Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services
	➤ Gaps in physical access to quality health care	➤ Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	➤ Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care ➤ Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the

			bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen health care management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services ➤ Intensify implementation of malaria control programme ➤ Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases ➤ Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy ➤ Intensify polio eradication efforts ➤ Review an scall-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme(RHMP) ➤ Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High HIV/AIDS stigmatization ➤ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ➤ High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons ➤ Periodic shortage of HIV/AIDS commodities(ARVs, test kits, condoms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes ➤ Intensify education to reduce stigmatization ➤ intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB ➤ strengthen collaboration among HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes ➤ intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV(MTCTHIV)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods

			➤ Reduce infant and adult malnutrition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High fertility rate among adolescents ➤ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes ➤ Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society ➤ .eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls ➤ High youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harness demographic dividend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes particularly in education, health, employment and governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Growing economic disparities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increasing demand for household water supply ➤ Inadequate maintenance of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems ➤ Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs ➤ Provide mechanized borehole and small-town water systems ➤ Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) ➤ Develop payment for ecosystem services for water resource management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High prevalence of open defecation ➤ Poor sanitation and waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5) ➤ Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes ➤ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 		<p>Target 16.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) ➤ Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) ➤ Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) ➤ Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (e.g. cholera and typhoid) ➤ occurrence of wastewater flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and implement sewerage master plans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements (SDG Targets 6.2,6.3, 16.6) ➤ Promote the use of waste- to-energy technologies (SDG Target 7.1) ➤ Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a 6.b)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High incidence of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eradicate povrty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Empower vulnerable people to access basic necissities of life (SDG Target 1.4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a) ➤ Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ➤ Low awareness of child protection laws 	<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs ➤ Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for

	and policies		<p>advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) ➤ Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6 16.b) ➤ Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High incidence of children's rights violation ➤ limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and social needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) ➤ Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited opportunities for the aged to contribute to national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance the well-being of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.b)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender disparities in access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female

	economic opportunities	empowerment of women	<p>applicants (SDG Target 5.c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the protection of women’ s access to, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues(SDG Targets 1.4,5.a, 8.5) ➤ Encourage women artisans and other tradepeople in including farmers to for associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak social protection systems ➤ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets(SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) ➤ Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) ➤ Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ➤ High unemployment rate among PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote full participationof PWDs in social and economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amend and implement DisabilityAct 2006(Act 715) to conform to the UN Convention on Disability (SDG Targets 1.3,1.4, 16.3, 16.b) ➤ Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs (SDG Trget 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low participation of PWDs in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote participation of PWDs in political, electoral democracy and governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of physical access to public and private buildings for PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b) ➤ Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for youth to access reliable Labour market information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) ➤ Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6) ➤ Ensure participation of ypueth in appropriate environmental practices (SDG Target 16.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target11.7) ➤ Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak capacity for sports development and management ➤ Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports ➤ Limited targeting of participation in sports diciplines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacity for sports and recreational development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees (SDG Target 16.6) ➤ Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports administration and management (SDG Target 16.6) ➤ Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG target 4.7) ➤ Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports (SDG Target 16.7)
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protect forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9) ➤ Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services (SDG Targets 12.8, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations. 	<p>extraction of mineral resources</p>	<p>environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2 etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) ➤ Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in truancy especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regenerate ailing mining companies as part of an overall strategy of protecting jobs and enhancing livelihood of mining communities (SDG Target 8.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Negative impact of climate variability and change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote sustainable water resources development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inappropriate farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) ➤ Promote climate resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture ➤ Mainstreaming climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of trees and vegetative cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce greenhouse gases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors ➤ Initiate Green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers,

			Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized groups ➤ Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities
	➤ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	➤ Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	➤ Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)
	➤ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ➤ Rapid deterioration of roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	➤ Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism
	➤ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	➤ Enhance application of ICT in national development	➤ Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure
	➤ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	➤ Expand the digital landscape	➤ Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID system, addressing system, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizens services center nationwide using government infrastructure such as post offices, Community Information Center, etc) (SDG Target 9.c)
	➤ Limited utilization of relevant research outputs	➤ Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	➤ Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services ➤ Unreliable power supply ➤ High dependence on wood fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation (SDG Target 7.1) ➤ Promote the conversion of waste to energy ➤ Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuel production (SDG Target 15.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to able the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ineffective sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deepen political and administrative decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen sub-district structures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve decentralized planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting ➤ Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level ➤ Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ➤ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen fiscal decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs ➤ Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization ➤ Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak involvement and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve popular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities,

	participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	participation at regional and district levels	civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector ➤ Poor record keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build an effective and efficient Government machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions ➤ Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities ➤ Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database ➤ Improve documentation within the public sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance security service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes ➤ Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change ➤ Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes ➤ Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices ➤ Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote discipline in all aspects of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak capacity of development communication institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes ➤ Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Growing negative influence of foreign culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote culture in the development process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage
STRENGTHENING GHANA' S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	Promote Ghana' s political and economic interests abroad	-Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities

Source: DPCU, June, 2018

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Atiwa West District

The proposed **PROGRAMMES** to address the required development needs or gaps are as follows:

- Improve primary health care
- Enhance educational infrastructure and performance
- Reduced the high prevalence of HIV and AIDs
- Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded
- Improved road network in the district
- Improved ICT education and use
- Expanded electricity supply and street light
- Improve access to potable water
- Improved environmental sanitation
- Improved capacity of the Medium and scale enterprises
- Reduced youth unemployment rate
- Increased agricultural productivity and production
- Improved tourism development
- Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in the decision making and participatory planning
- Ensured effective operation of the sub district structures
- Increased support for decentralized development and performance
- Improved internally revenue generation/collection
- Improved security and lighting system
- Improved disaster management and reduction/mitigation measures

The programmes are prioritized based on the Social impact, Economic Impact, Environmental Impact and Spatial impact to achieve the goals and objectives of the planned period as captured in the table below.

Table 4.1 Prioritised programmes

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)			
Improve primary health care	3	3	3	2	11	2.75	2
Enhance educational infrastructure and performance	3	3	3	3	12	3	1
Reduced the high prevalence of HIV and AIDs	3	3	3	2	11	2.75	2
Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded	1	1	0	0	2	0.50	11
Reduced environmental degradation	0	1	3	1	5	1.25	8
Ensured effective spatial development control	0	1	1	3	5	1.25	8
Improved road network in the district	1	1	0	1	3	0.75	10
Improved ICT education and use	1	1	0	0	2	0.50	12
Expanded electricity supply and street light	1	1	1	0	3	.75	10
Enhanced regular supply of potable water	3	2	3	2	10	2.5	3
Improved environmental sanitation	1	1	3	1	6	1.7	7
Improved capacity of the Medium and scale enterprises	2	3	1	1	7	1.75	6
Reduced youth unemployment rate	2	3	1	1	7	1.75	6
Increased agricultural productivity and production	2	3	3	1	9	2.25	4
Improved tourism development	1	3	3	1	8	2	5
Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in the decision making and participatory planning	1	1	1	1	4	1	9
Ensured effective operation of the sub district structures	1	1	1	1	4	1	9
Increased support for decentralized development and performance	1	1	1	1	4	1	9

Improved internally revenue generation /collection	1	3	1	2	8	2	8
Improved security and lighting system	1	1	0	1	3	0.75	10

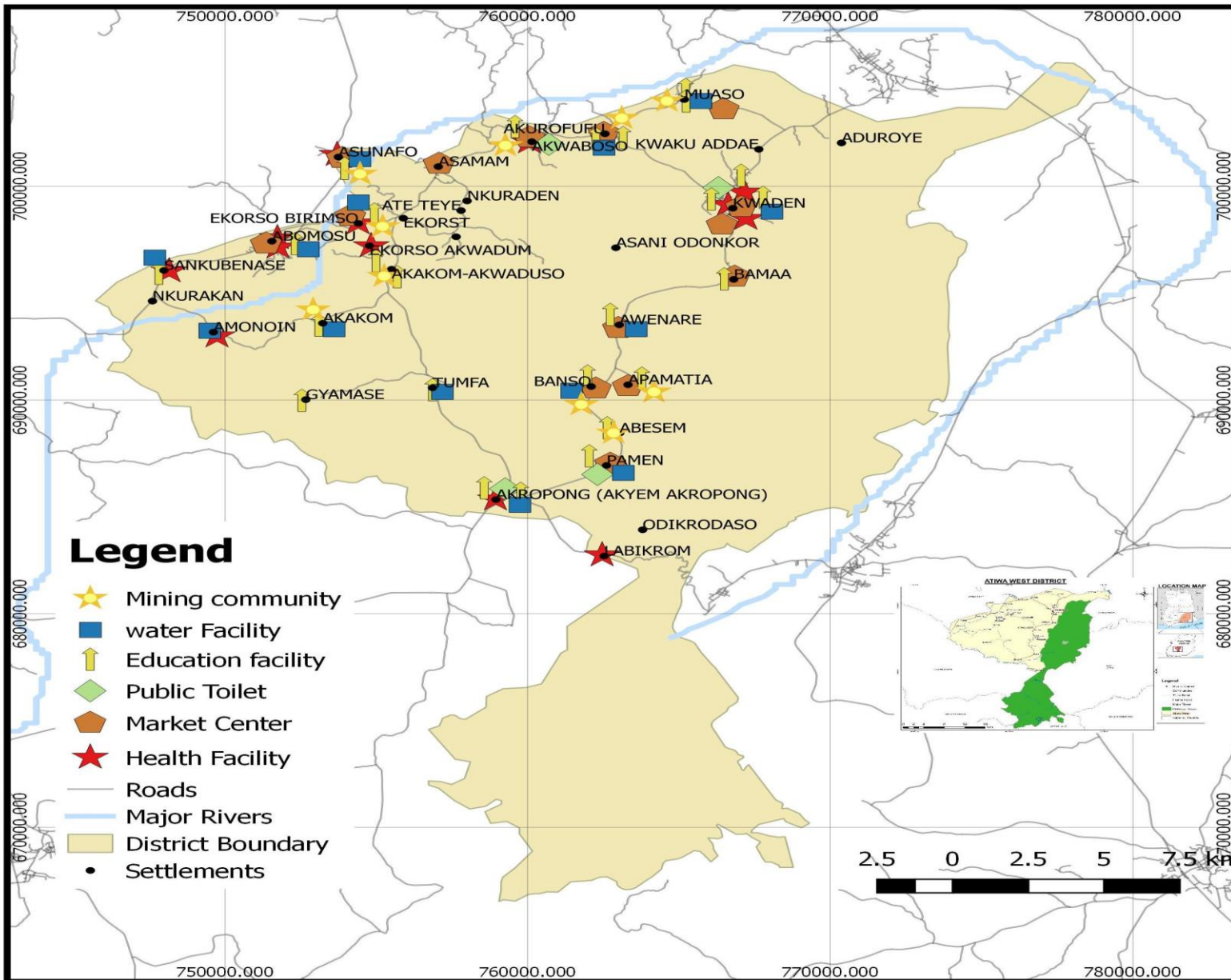
Source: DPCU Prioritization of Development Programmes, June, 2018

Map of Future Desire of Atiwa West District

The future desire map is created from the prioritized development programmes to depict the pattern and direction of district development in a pictorial form to make easy identification of development facilities in a locality. The map shows the future of development of the district for easy reference to specific location of facilities. The figure 4.1 shows the map of the future desire of the Atiwa West District.

Figure 4.1 Map of the future desire of the Atiwa West District.

ATIWA WEST DISTRICT DESIRED FUTURE MAP



4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DA FOR 2018-2021

The proposed development programmes are linked to the Programme Based Budget programmes and sub-programmes to have compatibility of the Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget preparations and implementations. The prioritized DMTP programmes are linked to programmes and sub-programmes of Programme Based-Budgeting as shown in the matrix below.

Table 4.2 Linkage of prioritized MTDPF programmes to programmes and Sub-Programmes of Programme Based-Budget

NMTDPF/CPESDP: Social Development				
MTDP 2018-2021			Programme-Based Budget	
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Prioritized Programmes	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic at pre-tertiary level ➤ Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics(STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary ➤ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	Enhance educational infrastructure and performance	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen school management systems 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance quality of teaching and learning ➤ Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) 	Improve primary health care		

	<p>policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy 			Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services ➤ Intensify implementation of malaria control programme ➤ Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases ➤ Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy ➤ Intensify polio eradication efforts ➤ Review an scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme(RHMP) ➤ Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes ➤ Intensify education to reduce stigmatization ➤ intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB ➤ strengthen collaboration among HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes 	Reduced the high prevalence of HIV and AIDs		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV(MTCTHIV) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods ➤ Reduce infant and adult malnutrition 	Reduced malnutrient and food insecurity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes ➤ Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society ➤ .eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy 	Reduced teenage pregnancy		Social Welfare and Community Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote sustainable water resource development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. 	Enhanced regular supply of potable water	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems ➤ Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs ➤ Provide mechanized borehole and small-town water systems ➤ Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop payment for ecosystem services for water resource management 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and implement sewerage master plans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements (SDG Targets 6.2,6.3, 16.6) ➤ Promote the use of waste- to-energy technologies (SDG Target 7.1) <p>Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a 6.b)</p>	Improved environmental sanitation management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5) ➤ Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes ➤ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) ➤ Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) ➤ Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) ➤ Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) ➤ Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eradicate poverty in all its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Empower vulnerable people to access basic 	Reduced poverty in all forms	Social Services	Social

forms and dimensions	necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)		Delivery	Welfare and Community Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs ➤ Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) ➤ Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) ➤ Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6 16.b) ➤ Increase awareness of child protection SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 	Improved children welfare system		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote economic empowerment of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c) ➤ Ensure the protection of women' s access to, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues(SDG Targets 1.4,5.a, 8.5) ➤ Encourage women artisans and other trade people in including farmers to for associations 	Empowered women in decision making and income generating activities		

	for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)			
➤ Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amend and implement Disability Act 2006(Act 715) to conform to the UN Convention on Disability (SDG Targets 1.3,1.4, 16.3, 16.b) ➤ Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs (SDG Trget 16.6) 	Improved living standards of PWDs		
➤ Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices 			
➤ Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development 	Reduced youth unemployment	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management
➤ Promote participation of PWDs in political, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 	Increased support for the vulnerable and the excluded	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
➤ Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets(SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) ➤ Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) ➤ Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults(SDG Target 10.2) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance the well-being of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2,16.b) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7) ➤ Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure 	Improved sports infrastructures and facilities		Education and Youth Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacity for sports and recreational development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees (SDG Target 16.6) ➤ Provide adequate logistics and equipment for 			

	<p>sports administration and management (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG target 4.7) ➤ Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports (SDG Target 16.7) 			
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Economic Development				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ eliminate revenue collection leakages(SDG Targets 16.5,16.6,17.1) ➤ strengthen revenue institutions and administration(SDG Target 16.6) ➤ extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system and across all MDAs and MMDAs ➤ Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5,16.6,17.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved internally generation/al location 	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ enhance production and supply of quality raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Target 2.3, 2.4,2.c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved capacity of the Medium and Small Scale Enterprises 	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure improved skills development for industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) ➤ Introduce industrial subcontracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprises (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3) 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME ➤ Enhance domestic trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create and entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) ➤ Ensure that rules and regulations regarding the reservations areas of the retail trade for Ghanaians are strictly enforced (SDG Target 17.15) ➤ Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target17.15) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formalize the informal economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry)SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) ➤ Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export 	Increased agricultural productivity and production	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure improved Public Investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water ➤ Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level ➤ Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) ➤ Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6) 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) ➤ Implement the government’ s flagship intervention of “ One Village, one dam” to facilitate the provision of community-owned and manage small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savanna (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4,1.5, 2.3,2.4) ➤ Reinvalidate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve Post-Harvest Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution ➤ Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations ➤ Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target2.a) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development ➤ Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Diversify and expand the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and 	Improved tourism development		Trade, Tourism

tourism industry for economic development	<p>pursuit of service excellence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector ➤ Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards ➤ Mainstream tourism development in district development plans 			and Industrial development
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
➤ Deepen political and administrative decentralization	➤ Strengthen sub-district structures	Enhanced effective operation of the sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration
➤ Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting ➤ Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level ➤ Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in the decision making and participatory planning		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
➤ Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs ➤ Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization ➤ Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 	Improved revenue mobilization		Finance and Revenue Mobilization
➤ Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	➤ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue	Increased support for decentralized development and performance		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build an effective and efficient Government machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions ➤ Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities ➤ Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database ➤ Improve documentation within the public sector 			Human Resource Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects 			Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance security service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 			General Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes ➤ Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved security and lighting systems 	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION/ ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	General Administration/ Disaster prevention and Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change ➤ Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved transparent in projects implementation 	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration

➤ Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	➤ Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice			General Administration
➤ Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes ➤ Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices ➤ Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects. 			General Administration
➤ Promote discipline in all aspects of life	➤ Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change			General Administration
➤ Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes ➤ Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives 			General Administration
NMTDPF/CPESDP: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
➤ Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) ➤ Promote climate resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture ➤ Mainstreaming climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes 	Reduced environmental degradation	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
➤ Reduce greenhouse gases	➤ Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental			

	<p>risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Initiate Green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized groups ➤ Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism 	Improved road condition	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance application of ICT in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure 	Improved ICT education and use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation (SDG Target 7.1) ➤ Promote the conversion of waste to energy ➤ Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuel production (SDG Target 15.2) 	Expanded electricity supply and street light	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to able the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1) 	Improved public development infrastructures		Disaster prevention and

➤ Promote proper maintenance culture	➤ Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure			Management
➤ Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	➤ Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Ensured effective spatial development control	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
➤ Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	➤ Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations			Infrastructure Development
➤ Enhance quality of life in rural areas	➤ Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems		Environmental and Sanitation Management/ Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Disaster prevention and Management
➤ Promote resilient urban development	➤ Create awareness on greening of human settlements			Infrastructure Development
➤ Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	➤ supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos			

Source: DPCU June, 2018

4.2 FORMULATION OF PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POA) OF THE ATIWA WEST DISTRICT

The Programme of Action provides the various prioritized set of programme activities and their cost, which are intended to enhance the achievement of stated objectives of the plan within a specified time frame. It also outlines the essential steps for ease of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Programme of Action for the planning period specifies the 4 goals, the programmes, objectives with clear targets, strategies/activities to achieve the stated objectives, indicative budgets, implementation plan/time schedules, roles of implementation agencies and collaborating partners including the private sector, donors, NGOs, the Area Councils and individual communities as well as relevant institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation.

The formulation of the development priorities, goals, objectives strategies and activities were also done through the active involvement and participation of all identifiable stakeholders. The Programme of Action therefore represents a set of prioritized activities of the sector the private/business sector, NGOs, the five (7) Area Councils and individual communities. In selecting and phasing out the projects and programmes for implementation during the plan period, a number of criteria were used to satisfy the central goal of the Agenda for change and prosperity. The criteria used for the selection of projects or programmes include the following:

- Projects that represent the felt needs of the people;
- Projects which conform to the central goal of the plan;
- Projects that will create the required environment to accelerate growth;
- Programmes that will offer employment particularly to the youth and
- Projects/programmes that will enhance good governance and civic responsibility in the zone and the district as a whole

Table 4.3 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2018-2021)

Adopted NMTDPF/CPESDP: Economic Development																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome /Impact/Indicators	Time frame (Years)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence and Promote PPP	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Identify tourist attraction sites and prepare feasibility studies and develop them	10% increase in revenue					30,000			ADA	Private sector		
				Establish partnership with privates sector to develop tourism								20,000			ADA	Private sector
Support Entrepreneurship and SME	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth			Organize capacity training for SMSEs	% increase in profit					10,000			DPCU	NBSSI		
				Facilitate the reactivation of the operation of all agro processing industries-citrus, bamboo, oil palm	Reduce youth unemployment							20,000			DPCU	Dept of Agric.
				Facilitate the supply of farm inputs for women farmers	Increase productivity /income							10,000			DPCU	Dept of Agric.
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative			Facilitate the processing of oil palm	Reduce poverty and underdevelopment					10,000			DPCU	Dept of Agric.		
Improve production efficiency	Implement the government' s	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Maintain cocoa and citrus plantations	Increase productivity					40,000			DPCU	Dept of Agric.		

and yield	flagship interventions of “ One Village, one dam” and Planting for Food and Jobs.			Organize capacity building training and sensitization for farmers							10,000	DPCU	Dept of Agric.
				Rehailitate 4km Awenare-Akrofufu feeder road							24,677.65	DPCU	Dept of Agric.
				Support to planting for food and jobs							20,000.00	DPCU	Dept of Agric.
				Construct market pavement at Kwabeng							100,000.00	DWD	Dept of Agric.
				Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme					20,000			DPCU	GES
				Facilitate the adoption of new technologies in farming							10,000	DPCU	Dept of Agric.
				Monitor diseases surveillance to control outbreaks							15,000	DPCU	Dept of Agric.
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development			Organize livestock disease surveillance to control outbreaks							15,000	DPCU	Dept of Agric.
				Undertake landscaping and greenery project	Reduce climate change impact/beautification				25000			DPCU	Parks and Garden/Dept of Agric.
				Sensitize farmers to undertake tree planting					7000			DPCU	Dept of Agric.

Adopted NMTDPF/CPESDP: Social Development

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact/Indicators	Timeframe (Years)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3No. KGs: for Akrofufu PresbyAbesim D/A Akutuase D/A Presby.	Increased enrolment and performance					170,000 170,000 170,000			DPCU	GES

quality education at all levels			Construct 5No. primary schools: Akukusu D/A, Gyamase, Apampatia Methodist Akwabooso Methodist, Asunafo R/C						400,000 400,000 400,000 400,000 400,000			DPCU	GES
			Complete/renovate 1No. primary schools :Akropong R/C ,						150,000			DPCU	GES
			Construct 1 no. 3 bedroom semi-detached teachers Bungalow with water facility and landscaping								250,000.00	DPCU	GES
			Construct 6 No. JHS, Kwabeng Presby, Larbi-krom, Subriso D/A, Akakom D/A, Ekorso D/A, Amonom D/A						230,000 230,000 230,000			DPCU	GES
			Complete /renovate 1 No. JHS: Bomaa D/A						100,000			DPCU	GES
			Construct 2 No. teachers quarters: Mourso, Tiawia	Improved teaching and learning								DPCU	GES
			Supply and delivery of 1600No. Mono desks for JHS						30,000			DPCU	GES
			Supply and delivery of 100 No. Teachers Tables and 100 No. Teachers Chairs						20,0000			DPCU	GES

			Organize inspection visits to all schools in the district						55079.79			DPCU	GES
			Organize inter circuits spelling Bee context at Kwabeng						2000			DPCU	GES
			Supply and delivery of 200 No. KG Tables and 600 No. KG Chairs						20,000			DPCU	GES
			Supply and delivery of 400No. dual desks						20,000			DPCU	GES
			Organize orientation for all newly trained teaches at Kwabeng						1000			DPCU	GES
			Organize best teachers awards for teachers in the district						5000			DPCU	GES
			Organize Science, Technology, & Education (STMIE)						5000			DPCU	GES
			Organize “ my first day at school						5000			DPCU	GES
			Organize Girl child education week in all circuits						5000			DPCU	GES
			Construct 4 No. libraries with ICT facilities Awenare ,Banso, Sukuumu and provide Computer for Sankubenase R/C	Improved ICT skills					200,000 200,000 200,000			DPCU	GES

				JHS												
				Extend school feeding programmes to cover 5 basic schools	Improved enrolment and retention					5,000			DPCU	GES		
				Construct district education office Kwabeng	Improve service delivery								DPCU	GES		
				Organize inter schools sports and culture	Unearth talents in sports					5000			DPCU	GES		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Furnish/ staff 2No. CHIPs compounds	Improve basic health service delivery					30,000			DPCU	GHS		
				Construct 4 No. CHIPs compounds, 1No. Poly Clinic and 1No. District Hospital:Banso,Subr isoAmonom, Abomосу and Kwabeng						160,000	160,000	160,000			DPCU	GHS
				Provide furniture and equipment for CHIPS							150,000.00			DPCU	GHS	
				Construct of CHPs Compound with water facility and landscaping at Banso								160,000.00			DPCU	GHS
				Organize mass immunization campaigns (NID) and outreaches to		Reduce diseases infection rate						10,000			DPCU	GHS

				cover all children										
				Provide delivery beds in all health facilities to undertake supervised delivery								DPCU	GHS	
				Undertake health education campaigns to control malaria, guinea worm , diarrhea and schisto					13,764			DPCU	GHS	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes			Provide for HIV and AIDs programme in the district					13,769			DPCU	GHS	
				Organize 4 No. World AIDS Day celebrations					10,000			DPCU	GHS	
				Organize HIV/AIDS counseling and testing						10,000			DPCU	GHS
				Organize quarterly DAC meeting to manage AIDS						8000			DPCU	GHS
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programme		Social Welfare and Community Dev.	Undertake registration of Orphan, Vulnerable children, aged and widows	Improved incomes				3000			DPCU	SWD	
				Update data on People With Disability (PWDs) in the District					5000			DPCU	SWD	
				Identify, organize										

s and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups			and re-organized income generating groups and study groups						5000			DPCU	SWD
			Train groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management, and records keeping						10,000			DPCU	SWD
			Monitor and supervise GOG gari processing and oil palm extraction machines						5000			DPCU	SWD
			Organize employable skills for the PWDs						5000			DPCU	SWD
			Provide financial support for trained PWDs						5,000			DPCU	SWD
			Provide financial assistance to PWDs to establish businesses						6,000.00			DPCU	SWD
			Provide financial assistance to single and poor women						3000			DPCU	SWD
			Undertake monitoring of the trained PWDs establishments						2000			DPCU	SWD
		Organize Community sensitization for women on parenthood	Empowered vulnerable groups						2500			DPCU	SWD

				Organize Community sensitization for women on children rights & child labor in selected communities						2500			DPCU	SWD
				Provide scholar/ educational aid to needy but brilliant female students						4000			DPCU	SWD
				Support female to contest for District Assembly elections						2000			DPCU	SWD

Adopted NMTDPF/CPESDP: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact/Indicators	Timeframe (Years)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the conversion of waste to energy	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Repair/install street lights/bulbs and extension electricity District wide	Improved security					50,000			DPCU	DWD
										70,000				
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Ensure the protection and conservation of river basins and wetlands for water security and enhanced resilience to			Drill 9 No. boreholes	Improved potable water supply					100,000			DPCU	DWD
				Repair 11 No. boreholes/pipes Repair boreholes						10,000			DPCU	DWD

	climate change			Mechanize 3No. boreholes/wells Mechanize borehole at Tumfa, Mechanise borehole at Asamama, Mechanise borehole at Sankubenase					45000			DPCU	DWD
				Construct 1No. concrete water tanks Akrofufu					5000			DPCU	DWD
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism			Reshape /gravel 4 No. feeder roads Construct Feeder road Awenare-Akrokasi Akutuase/Krobom feeder road Tiawua Junction – Damtekrom	Improved accessibility/ road network				70,000			DPCU	DWD/ Regional Feeder Road
				Reshape 2No. feeder road Construction of feeder roads					10,000			DPCU	DWD/ Regional Feeder Road
			PHYSICAL PLANNING	Demarcate public lands with proper documentation District wide	Improved orderly physical development				35,000			DPCU	DWD/ TCP
				Prepare site plans District wide					30,000			DPCU	DWD/ TCP
				Construct 1 no. drainage system AbomosoZongo					5000			DPCU	DWD

				Organize public education on building controls District wide						2000		DPCU	DWD/TCP		
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Renovate /complete public toilets	Improved sanitary conditions					20,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU		
				Construct 7 No. Public Toilets Pameng, Awuransua, Subrisu						70,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU		
				Sensitize/construct household latrines District wide							5,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU	
				Level/ evacuate 2 No. refuse dumps Level refuse site at Appiah-Korang							20,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU	
				Undertake routine house to house and other relevant sites sanitary inspection District wide							6,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU	
				Conduct daily inspection at slaughter house and the meat shop								4000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Undertake hygiene education at relevant institutions and places in the district District wide								2000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Supply 2 No. refuse containersAsunafo.								3,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Prosecute sanitary offenders Kwabeng								5000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Organize Hygiene education and medical examination for food and								4,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU

				drink handlers District Wide									
				Supervise sanitary laborers & Zoom lion workers						12,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Monitor and supervise conditions at the public toilets						2000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Maintain sanitation facilities						5000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Promote and support construction of household latrines							20,000	DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Rehabilitate 20 Public Toilets					120,000			DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Collect liquid and solid waste in the district					100,000	5000		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Undertake community animation for provision of water and sanitation facilities					7000			DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Purchase sanitary tools and equipment for environmental health unit					3000			DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Construct 2no. WC public Toilets Selected communities					50,000			DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Report and bury all pauper cases in the District District Wide						300		DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Construct 3No. 6-Seater school KVIP & Changing room for Girls with hand washing facilities					180,000			DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Construct 2No. 20-Seater and complete 1No. 12-Seater W/C Toilets					120,000			DPCU	DWD/EHU/Private

				Construct 50 No. Household VIP Latrines							10,000	DPCU	DWD/EHU
				Construct 3 No. durbar/ funeral ground Abesim construction 2 No. durbar grounds	Improved cultural practices					210,000		DPCU	DWD/EHU

Adopted NMTDPF/CPESDP: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact/Indicators	Timeframe (Years)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Commission/sensitize stakeholders to use completed markets Asunafo	Improved internally generated revenue						6,000		DPCU	TA
			Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Create 2 No. satellite markets							120000		DWD/DPCU	Dept. of Agric
				Complete and wall of 1No. 3bedroom bungalow for DCE						80,000.00			DWD	DPCU
				Rent office accommodation for Department formerly situated at Anyinam						20,000.00			CA	DPCU
				Construct 2 No. market sheds Akrofufu Construct market sheds at Ehiawoanwu						280000			DWD/DPCU	Dept. of Agric

				Complete 1No. 3bedroom bungalow for staffs					120,000.00			DWD	DPCU	
				Complete 3 no. markets Pameng , Abesim and Akropong					10000			DWD/ DPCU	Dept. of Afric	
				Organize capacity building training for revenue collectors Kwabeng					12000			Dept. of Fin.	DPCU/ Cty/ Ams	
				Organize revenue taskforce operations					1000			Dept. of Fin.	DPCU/ Cty/ Ams	
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out monitoring and evaluation of projects	Improved service delivery				40,0000			DPCU	Proj. Benefici aries	
				Construct of 2 semi-detached Teachers Accommodation						244,6 77.65		DWD/ DPCU	GES	
				Rent office accommodations for Deartments formerly situated at Anyinam					20,000.00				CA	DPCU
				Support to Nation Builders Corp					20,000.00				CA/ DPCU	MIPs
				Complete and wall 1No. 3bedroom bungalow for DCE at Kwabeng					80,000.00				DWD	DPCU
				Complete 1No. 3Unit bedroom bungalow for staffs at Kwabeng					120,000.00				DWD	DPCU
				Prepare DMTDP(2022-2025) and M&E Plan					80,000				DPCU	Cty/ Ams
				Procure furniture and equipment	Kwabeng						16,560.00	Pro. Off.	DPCU	

				Organise Capacity building for staffs and Assemblymembers	Capacity bilding organised					20,000.00		10720.00	DPCU	Consultant
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Sensitize and educate public on their role in crime combat		Legislative Oversight	Complete 1 No. police stations Asamanma	Improved security					30000			DWD/DPCU	Security agencies
				Staff the police station Bansa police station							2000		Security agencies	CA
	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination		Human Resource Management	Organize training on LGS Protocols Kwabeng						1000			HR	DPCU

Source: DPCU, June, 2018

4.3 Financial Indicative Plan

The development projections as outlined in the programme of action in the DMDTP 2018-2021 are not an end to themselves but means to achieve the stated goals and objectives of the plan. It also facilitates the realization of the ultimate aims and aspirations of the people. The practical way to achieve this is the implementation of the proposed programmes and projects. The implementation of the proposed projects and programmes also depends to a very large extent the availability of financial resources. This section outlines strategies to be adopted to mobilize financial resources to implement the proposed projects/programmes.

The total cost of the implementation of the proposed intervention in the District Medium Term Development Plan is **Twenty-Nine Million, Five Hundred and Forty, Nine Hundred and Sixty-Three Ghana Cedis, Twelve Pesewas (GHC29, 540,963.12)**. Out of this, the District Assembly is expected to fund **Two Million, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,756,000.00)** from its internally generated resources while the remaining would be met from external sources. Notable among the external sources are the DACF, DDF, GSOP, Central Government supported projects and the Private Sector. The proposed expenditure has been broken down on goal area bases in the below matrix for easy reference and comparison.

The Assembly would have to strengthen its revenue mobilization drive to be able to generate adequate resources locally to reduce its dependence on external funding. Investment prospectus and proposals need to be prepared to place the Assembly in competitive position to attract more external funding.

The Assembly will hold special fund raising sessions with the Religious Bodies and some private sector institutions to assist in funding some of the proposed programmes and projects in the plan. The potential benefits to these institutions as well as the general benefit to the larger society will be highlighted. Joint partnership arrangement for the implementation of the business related projects will also be explored.

Table 4.4 Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue						Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Other	Total	Gap		
Economic Development	3,582,419.11	1,923,896.52	20,000.00	300,000.00	1,280,000.00	3,523,896.52	58,522.59	1. Block leakage of IGF collection 2. Invest in local economic development	1. Widen tax net 2. Computerised revenue collection system
Social Services Delivery	5,059,356.73	1,200,688.00	20,000.00		3,110,159.60	4,330,847.60	728,509.13	1. Organize Donor-Donor conference to raise funds (inflows of external funds) 2. Develop projects proposals for funding	3. Invest economic venture 4. Prudent expenditure management
Environmental And Sanitation Management	2,954,590.69	60,000.00	8,000.00	280,000.00	1,680,000.00	2,028,000.00	926,590.69	1. Increase Assembly's share of DDF/DACF	
Management and Administration	8,601,063.78	5,347,141.28	2,688,000.00			8,035,141.28	565,922.50	1. Regulate expenditure of projects implementation	
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	9,343,532.81	979,924.52	20,000.00	627,244.00	7,237,595.80	8,864,764.32	478,768.49	1. Encourage PPP arrangement for projects implementation 2. Sensitize and educate communities towards projects funding	
Total	29,540,963.12	9,511,650.32	2,756,000.00	1,207,244.00	13,307,755.40	26,782,649.72	2,758,313.40		

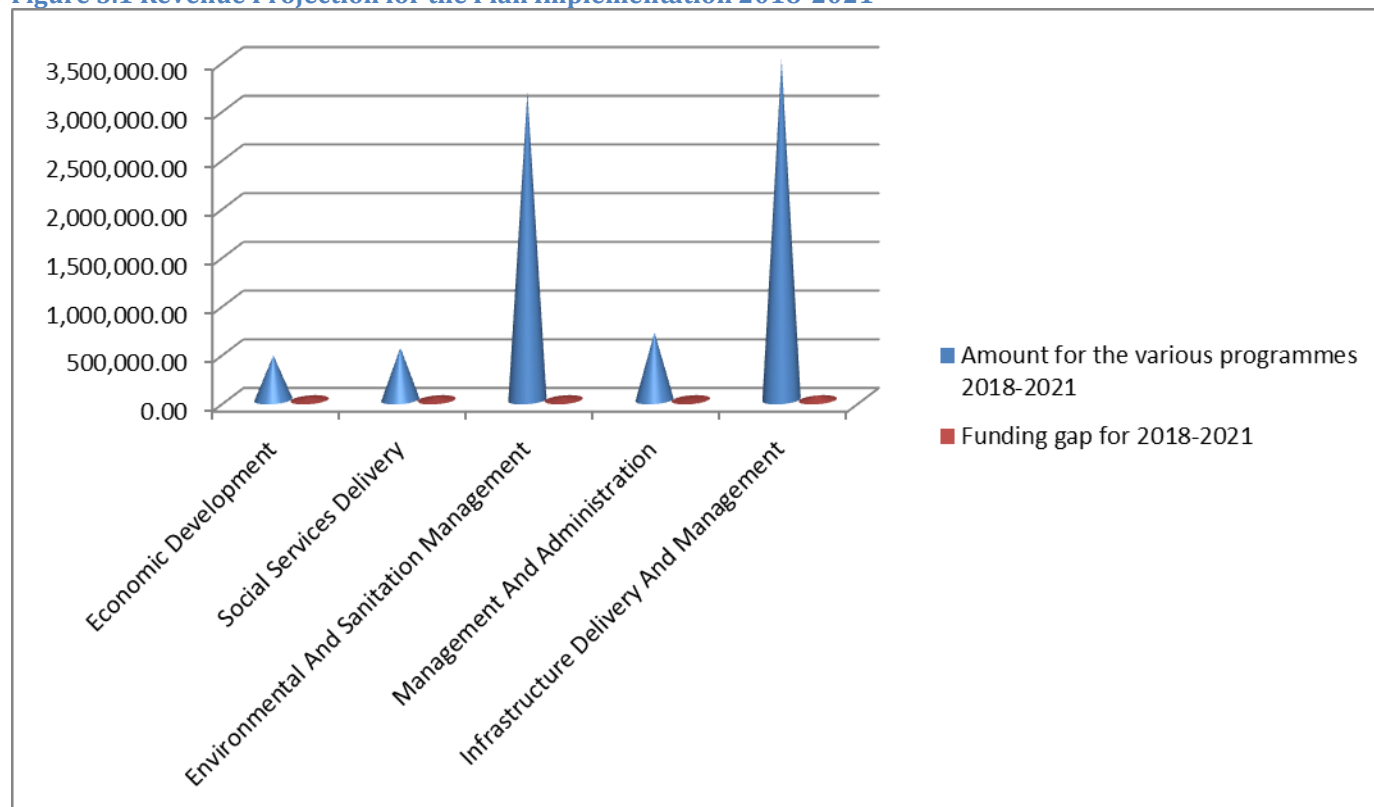
Source: DPCU, June, 2018

Table 4.5 Revenue Projection for the Plan Implementation 2018-2021

Development Programmes/Dimensions	Revenue Projections for the Planned 2018-2021				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Economic Development	599,151.79	629,109.38	660,564.85	693,593.09	2,582,419.11
Social Development	2,333,889.79	2,450,584.28	2,573,113.49	2,701,769.17	10,059,356.73
Environmental and Sanitation Management	685,500.00	719,775.00	755,763.75	793,551.94	2,954,590.69
Management and Administration	1,995,548.57	2,095,326.00	2,200,092.30	2,310,096.91	8,601,063.78
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	1,239,762.84	1,301,750.98	1,366,838.53	1,435,180.46	5,343,532.81
TOTAL	6,853,852.99	7,196,545.64	7,556,372.92	7,934,191.57	29,540,963.12

Source: DPCU Revenue Projection, June, 2018

Figure 3.1 Revenue Projection for the Plan Implementation 2018-2021



Source: DPCU/District Finance Department Revenue Projection, June, 2018

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS FOR 2018-2021

The Annual Plan indicates action to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations and the Community in the implementation of projects earmarked for the year 2018 of the four-year medium term development programme for 2018 – 2021. The annual plan needs to be implemented on the bases of the annual budget of the District Assembly. The Annual Plan indicates the activities/projects to be implemented in 2018, when each project should begin and end, the responsible implementing agencies, both leading and collaborating, and individual projects cost being local or external. Parameters used in the selection of annual projects include:

- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.
- Projects which will have immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation and growth

The proposed projects are outlined in the four relevant Goals in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework namely; Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy, Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society, Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities while Protecting the Natural Environment and Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society as showing the various Annual Action plans 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 in the tables below.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2018

Table 5.1 **DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS FOR 2018-2021**

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s):Economic Development													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Identify, register and collate data on SSEs operating in the district	District Wide		No. of SSEs registered					10,000.00			DCO	DPCU
	Facilitate the formation and registration of local Business Associations in the District	District wide		No. of Associations registered					10,000.00			DCO	DPCU
	Prepare 3 business plans for investment	District Wide		No. of business plans prepared					30,000.00			DPCU	Consultant
	Identify capacity building needs of the SSEs and Associations	District wide		No. of SSEs and Associations assessed					10,000.00			DCO	DPCU
	Organize training for the executives of the Registered Association and SSEs	District wide		No. of SSEs and Associations trained					10,000.00			DCO	DPCU

	Strengthen the partnership between the Assembly and the business Associations/ SSEs through half yearly meetings	Kwabeng		No. of meetings held.					10,000.00			DCO	DPCU
	Organize refresher course for selected local artisans	Kwabeng		No. of artisans selected					10,000.00			DCO	DPCU/ Contractors
	Construct Receptive Centre at Pameng	Pameng		Pameng waterfalls maintained					30,000.00			DWD	DPCU

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Economic Development													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Trade, Tourism and Industrial development Agricultural	Celebrate 2017 National Farmers' Days	Kwabeng	4	National Farmers' Days celebration					15,000.00			MOFA	DA
	Provide administrative support(fuel, stationary, utilities etc)	Kwabeng		No. of support provided						5,000.00		MOFA	DA/N GOS/F BOs
	Carryout Extension related activities by DAO	District Wide		No. of Farms/Homes							12,500.00	MOFA	DA/N GOS/F BOs
	Sensitize 200 women on the importance of good nutrition and good health in Agric	District wide		No. of sensitizations organized							2,000.00	MOFA	DA
	Carryout AEA' S to organize regular home and farm visits to transfer technologies	District wide		No. of visits organized							9,000.00	MOFA	DA
	Collaborate with researchers and make their findings available for farmers	District wide		No. of collaborations undertaken							1,000.00	MOFA	DA

Development	Carryout Monitoring and backstopping by DDOs	District Wide	No. of monitoring visits done					62,000.00	MOFA	DA
	Carry out Field work supervision, planning and coordination	District Wide	No. Field supervisions organized					8,000.00	MOFA	DA
	Carryout Animal Health and disease surveillance	District Wide	No. of surveillance conducted					11,000.00	MOFA	DA
	Sensitize farmers to undertake tree planting	District Wide	No. of framers sensitized on tree planting				1,200.00		MOFA	DA
	Carryout Maintenance 75acre cocoa Farmer plantation	Pameng	No. of acres planted with seedlings				10,000		MOFA	GSOP
	Strengthen Fire Volunteer Committee	Kwabeng	No. of fire Volunteer C' tees strengthened				2,500.00		Fire Service	DPCU
	Organize training of volunteers towards 2017 dry season	District wide	No. of training organized				3,000.00		Fire Service	DPCU
	Organize Research, Extension, Linkages Committee (RELC) and stakeholder integration forum.	Kwabeng	No. of forums organized					3,000.00	DDA	RDA
	Introduce Agricultural innovations to 8,000 farmer	District Wide	No. of Agricultural innovation to 8,000farmers introduced					25,000.00	DDA	RDA
	Conduct Agricultural market enumeration and survey	District wide	No. of Agricultural market conducted					10,000.00	DDA	RDA
	Conduct crop study yield	District wide	No. of yield plots established					10,000.00	DDA	RDA
	Generate and submit accurate report on agricultural activities		No. of reports on agricultural activities submitted					3,000.00	DDA	RDA, ADA
Develop 20 Farmer-Based	Selected	No. of FBOs						DDA	RDA	

Organisations (FBOs) on commodity value chain (cassava, maize and rice)	communities		developed					5,000.00		
Organize training sessions for agricultural extension staff and other staff	Kwabeng		No. of agricultural extension staffs trained				28,000.00		DDA	RDA
Organize training sessions for farmers	Kwabeng		No. of farmers trained				28,000.00		DDA	RDA
Collect, collate and analyses agricultural data	District wide		No. of reports produced				3,000.00			
Ensure effective administrations, monitoring and evaluating of agricultural programmes	District wide		No. of monitoring, and evaluating agricultural programmes organized					6,000.00	DDA	RDA
Promote good nutrition among 1,000 farm households by December	District wide		No. of good nutrition promoted					6,000.00	DDA	Ghana Health Service
Conduct 12 monthly surveillance to monitor and control disease outbreak by December	District wide		No. of diseases control conducted					500.00	DDA	RDA
Construct Market Pavement	Kwabeng		Market Pavement constructed					100,000.00	DPCU	DWD/ Dept of Agric.
Support to Planting for Food and Jobs	District Wide		Food and jobs available				20,000.00		DPCU	Dept of Agric.
Provide veterinary services to 2,000 livestock farmers	District wide		No. of veterinary services provided					8,000.00	DDA	Veterinary Service
Construct 1 No. senior staff bungalow for the District Director of Agriculture	Kwabeng		No. of staff bungalow constructed					180,000	DDA	ADA
Complete 1 No. office accommodation for the	Kwabeng		No. of offices completed					160,000.00	DDA	RDA

agric.department												
Assist 100 youth acquire a cluster of 5 green houses at Anyinam for year round vegetable production	KwabengAnyinamAwauronsua		No. of youth assisted						100,000.00	DDA	RDAZ	
Organize Agriculture stakeholder review meeting	Kwabeng		No. of review meetings organized					3,000.00		DDA	Atiwa District Assembly (ADA), RADU	
Train 200 farmers on plantain sucker multiplication	KwabengAwenareAbomosu		No. of farmers trained					2,500.00		DDA	RDA	
Train 100 farmers on Integrated Pest Management	Akropong		No. of famers trained in integrated pest management					4,252.00		DDA	PPRS D	
Train 150 youth in non-traditional agriculture	Kwabeng		No. of youth in non-traditional agriculture trained					3,000.00		DDA	ADA	
Conduct demonstrations on food fortification using soya bean and cowpea for 500 women	Kwabeng Abomosu		No. of demonstration conducted					2,000.00		DDA	ADA	
Organize sensitization programme on fire prevention at selected farming communities	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					2,500.00		Fire Service	DPCU	
Organize sensitization programme on fire prevention at selected organizations	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					2,000.00		Fire Service	DPCU	

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Social Development

Programmes and sub- programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Base line	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating

	Construct 2 Semi-detached Teachers Accommodation	Kwabeng		No. of Teachers Accommodation constructed						244,677.65	DPCU	GES
	Complete 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at	Akropong Presby D/A JHS		No. of Classroom Block constructed					188,959.94		DPCU	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY Education and Youth Development	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with office and store for PresbyKG	Sankubenas e		No. of Classroom Block Constructed					150,000.00		Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block With staff common room,office and store for JHS	Akrofufu		No. of Classroom block constructed					200,000.00		Works Dept.	GES
	Construct Teachers quarters								150,000.00		Works Dept.	GES
	Support for Community self-help projects	District Wide		No. of Communities supported					137,699.47		Cty	DA
	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block With staff common room,office and store for JHS	Sakobenase		No. of Classroom block constructed					200,000.00		Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1 no. 2-unit classroom School	Tiawia		No. of Classroom and					150,000.00		Works Dept.	GES

	Block With staff room Office And Store for D/A			store constructed									
	Construct 3 Unit Classroom Block	Akwabooso D/A		No. of Classroom Block constructed				230,000.00				Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1 no. 3-unit classroom School Block With ancillary facilities	Ekorso		No. of class room with ancillary facilities constructed				200,000.00				Works Dept.	GES
	Celebrate National Independence Day	Kwabeng		Independence day celebrated				20,000.00				DA	GES
	Implement Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP)	District Wide		No. of schools and pupils fed					3,000.00			Works Dept.	GES
	Provide Support for sports and culture	District Wide		No of intervention supported				10,000.00				Works Dept.	GES
	Organized Science, Technology, & Education (STMIE)	District Wide		No. of STMIE Clinics organized				10,000.00				. GES	DPCU
	Supply and deliver 100 No. Teachers Tables and 100 No. Teachers Chairs	District Wide		No. of chairs and Tables supplied				20,000.00				Works Dept.	GES
	Supply and deliver 100 No. KG Tables and 600 No. KG Chairs	District Wide		No. of chairs and Tables supplied				20,000.00				Works Dept.	GES

Health Delivery	Undertake electrification of 10JHS	Selected schools		No. of schools connected with electricity					70,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1N0.CHPS Compound	Banso		No. of CHPS constructed					200,000.00			Works Dept	GHS
	Provide furniture and equipment for CHPS Compounds	District Wide		No. of Health equipment provided					150,000.00			Works Dept	GHS
	Construct of CHPs Compound with water facility and landscaping	Banso		CHPs Compound with water facility constructed						160,000		DPCU	DHMT
	Organize clean-up campaign	District wide		No. of cleanup campaign organised					10,000.00			GHS	DA
	Organize community sensitization on health and social issues	District wide		No. of community sensitization organised					5,000.00			GHS	DA
	Provide LLINs for use in all house holds	District wide		% usage of LLINs					5,000.00			GHS	DA
	Organize durbars on IPT and testing in RDTs before treatment	District wide		No. of durbars organized					5,000.00			GHS	DA
	Provide delivery beds in all health facilities to undertake supervised delivery	District wide		No. of health facilities provided					10,000.00			GHS	DA

	Organize in-service training for all health staff in the district including volunteers	District wide		No. of in-service training organised					10,000.00			GHS	DA
	Carry out Roll-Back Malaria /NID/cholera/schisto, worms Programmes	District Wide		No. of programmes organized						17,212.43		GHS	DPCU
	Provide for M-SHARP Activities	District wide		M-sharp activities organized						10,000.00		GHS	DPCU
	Provide for HIV and AIDs/TB and STIs programme in the district	Selected communities		No. of programmes organized						17,000.00		DAC	DPCU/N GO/GHS
	Organise World AIDS Day	Kwabeng		No. of days observed						3,000.00		DAC	DPCU/N GO/GHS
	Identify, organize and re-organize income generating groups and study groups.	District Wide		No. of groups organized						1,200.00		Community Dept.	DPCU
	Train groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping.	District Wide		No. of trainings done						1,700.00		Community Dept	DPCU
	Assist clients to overcome some social, emotional and personal problems	District Wide		No. of needs assessment done						1,000.00		Community Dept	DPCU
	Organized community Sensitization for women on child rights	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized.						1,000.00		Community development	DPCU

Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist at least three (3) communities to mobilize labor, funds and locally available materials for socio economic and infrastructure development	District Wide		No. of communities assisted					1,000.00		Community Dept	DPCU
	Enforce construction of disability ramps of new constructions	District Wide		No. of new buildings provided with disability ramps					2,000.00		DWD	Social welfare Dept.
	Mobilize LEAP beneficiaries to be paid grants	District Wide		No. of beneficiaries paid					8,000.00		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana post focal persons Assembly men
	Received and care for abandoned children as and when they are identified	District Wide		No. of abandoned children identified					2,000.00		DSD.	DPCU GHS
	Organized employable skills for the PWDs	Kwabeng		No. of PWDs gained employable skills					3,000.00		Social Welfare Dept.	NGOs / DPCU
	Provide financial support for trained PWDs	District Wide		No. of PWDs supported					4,000.00		DSD	DPCU
	Undertake monitoring of the trained PWDs establishments	District Wide		No. of PWDs establishments monitored					4,000.00		DSD	DPCU

Identified, register and monitor unregistered/registered daycare Centre' s	District Wide		No. of centres identified and registere						20,000.00		DSD	GES proprietors
Undertake registration of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	District Wide		No. of OVC registered						4,500.00		DSD	DPCU
Provide scholarship/educational aid to needy but brilliant female children	District Wide		No. of brilliant female children supported					15,000.00			DSD	DPCU
Sensitized selected communities on teenage pregnancy	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organised						1,500.00		DSD	DPCU
Organize community sensitization for women on parenthood	Selected communities								6,000.00		DSD	DPCU
Provide financial support for vulnerable children			No. of PWDs provided financial assistance						2,500.00		Social dev. Dept	DPCU/NGO s
Establish village savings and loans Association in selected communities	District Wide		No. of VSLA established						1,200.00		Community Dept	DPCU
Moderate maintenance, family welfare, paternity, custody and child welfare cases	District Wide		No. of cases moderated						500.00		Social dev. dept	Assembly men and opinion lesders

	Update data on people with Disability (PWDs) establishments	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercise taken					900.00		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana Federation for the Disabled
	Investigate and write SER to the juvenile court and family tribal	District Wide		No. of cases investigated and reports written					1,000.00		DSD.	DPCU/GFD
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION Human Resource Management	Provide financial assistance to poor women	District wide		No. of poor women supported					4,000.00		Social welfare Dept	DPCU/GHS
	Organized 12 fora on parental responsibilities and other topical issues	District wide		No. of fora organized					1,000.00		Social welfare	DPCU
	Sponsor ADIIB, AHRM, DPO, DFO, DBO, DWE to undertake certificate in Public Adm. course	Accra		No. of officers sponsored					20,000.00		HR	DPCU
	Organize training on effective mgt and leadership skills and team building for Senior staff	Kwabeng		No. of staff trained					10,000.00		HR	DPCU
	organize training for revenue collectors on revenue collection skills	Kwabeng		No. of training organized					10,000.00		HR	DPCU
	organize training on collection and analysis for Social Welfare and Community Dev. staff	Kwabeng		No. of training organized					5,000.00		HR	DPCU
	Organized training on financial management for Accounts staff	Kwabeng		No. of training organized					5,000.00		HR	DPCU

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Construction of Taxi Rank at Kwabeng	Kwabeng	1	No. of Taxi Ranks Constructed					150,000.00			DWD	DPCU
	support for street naming and property addressing system	Kwabeng	1	No. of streets and properties named					10,000.00			Physical Plg	DPCU
Infrastructure Development	Prepare 9 site plans for Assembly' s lands	District Wide		No. of site plans prepared					22,000.00			Physical Plg	DPCU
	Carryout Maintenance of feeder roads	District wide		Kms of feeder road maintained					80,000.00			DWD	Regional Feeder Roads
	Acquire 1No. Pick-Up Vehicle for central administration	Kwabeng	3	No. of vehicle bought					120,000.00			DWD	Regional Feeder Dept
	Rehabilitate 4km length of feeder road	Awenare-Akrofufu		4km length of Feeder Road rehabilitated							24,677.65	DWD	DCU
	Install straight light and rehabilitate faulty ones	District wide		No. of straight light provided					50,000.00			DWD	DPCU

	Complete 1No. 3bed Bungalow at Kwabeng	Kwabeng		No. of bungalows constructed					100,000.00			DWD	DPCU
	Rehabilitate 1No.Lorry Park at Abomosu	Abomosu		No. of lorry parks rehabilitated					30,000.00			DWD	DPCU
	Complete the Adm. office block for Assembly	Kwabeng		Extension completed					280,000.00			DWD	DPCU
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT Disaster prevention and Management	Provide for Disaster relief Items	District Wide		No. of disaster items provided					30,000.00			NADMO	DPCU
	Sensitize the community on disaster related issues (domestic fire prevention and mitigating measures.	Selected communities (10) Atiwa District		No. of Sensitization organized					10,000.00			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout afforestation project and cocoa nursing	Atiwa District		No. of trees and cocoa nurseries established					10,000.00			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Strengthen disaster volunteer groups organizing workshop, formation of new ones	Atiwa District		No. of fire volunteers trained					10,000.00			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout hazards mapping	Atiwa District		No. of Mining areas mapped					5,000.00			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)

Prepare of disaster management plan	Atiwa District		Disaster Management Plan Prepared					2,000.00			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
Carryout Celebration of world disaster reduction week	Selected community		No. of sensitization organized					6,000.00			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
Procure computers and its accessories	District secretariat		No. of Computers accessories procured					1,500.00			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
Support Fumigation other Sanitation activities	District Wide		No. of sanitation issues supported					212,000.00			DEHO	DPCU
Purchase sanitation tools and equipment for the en' tal health unit	District Wide		No.of tools					3,600.00			DEHO	DPCU
Organize Hygiene education and medical examination for food and drink handlers	District Wide		No. of food handlers medically examined					3,000.00			DEHO	DPCU
Maintain water and sanitation facilities	District Wide		No. water and sanitation facilities maintained					40,000.00			DEHO	DPCU
Solve sanitation related problems received from the general public and bury dead paupers	District Wide		No. of issues addressed					160,000.00			DEHO	DPCU

Promote and support construction of household latrines and School	District Wide		No. of VIP Toilets constructed					7,500.00		142,500	DEHO	DPCU
Undertake routine house to house and other relevant sanitary inspection	District Wide		No. of inspections conducted					8,000.00			DEHO	DPCU
Conduct daily inspection of meat at the slaughter house and meat shops	District Wide		No. of daily inspections conducted					4,000.00			DEHO	DPCU
Undertake hygiene education at relevant institutions and places in the district	District Wide		No. of hiegine education conducted					10,000.00			DEHO	DPCU
Supervise and monitor sanitary laborers and conditions in the district	District Wide		No. of supervision and monitoring done					2,000.00			District Wide	District Wide
Supervise the management and cleanliness at the public toilets	District Wide		No. of supervision undertaken					5,000.00			District Wide	District Wide
Acquire 5,000 Liter cesspool Emptier	Anyinam		No. of cesspool Emptier acquired					-		350,000	DPCU	DEHO/DON ORS
Supervise the collection, disposal and management of liquid and solid waste in the district	District Wide		No. of supervision undertaken					5,000.00			District Wide	District Wide

	Construct 8-seater school KVIP latrine	Anyinam		No. of 8- seater school latrine KVIP latrine constructed						15,000	50,000.	DPCU	DEHO/DONORS
	Rehabilitate Public Toilets	Kwabeng		No of Toilet Rehabilitated					40,000.00		-	DPCU	DEHO/DONORS
	Construct of Water Stand and Mechanization of Boreholes At Assembly' s Residential Area	Kwabeng		Mechanised Borehole Constructed					59,520			Works Dept	CWSA
	Construct 2no. boreholes at yohunu,no 1 &2	Yohunu		No. of boreholes constructed					30,000			Works Dept	CWSA
	Construct 2no. boreholes at selected places and undertake community animation	Selected places		No. of boreholes constructed					30,000			Works Dept	CWSA

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
MANAGEMENT AND	Prepare 2019 budget and fee fixing resolution	ADA Kwabeng		Budget and fee fixing prepared					30,000.0			Budget C' ttee	DPCU

ADMINISTRATION Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize public education on 2018 budget	ADA Kwabeng		No. of education on 2015 budget organized				5,000.00			Budget C' ttee	DPCU
	Procure 2 laptops and 2 Desktop Computers	Kwabeng		No. of office furniture and equipment procured					10,280.65		DPCU	Pro. Officer
	Procure 2 Swivel Chairs and 2 Executive Tables								6280.00		DPCU	Pro. Officer
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organise capacity building training for staff and Assemblymembers	Kwabeng		No. of Capacity building constructed				20,000.00		10,720.00	DCD	DPCU
	Undertake participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects	ADA Kwabeng		No. of PM&E of projects undertaken				30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Organize revenue Generation Campaign	District Wide		No of Campaign organized					1,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
Planning and Budgeting	Organize Revenue Taskforce Operations	District Wide		No. of task force conducted					12,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Update of revenue items	District wide		No of Items Captured					20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Train Revenue Collectors/staff	District Wide		No of people Trained					20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Construct 1no. satellite market	Mourso		No. of satellite mkts				30,000			DWD	DPCU

				constructed								
	Construct 1no. satellite market	Mourso		No. of satellite mkts constructed					30,000			DWD DPCU
	Support to Nation Builders Corp	District Wide		Graduate jobs available					20,000.00			DPCU MIPs
	Complete and wall of 1No. 3bedroom bungalow for DCE	Kwabeng		1No. 3bedroom bungalow for DCE completed					80,000.00			DWD DPCU
	Rent offices for Departments formerly situated at Anyinam	Kwabeng		Offices available					20,000.00			CA DPCU
	Construct 1 No. 3 bedroom semi-detached teachers Bungalow with water facility and landscaping	Kwabeng		1NO. 3bedroom for staffs completed					250,000.00			DWD DPCU
	Undertake interventions to strengthen the sub-structures	District wide		No. of Area Councils supported					55,000			ADA DPCU
	Prepare 2018-2021 DMTDP	Kwabeng		DMTDP prepared					35,000			ADA DPCU
	Prepare monitoring and evaluation plan (2018-2021)	Kwabeng		M&E Plan prepared					30,000			ADA DPCU

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Economic Development													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating

	Complete Rest top and wash room at waterfall	Pameng		10% increase in revenue					60,000			DCO	DPCU	
	Identify other tourist attraction sites in the district and prepare feasibility studies and develop them	District Wide							10,000				DCO	DPCU
	Establish partnership with privates sector to develop the waterfall	District Wide							10,000				DCO	DPCU
	Organize capacity training for SMSEs	District Wide							10,000				DCO	DPCU
	Facilitate the reactivation of the operation of all agro processing industries- citrus, bamboo, oil palm	District Wide									30,000		DCO	DPCU
	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs for women farmers										5,000		DCO	DPCU

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Social Development													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	lead	Collaborating
					Organize capacity building training and sensitization for farmers	District wide		Reduce climate change impact/					10,000
Facilitate the adoption of new technologies in farming	District wide							5,000				Dept of Agric	DPCU/ Farmers

	Monitor diseases surveillance to control outbreaks	District wide		beautification					5,000			Dept of Agric	DPCU/ Farmers	
	Organize livestock disease surveillance to control outbreaks	District wide							2,000				Dept of Agric	DPCU/ Farmers
	Undertake landscaping and greenery project	District wide							10,000				Dept of Agric	DPCU/ Farmers
	Sensitize farmers to undertake tree planting	District wide							10,000				Dept of Agric	DPCU/ Farmers
	Strengthen Fire Volunteer Committee	Kwabeng								2,500			Fire Service	DPCU
	Organize sensitization programme on fire prevention at selected farming communities	District Wide							5,000				Fire Service	DPCU
	Organize sensitization programme on fire prevention at selected organizations	District Wide							5,000				Fire Service	DPCU
	Celebrate 2018 National Farmers' Days	Kwabeng		Increase productivity					15,000			MOFA	DA	
	Provide administrative support(fuel, stationary, utilities etc)	Kwabeng								5,000			MOFA	DA/NGOS/FBOs
	Carryout Extension related activities by DAO	District Wide									12,500		MOFA	DA/NGOS/FBOs
	Carryout Monitoring and backstopping by DDOs	District Wide									62,000		MOFA	DA

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Social Development													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for Islamic	Sankubenase		Increased enrolment and performance					150,000			Works Dept.	GES

SERVICES DELIVERY Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for Presby	Akrofufu						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for D/A	Akutuase						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. Library	Sukuumu						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with office and store for R/C	Asunafo						200,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Complete R/C Primary school	Akropong R/C						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Support for Community self-help projects	District Wide						137,000			Cty	DA
	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block With staff common room,office and store for JHS	Sankubenase						200,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Celebrate National Independence Day	Kwabeng	+	Independence day celebrated				20,000			DA	GES
	Implement Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP)	District Wide		Improved enrolment and retention					3,000.00		Works Dept.	GES

Health Delivery	Provide Support for sports and culture	District Wide		Unearth talents in sports					10,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Organized Science, Technology, & Education (STMIE)	District Wide		Improved teaching and learning					10,000			. GES	DPCU
	Supply and deliver 100 No. Teachers Tables and 100 No. Teachers Chairs	District Wide							20,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Supply and deliver 100 No. KG Tables and 600 No. KG Chairs	District Wide							20,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Undertake electrification of 10J HS	Selected schools							70,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. District Hospital	Kwabeng								100,000		Works Dept	GHS
	Organize community sensitization on health and social issues	District wide								10,000		GHS	DA
	Provide LLINs for use in all house holds	District wide		% usage of LLINs						10,000		GHS	DA
	Organize durbars on IPT and testing in RDTs before treatment	District wide		No. of durbars organized						5,000		GHS	DA

	Provide delivery beds in all health facilities to undertake supervised delivery	District wide		No. of health facilities provided						20,000	GHS	DA
	Organize in-service training for all health staff in the district including volunteers	District wide		No. of in-service training organised						10,000	GHS	DA
	Carry out Roll-Back Malaria /NID/cholera/schisto, worms Programmes	District Wide		No. of programmes organized					20,000		GHS	DPCU
	Provide for M-SHARP Activities	District wide		M-sharp activities organized					10,000		GHS	DPCU
	Provide for HIV and AIDs/TB and STIs programme in the district	Selected communities		No. of programmes organized					17,000		DAC	DPCU/NGO/GHS
	Organise World AIDS Day	Kwabeng		No. of days observed					3,000		DAC	DPCU/NGO/GHS
	Identify, organize and re-organize income generating groups and study groups.	District Wide		Improved incomes					5,000		Community Dept.	DPCU
	Train groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping.	District Wide							5,000		Community Dept	DPCU
	Organized community Sensitization for women on child rights	Selected communities							5,000		Community development	DPCU

Social Welfare and Community Development	Enforce construction of disability ramps of new constructions	District Wide		Empowered vulnerable groups						5,000		DWD	Social welfare Dept.
	Mobilize LEAP beneficiaries to be paid grants	District Wide		No. of beneficiaries paid						8,000		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana post focal persons Assembly men
	Received and care for abandoned children as and when they are identified	District Wide		No. of abandoned children identified						5,000		DSD.	DPCU GHS
	Organized employable skills for the PWDs	Kwabeng		No. of PWDs gained employable skills						3000.00		Social Welfare Dept.	NGOs / DPCU
	Provide financial support for trained PWDs	District Wide		No. of PWDs supported						4000.00		DSD	DPCU
	Undertake monitoring of the trained PWDs establishments	District Wide		No. of PWDs establishments monitored						4000.00		DSD	DPCU
	Identified, register and monitor unregistered/registered daycare Centre' s	District Wide		No. of centres identified and registere						20,000.00		DSD	GES proprietors
	Undertake registration of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	District Wide		No. of OVC registered						4,500		DSD	DPCU
	Provide scholarship/educational aid to needy but brilliant female children	District Wide		No. of brilliant female children supported					15,000			DSD	DPCU

	Sensitized selected communities on teenage pregnancy	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organised					1,500		DSD	DPCU
	Organize community sensitization for women on parenthood	Selected communities							6,000		DSD	DPCU
	Provide financial support for vulnerable children			No. of PWDs provided financial assistance					2,500		Social dev. Dept	DPCU/ NGO s
	Establish village savings and loans Association in selected communities	District Wide		No. of VSLA established					1200		Community Dept	DPCU
	Moderate maintenance, family welfare, paternity, custody and child welfare cases	District Wide		No. of cases moderated					500		Social dev. dept	Assembly men and opinion lesders
	Update data on people with Disability (PWDs) establishments	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercise taken					900		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana Federation for the Disabled
	Investigate and write SER to the juvenile court and family tribal	District Wide		No. of cases investigated and reports written					1000		DSD.	DPCU/ GFD
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Provide financial assistance to poor women	District wide		No. of poor women supported					4,000		Social welfare Dept	DPCU/GHS

TION Human Resource Management	Organized 12 fora on parental responsibilities and other topical issues	District wide		No. of fora organized					1,000		Social welfare	DPCU
	Sponsor ADIIB, AHRM, DPO, DFO, DBO, DWE to undertake certificate in Public Adm. course	Accra		No. of officers sponsored					20,000		HR	DPCU
	Organize training on effective mgt and leadership skills and team building for Senior staff	Kwabeng		No. of staff trained					10,000		HR	DPCU
	organize training for revenue collectors on revenue collection skills	Kwabeng		No. of training organized					10,000		HR	DPCU

Adopted MMDAs Goals: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Base line	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT Infrastructure Development	support for street naming and property addressing system	Kwabeng	1	No. of streets and properties named					10,000			Physical Plg	DPCU
	Prepare 9 site plans for Assembly' s lands	District Wide		No. of site plans prepared					22,000			Physical Plg	DPCU
	Reshape /gravel feeder roads	District wide		Improved accessibility/ road network					60,000			DWD	GSOP Regional Feeder Dept
	Install straight light and rehabilitate faulty ones	District wide		Improved potable water supply					50,000			DWD	DPCU
	Repair of boreholes/pipes	District wide										DWD	DPCU
	Mechanize boreholes/wells	District wide									DWD	DPCU	
	Construct concrete water tanks	District wide									DWD	DPCU	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT Disaster prevention and Management	Provide for Disaster relief Items	District Wide		No. of disaster items provided					30,000			NADMO	DPCU
	Sensitize the community on disaster related issues (domestic fire prevention and mitigating measures.	Selected communities (10) Atiwa District		No. of Sensitization organized					10,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout afforestation project and cocoa nursing	Atiwa District		No. of trees and cocoa nurseries established					10,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Strengthen disaster volunteer groups organizing workshop, formation of new ones	Atiwa District		No. of fire volunteers trained					10,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout hazards mapping	Atiwa District		No. of Mining areas mapped					5,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Prepare of disaster management plan	Atiwa District		Disaster Management Plan Prepared					2,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout Celebration of world disaster reduction week	Selected community		No. of sensitization organized					6,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Support Fumigation other Sanitation activities	District Wide		Improved sanitary conditions					200,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Organize Hygiene education and medical examination for food and drink handlers	District Wide							3,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Maintain water and sanitation facilities	District Wide							40,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Solve sanitation related problems received from the general public and bury dead paupers	District Wide							160,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Promote and support	District Wide							7,500		142,50	DEHO	DPCU

	construction of household latrines and School											
	Undertake routine house to house and other relevant sanitary inspection	District Wide						8,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Conduct daily inspection of meat at the slaughter house and meat shops	District Wide						4,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Undertake hygiene education at relevant institutions and places in the district	District Wide						10,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Supervise and monitor sanitary laborers and conditions in the district	District Wide						2,000			District Wide	District Wide
	Supervise the management and cleanliness at the public toilets	District Wide						5,000			District Wide	District Wide
	Supervise the collection, disposal and management of liquid and solid waste in the district	District Wide						5,000			District Wide	District Wide
	Rehabilitate Public Toilets	Kwabeng						20,000		-	DPCU	DEHO/DONORS
	Drill 11 No. boreholes	District Wide										
	Enforce sanitation bye-laws	District wide							10,000		DPCU	DEHO/DONORS

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare 2020 budget and fee fixing resolution	ADA Kwabeng		Budget and fee fixing prepared					30,000			Budget C' ttee	DPCU

Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize public education on 2020 budget	ADA Kwabeng		No. of education on 2015 budget organized					5,000			Budget C' ttee	DPCU
	Undertake participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects	ADA Kwabeng		No. of PM&E of projects undertaken					30,000			DWD	DPCU
Legislative Oversight	Organize revenue Generation Campaign	District Wide		Improved internally generated revenue						1,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Organize Revenue Taskforce Operations	District Wide								12000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Update of revenue items	District wide								20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Train Revenue Collectors/staff	District Wide								20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Construct 1No. satellite market	Mourso							30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Complete 1No. market sheds	Pameng							30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Construct 1No. market vsheds	Abesiem							30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Construct 1No. market vsheds	Akropong							30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Commission/sensitize stakeholders to use completed markets	District wide											
	Undertake interventions to strengthen the sub-structures	District wide							55,000			ADA	DPCU

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s):Economic Development													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
	Identify other tourist attraction sites in the district and prepare feasibility studies and develop them	District Wide							10,000			DCO	DPCU
	Establish partnership with privates sector to develop the waterfall	District Wide							10,000			DCO	DPCU
	Organize capacity training for SMSEs	District Wide							10,000			DCO	DPCU
	Facilitate the reactivation of the operation of all agro processing industries- citrus, bamboo, oil palm	District Wide								10,000		DCO	DPCU
	Construct 2No.warehouses for storage of foodstuff	District Wide							135,000			DWD	DPCU
	Carry out climate change vulnerability profiling	District Wide							30,000			DPCU	Consultant

	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs for women farmers										10,000	DCO	DPCU
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Adopted MMDAs Goals: Social Development													
Programmes and sub-programm	Activities(operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	lead	Collaborating
	Organize capacity building training and sensitization for farmers	District wide		Reduce climate change impact/ beautification					5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Facilitate the adoption of new technologies in farming	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Monitor diseases surveillance to control outbreaks	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Organize livestock disease surveillance to control outbreaks	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Undertake landscaping and greenery project	District wide							20,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Sensitize farmers to undertake tree planting	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Strengthen Fire Volunteer Committee	Kwabeng								2,500		Fire Service	DPCU
	Organize training of volunteers towards 2020dry season	District wide								3,000		Fire Service	DPCU
	Organize sensitization programme on fire prevention at selected farming communities	District Wide							5,000			Fire Service	DPCU

	Organize sensitization programme on fire prevention at selected organizations	District Wide							5,000			Fire Service	DPCU
	Celebrate 2019 National Farmers' Days	Kwabeng		Increase productivity					15,000			MOFA	DA
	Provide administrative support(fuel, stationary, utilities etc)	Kwabeng								5,000		MOFA	DA/NGOS/FBOs
	Carryout Extension related activities by DAO	District Wide									12,500	MOFA	DA/NGOS/FBOs
	Carryout Monitoring and backstopping by DDOs	District Wide									62,000	MOFA	DA

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Social Development

Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for D/A	Abomосу		Increased enrolment and performance					150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for Presby	Abakoase							150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct Library with ICT facilities	Awenary							250,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with office and store for D/A	Akukusu							200,000			Works Dept.	GES

	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with office and store for Methodist	Gyamase						200,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Support for Community self-help projects	District Wide						137,000			Cty	DA
	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block With staff common room,office and store for JHS	Larbikrom						200,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 3-Unit Classroom Block With staff common room,office and store for D/A JHS	Subrisu						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 3-Unit Classroom Block With staff common room,office and store for D/A JHS	Amonom						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Celebrate National Independence Day	Kwabeng	+	Independence day celebrated				20,000.			DA	GES
	Implement Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP)	District Wide		Improved enrolment and retention					3,000		Works Dept.	GES
	Provide Support for sports and culture	District Wide		Unearth talents in sports				10,000			Works Dept.	GES

Health Delivery	Organized Science, Technology, & Education (STMIE)	District Wide		Improved teaching and learning					10,000			. GES	DPCU
	Supply and deliver 100 No. Teachers Tables and 100 No. Teachers Chairs	District Wide							20,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Supply and deliver 100 No. KG Tables and 600 No. KG Chairs	District Wide							20,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Undertake electrification of 10J HS	Selected schools							70,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Organize community sensitization on health and social issues	District wide		No. of health sensitization carried out							10,000	GHS	DA
	Construct 1No. Poly Clinic	Abomoso		1No. Poly clinic constructed							40,000	Works Dept	GHS
	Provide LLINs for use in all house holds	District wide		% usage of LLINs							10,000	GHS	DA
	Organize durbars on IPT and testing in RDTs before treatment	District wide		No. of durbars organized							5,000	GHS	DA
	Provide delivery beds in all health facilities to undertake supervised delivery	District wide		No. of health facilities provided							20,000	GHS	DA

	Organize in-service training for all health staff in the district including volunteers	District wide		No. of in-service training organised						5,000	GHS	DA
	Carry out Roll-Back Malaria /NID/cholera/schisto, worms Programmes	District Wide		No. of programmes organized					20,000		GHS	DPCU
	Provide for M-SHARP Activities	District wide		M-sharp activities organized					10,000		GHS	DPCU
	Provide for HIV and AIDs/TB and STIs programme in the district	Selected communities		No. of programmes organized					17,000		DAC	DPCU/NGO/GHS
	Organise World AIDS Day	Kwabeng		No. of days observed					3,000		DAC	DPCU/NGO/GHS
	Identify, organize and re-organize income generating groups and study groups.	District Wide		Improved incomes					1,500		Community Dept.	DPCU
	Train groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping.	District Wide							2,000		Community Dept	DPCU
	Organized community Sensitization for women on child rights	Selected communities							1,000		Community development	DPCU
	Enforce construction of disability ramps of new constructions	District Wide		Empowered vulnerable groups					2,000		DWD	Social welfare Dept.

Social Welfare and Community Development	Mobilize LEAP beneficiaries to be paid grants	District Wide		No. of beneficiaries paid						8,000		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana post focal persons Assembly men
	Received and care for abandoned children as and when they are identified	District Wide		No. of abandoned children identified						2,000		DSD.	DPCU GHS
	Organized employable skills for the PWDs	Kwabeng		No. of PWDs gained employable skills						3,000		Social Welfare Dept.	NGOs / DPCU
	Provide financial support for trained PWDs	District Wide		No. of PWDs supported						4,000		DSD	DPCU
	Undertake monitoring of the trained PWDs establishments	District Wide		No. of PWDs establishments monitored						4,000		DSD	DPCU
	Identified, register and monitor unregistered/registered daycare Centre' s	District Wide		No. of centres identified and registere						20,000		DSD	GES proprietors
	Undertake registration of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	District Wide		No. of OVC registered						4,500		DSD	DPCU
	Provide scholarship/educational aid to needy but brilliant female children	District Wide		No. of brilliant female children supported					15,000			DSD	DPCU

	Sensitized selected communities on teenage pregnancy	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organised						1,500		DSD	DPCU
	Organize community sensitization for women on parenthood	Selected communities								600		DSD	DPCU
	Provide financial support for vulnerable children			No. of PWDs provided financial assistance						2,500		Social dev. Dept	DPCU/ NGO s
	Establish village savings and loans Association in selected communities	District Wide		No. of VSLA established						1200		Community Dept	DPCU
	Moderate maintenance, family welfare, paternity, custody and child welfare cases	District Wide		No. of cases moderated						500		Social dev. dept	Assembly men and opinion lesders
	Update data on people with Disability (PWDs) establishments	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercise taken						900		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana Federation for the Disabled
	Investigate and write SER to the juvenile court and family tribal	District Wide		No. of cases investigated and reports written						1,000		DSD.	DPCU/ GFD
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Provide financial assistance to poor women	District wide		No. of poor women supported						4,000		Social welfare Dept	DPCU/GHS

TION Human Resource Management	Organized 12 fora on parental responsibilities and other topical issues	District wide		No. of fora organized					1,000		Social welfare	DPCU
	Sponsor ADIIB, AHRM, DPO, DFO, DBO, DWE to undertake certificate in Public Adm. course	Accra		No. of officers sponsored					20,000		HR	DPCU
	Organize training on effective mgt and leadership skills and team building for Senior staff	Kwabeng		No. of staff trained					10,000		HR	DPCU
	organize training for revenue collectors on revenue collection skills	Kwabeng		No. of training organized					10,000		HR	DPCU

Adopted MMDAs Goal (s) : Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT Infrastructure Development	Prepare 9 site plans for Assembly' s lands	District Wide		No. of site plans prepared					22,000.00			Physical Plg	DPCU
	Reshape /gravel feeder roads	District wide		Improved accessibility/ road network					60,000			DWD	GSOP Regional Feeder Dept
	Install straight light and rehabilitate faulty ones	District wide		Improved potable water supply					50,000			DWD	DPCU
	Repair of boreholes/pipes	District wide										DWD	DPCU
	Mechanize boreholes/wells	District wide										DWD	DPCU
	Construct concrete water	District wide										DWD	DPCU

	tanks											
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT Disaster prevention and Management	Provide for Disaster relief Items	District Wide		No. of disaster items provided					30,000			NADMO DPCU
	Construct drainages/culverts	District Wide		No. of drainages/culverts constructed					150,000			DPCU Contractors
	Sensitize the community on disaster related issues (domestic fire prevention and mitigating measures.	Selected communities (10) Atiwa West District		No. of Sensitization organized					10,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Plant trees of degraded/mined lands	Selected communities		No. of trees planted on mined lands					12,000.00			NADMO DPCU/Forestry Division
	Carryout afforestation project and cocoa nursing	Atiwa District		No. of trees and cocoa nurseries established					10,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Strengthen disaster volunteer groups organizing workshop, formation of new ones	Atiwa District		No. of fire volunteers trained					10,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout hazards mapping	Atiwa District		No. of Mining areas mapped					5,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Prepare of disaster management plan	Atiwa District		Disaster Management Plan Prepared					2,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout Celebration of world disaster reduction week	Selected community		No. of sensitization organized					6,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Support Fumigation other Sanitation activities	District Wide		Improved sanitary conditions					212,000			DEHO DPCU
	Organize Hygiene education and medical examination for food and drink handlers	District Wide							3,000			DEHO DPCU
	Maintain water and sanitation facilities	District Wide							40,000			DEHO DPCU

	Solve sanitation related problems received from the general public and bury dead paupers	District Wide						160,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Promote and support construction of household latrines and School	District Wide						7,500		142,500.00	DEHO	DPCU
	Evacuate refuse dumps	District Wide						7,500		142,500.00	DEHO	DPCU
	Supply refuse containers	District Wide						7,500		142,500.00	DEHO	DPCU
	Undertake routine house to house and other relevant sanitary inspection	District Wide						8,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Conduct daily inspection of meat at the slaughter house and meat shops	District Wide						4,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Undertake hygiene education at relevant institutions and places in the district	District Wide						10,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Supervise and monitor sanitary laborers and conditions in the district	District Wide						2,000			District Wide	District Wide
	Supervise the management and cleanliness at the public toilets	District Wide						5,000			District Wide	District Wide
	Supervise the collection, disposal and management of liquid and solid waste in the district	District Wide						5,000			District Wide	District Wide
	Drill 11 No. boreholes	District Wide										
	Enforce sanitation bye-laws	District wide							10,000		DPCU	DEHO/DONORS

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability												
Programmes and sub-	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule	Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies		

programmes					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare 2021 budget and fee fixing resolution	ADA Kwabeng		Budget and fee fixing prepared					30,000			Budget C' ttee	DPCU
	Organize public education on 2021 budget	ADA Kwabeng		No. of education on 2015 budget organized					5,000			Budget C' ttee	DPCU
	Undertake participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects	ADA Kwabeng		No. of PM&E of projects undertaken					30,000			DWD	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize revenue Generation Campaign	District Wide		Improved internally generated revenue						1,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Organize Revenue Taskforce Operations	District Wide								12,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Update of revenue items	District wide								20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
Legislative Oversight	Train Revenue Collectors/staff	District Wide								20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Construct 1no. satellite market	Akrufuf							30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Construct 1no. satellite market	Ehiawoawu							30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Undertake interventions to strengthen the sub-structures	District wide							55,000			ADA	DPCU

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s):Economic Development													
Programmes and sub-	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule	Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies		

programmes					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
					Establish partnership with privates sector to develop the waterfall	District Wide							
Organize capacity training for SMSEs	District Wide								500			DCO	DPCU
Facilitate the reactivation of the operation of all agro processing industries- citrus, bamboo, oil palm	District Wide								500			DCO	DPCU

Adopted MMDAs Goal (s) : Economic Development

Programmes and sub-programm	Activities(operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	lead	Collaborating
	Organize capacity building training and sensitization for farmers	District wide		Reduce climate change impact/ beautification					5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Facilitate the adoption of new technologies in farming	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Monitor diseases surveillance to control outbreaks	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Organize livestock disease surveillance to control outbreaks	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Undertake landscaping and greenery project	District wide							5,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Sensitize farmers to undertake tree planting	District wide							10,000			DPCU	MOFA
	Strengthen Fire Volunteer Committee	Kwabeng								2500			Fire Service

	Organize sensitization programme on fire prevention at selected organizations	District Wide							5,000			Fire Service	DPCU
	Celebrate 2020 National Farmers' Days	Kwabeng		Increase productivity					15,000			MOFA	DA
	Provide administrative support(fuel, stationary, utilities etc)	Kwabeng								5,000		MOFA	DA/NGOS/FBOs
	Carryout Extension related activities by DAO	District Wide									12,500	MOFA	DA/NGOS/FBOs
	Carryout Monitoring and backstopping by DDOs	District Wide									62,000	MOFA	DA

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Social Development

Programmes and sub- programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for Zion	Pameng		Increased enrolment and performance					150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for D/A	Abesiem							150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for Zion	Asuase								150,000			Works Dept.
	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with office and store for Methodist	Akwabooso							200,000			Works Dept.	GES

	Support for Community self-help projects	District Wide						137,000			Cty	DA
	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block D/A JHS	Ekorso						200,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 3-Unit Classroom Block D/A JHS	Sankubenaase						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct Library with ICT for R/C JHS	Sankubenaase										
	Complete Teachers quarters	Mourso						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Complete 3-Unit Classroom Block D/A JHS	Bomaa						150,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Celebrate National Independence Day	Kwabeng	+	Independence day celebrated				20,000			DA	GES
	Implement Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP)	District Wide		Improved enrolment and retention					3,000		Works Dept.	GES
	Provide Support for sports and culture	District Wide		Unearth talents in sports				10,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Organized Science, Technology, & Education (STMIE)	District Wide		Improved teaching and learning				10,000			. GES	DPCU

Health Delivery	Supply and deliver 100 No. Teachers Tables and 100 No. Teachers Chairs	District Wide						20,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Supply and deliver 100 No. KG Tables and 600 No. KG Chairs	District Wide						20,000			Works Dept.	GES
	Organize community sensitization on health and social issues	District wide						10,000			GHS	DA
	Provide LLINs for use in all house holds	District wide		% usage of LLINs				10,000			GHS	DA
	Organize durbars on IPT and testing in RDTs before treatment	District wide		No. of durbars organized				5,000			GHS	DA
	Contract CHPS Compound	Subrisu		No. of health facilities provided				200,000			GHS	DA
	Contract CHPS Compound	Amonom		No. of health facilities provided				200,000			GHS	DA
	Organize in-service training for all health staff in the district including volunteers	District wide		No. of in-service training organised				5,000			GHS	DA
	Carry out Roll-Back Malaria /NID/cholera/schisto, worms Programmes	District Wide		No. of programmes organized					20,000		GHS	DPCU

	Provide for M-SHARP Activities	District wide		M-sharp activities organized					10,000		GHS	DPCU
	Provide for HIV and AIDs/TB and STIs programme in the district	Selected communities		No. of programmes organized					17,000		DAC	DPCU/NGO/GHS
	Organise World AIDS Day	Kwabeng		No. of days observed					3,000		DAC	DPCU/NGO/GHS
	Identify, organize and re-organize income generating groups and study groups.	District Wide		Improved incomes					5,000		Community Dept.	DPCU
	Train groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping.	District Wide							5,000		Community Dept	DPCU
	Organized community Sensitization for women on child rights	Selected communities							1,000		Community development	DPCU
	Enforce construction of disability ramps of new constructions	District Wide		Empowered vulnerable groups					2,000		DWD	Social welfare Dept.
	Mobilize LEAP beneficiaries to be paid grants	District Wide		No. of beneficiaries paid					8,000		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana post focal persons Assembly men
	Received and care for abandoned children as and when they are identified	District Wide		No. of abandoned children identified					2,000		DSD.	DPCU GHS

Social Welfare and Community Development	Organized employable skills for the PWDs	Kwabeng		No. of PWDs gained employable skills					3,000		Social Welfare Dept.	NGOs / DPCU
	Provide financial support for trained PWDs	District Wide		No. of PWDs supported					4,000		DSD	DPCU
	Undertake monitoring of the trained PWDs establishments	District Wide		No. of PWDs establishments monitored					4,000		DSD	DPCU
	Identified, register and monitor unregistered/registered daycare Centre' s	District Wide		No. of centres identified and registere					20,000		DSD	GES proprietors
	Undertake registration of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	District Wide		No. of OVC registered					4,500		DSD	DPCU
	Provide scholarship/educational aid to needy but brilliant female children	District Wide		No. of brilliant female children supported				15,000			DSD	DPCU
	Sensitized selected communities on teenage pregnancy	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organised					1,500		DSD	DPCU
	Organize community sensitization for women on parenthood	Selected communities							600		DSD	DPCU

	Provide financial support for vulnerable children			No. of PWDs provided financial assistance						2,500		Social dev. Dept	DPCU/ NGO s
	Establish village savings and loans Association in selected communities	District Wide		No. of VSLA established						5,000		Community Dept	DPCU
	Moderate maintenance, family welfare, paternity, custody and child welfare cases	District Wide		No. of cases moderated						5,000		Social dev. dept	Assembly men and opinion lesders
	Update data on people with Disability (PWDs) establishments	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercise taken						5,000		Social Welfare Dept.	Ghana Federation for the Disabled
	Investigate and write SER to the juvenile court and family tribal	District Wide		No. of cases investigated and reports written						1,000		DSD.	DPCU/ GFD
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION Human Resource Management	Provide financial assistance to poor women	District wide		No. of poor women supported						4,000		Social welfare Dept	DPCU/GHS
	Organized 12 fora on parental responsibilities and other topical issues	District wide		No. of fora organized						1,000.00		Social welfare	DPCU
	Sponsor ADIIB, AHRM, DPO, DFO, DBO, DWE to undertake certificate in Public Adm. course	Accra		No. of officers sponsored						20,000.00		HR	DPCU
	Organize training on effective mgt and leadership skills and	Kwabeng		No. of staff trained						10,000.00		HR	DPCU

	team building for Senior staff											
	organize training for revenue collectors on revenue collection skills	Kwabeng		No. of training organized						10,000.00		HR DPCU

Adopted MMDAs Goal (s) : Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT Infrastructure Development	Prepare 9 site plans for Assembly' s lands	District Wide		No. of site plans prepared					22,000.00			Physical Plg DPCU	
	Reshape /gravel feeder roads	District wide		Improved accessibility/ road network					60,000			DWD GSOP Regional Feeder Dept	
	Install street lights and rehabilitate faulty ones	District wide		Improved potable water supply					50,000			DWD DPCU	
	Repair of 2No. boreholes/pipes	District wide							20,000			DWD DPCU	
	Mechanize 2No.boreholes/wells	District wide							30,000			DWD DPCU	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT Disaster prevention and Management	Provide for Disaster relief Items	District Wide		No. of disaster items provided					30,000			NADMO DPCU	
	Sensitize the community on disaster related issues (domestic fire prevention and mitigating measures.	Selected communities (10) Atiwa District		No. of Sensitization organized					10,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	
	Carryout afforestation project and cocoa nursing	Atiwa District		No. of trees and cocoa nurseries established					10,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	
	Strengthen disaster volunteer groups organizing workshop, formation of new ones	Atiwa District		No. of fire volunteers trained					10,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	
	Carryout hazards mapping	Atiwa District		No. of Mining areas mapped					5,000			NADMO District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	

	Prepare of disaster management plan	Atiwa District		Disaster Management Plan Prepared				2,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Carryout Celebration of world disaster reduction week	Selected community		No. of sensitization organized				6,000			NADMO	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
	Support Fumigation other Sanitation activities	District Wide		Improved sanitary conditions				212,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Organize Hygiene education and medical examination for food and drink handlers	District Wide		Hygiene education and medical screening organised				3,000.00			DEHO	DPCU
	Maintain water and sanitation facilities	District Wide		No. of sanitation facilities maintained				40,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Solve sanitation related problems received from the general public and bury dead paupers	District Wide		No. of sanitary related problems solved				160,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Promote and support construction of household latrines and School	District Wide		No. of household latrines constructed				7,500		142,500.00	DEHO	DPCU
	Undertake routine house to house and other relevant sanitary inspection	District Wide		No. of sanitary inpection on houses carried out				8,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Conduct daily inspection of meat at the slaughter house and meat shops	District Wide		No. of inspection slaughter houses carried out				4,000			DEHO	DPCU
	Supervise the collection, disposal and management of liquid and solid waste in the district	District Wide		No. of solid and liquid waste managed				5,000			District Wide	District Wide
	Rehabilitate Public Toilets	Kwabeng		No. of public tolets rehabilitated				40,000		-	DPCU	DEHO/DONORS
	Enforce sanitation bye-laws	District wide		Sanitation by-laws enforced					10,000		DPCU	DEHO/DONORS

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	DONOR	lead	Collaborating
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION Planning, Budgeting and Coordination Finance and Revenue Mobilization Legislative Oversight	Prepare 2022 budget and fee fixing resolution	ADA Kwabeng		Budget and fee fixing prepared					30,000			Budget C' ttee	DPCU
	Organize public education on 2022 budget	ADA Kwabeng		No. of education on 2015 budget organized					5,000			Budget C' ttee	DPCU
	Undertake participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects	ADA Kwabeng		No. of PM&E of projects undertaken					30,000			DWD	DPCU
	Organize revenue Generation Campaign	District Wide		Improved internally generated revenue						1,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Organize Revenue Taskforce Operations	District Wide		No. of revenue taskforce organised						12,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Update of revenue items	District wide		Revenue items updated						20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Train Revenue Collectors/staff	District Wide		No. of revenue collectors trained						20,000		Finance Unit	DPCU
	Undertake interventions to strengthen the sub-structures	District wide		No. of sub-structures strengthened					55,000			ADA	DPCU
	Prepare 2022-2025 DMTDP	Kwabeng		No of DMTDP prepared					35,000			ADA	DPCU
	Prepare monitoring and evaluation plan (2022-2025)	Kwabeng		No. of projects monitored					30,000			ADA	DPCU

Source: DPCU Deskwork June, 2018

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 6.1 Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets.

NMTDPF Goal: Economic Development										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective:1. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
10% increased revenue	Total amount of IGF collected annually	Output	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	Males traders: Females traders:	Annually	DPCU
Policy Objective: 2. Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally										
% increase in profit	Annual percentage increase in profit	Output	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	Males traders: Females traders:	Annually	DPCU
Reduce youth unemployment	Number of youth employed	outcome	40%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Male:60% Female: 40%	Annually	DPCU
Increase productivity /income	Annual increase in productivity/i ncome	output	0	0	0	0	0	Male:60% Female: 40%	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Policy Objective:3. Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services										

Increased productivity								Male:60% Female: 40%	Annually	
Maize	Annual increase in maize	Output	36776.71	38615.55	40546.32	42573.64	3326.21	Males farmers: Females farmers:	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Rice(milled)	Annual increase in rice	Output	1708.8	1793.8	1883.54	1973.23	1627.07	Males farmers:: Females farmers:	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Cassava	Annual increase in cassava	Output	347282.46	364646.58	382878.91	402022.86	330745.20	Males farmers: Females farmers:	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
cocoyam	Annual increase in cocoyam	Output	52219.44	54830.41	57571.93	60450.53	49732.80	Males farmers: Females farmers:	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Plantain	Annual increase in plantain	Output	168248.05	176660.45	185493.84	194768.15	160236.24	Males farmers: Females farmers:	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Pepper	Annual increase in pepper	Output	1601.25	1681.31	1765.38	1853.65	1525.00	Males farmers:: Females farmers:	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Garden eggs	Annual increase in garden eggs	Output	4494.09	1718.80	4954.74	5202.48	4280.09	Males farmers: Females farmers	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Okro	Annual increase in okro	Output	1054.73	1107.46	1162.83	1220.98	1004.50	Males farmers: Females farmers	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
%of food productivity increased	Annual increase food	Output	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Males farmers: Females farmers	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Policy Objective:4. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
No of livestock production increased	Annually Increased livestock	Output	12893	18600	18600	206000	226000	Males farmers: Females farmers	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
Policy Objective:5. Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts										

Reduce climate change impact/ improved beautification	Number of acres of degraded lands planted with trees	Output	90	110	120	130	140	Males farmers: Females farmers	Annually	Dept of Agriculture
NMTDPF Goal: Social Development										
Policy Objective: 1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels										
GROSS Enrolment rate(indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of areas proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -Primary -JHS -SHS	number of pupils enrolled at each level	Outcome	79.2 65.3 46.2	68.3 55.9 62.1	69.3 60.2 63.1	69.5 61.3 64.1	79.2 65.3 46.2	Males: Females	Annually	GES
Net admission rate in primary schools	Indicates primary one of people aged 6 years	Outcome	70	81.2	85.1	86.4	70	Males: Females	Annually	GES
Improved ICT skills	Percentage of acquired ICT skills	Outcome	30%	50%	60%	80%	90%	Males: Females:	Annually	GES
-Policy Objective: 2. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services										
Improved basic health service delivery	Percentage of basic health services provided	Outcome	54%	60%	70%	90%	96%	Rural: Urban:	Annually	GHS
Reduced diseases infection rate	Percentage decrease in diseases	Outcome	60%	40%	30%	20%	40%	Males: Females:	Annually	GHS
Policy Objective: 3. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections,										

Reduced HIV/AIDs infection rate	% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive	Outcome	0	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	Males: Females:	Annually	GHS
Policy Objective: 4. Expand access to social protection services										
Empowered vulnerable groups	Total number of PWDs supported with funds	Output	105	200	200	200	200	Male:50% Female:50%	Quarterly	DSD
NMTDPF Goal: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
Policy Objective: 2. Promote sustainable water resource development and management										
Improved potable water supply	Number of communities supported	Output	61.1%	90%	60.5%	90%	60.3%	Rural: Urban:	Annually	EHU/ DWST
Rural water coverage	Number of communities supported	Output	20.1%	31.8%	52.7%	60%	70%	Males: Females:	Annually	EHU/DWST
Policy Objective: 3. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs										
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -trunk -Urban -feeder	Length of roads maintained annually	Output	10km 10.8km 80km	30km 13.8k m 92km	18km 7.4km 56.6k m	30km 13.8km 92km	18km 7.4km 56.6km	30km 13.8km 92km	Annually	DWD
Improved orderly physical development	Number of planning schemes developed	Output	0	1	2	2	3	Rural: Urban:	Quarterly	DPP
Policy Objective: 4. Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities										
Improved sanitary conditions	Percentage of the population using approved toilets	Output	34.5%	31.1%	80%	34.5%	80%	Rural: Urban	Annually	EHU
NMTDPF Goal: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										

Policy Objective: 1. Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization										
Policy Objective: 2. Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels										
Improved service delivery	Total count of Assembly Members & staff trained	Output	20	15	15	15	15	Males: 70% Females: 30%	Quarterly	CA, HRU
Policy objective 2 Enhance security service delivery										
Police: Citizen Ratio	Proportion of citizens per one police	Outcome	1 : 1,499	1:450	1:450	1:450	1:450	Male: 70% Female: 30%	Quarterly	Police

Source: DPCU Desk Analysis June, 2018

M&E Data collection and analysis Strategy

The Monitoring and Evaluation exercise will be carried out with the use of appropriate data collection instruments and analytical tools to make a clear presentation for key stakeholders to appreciate the results and enhance future policy design and implementation. The table below shows the indicators, data collection methods and how the results are presented.

Table 6.2 : Data collection matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
NMTDPF Goal: Economic Development				
Policy Objective: 1. ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability				
10% increased in revenue	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expenditure Tracking ➤ Field Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male/female Traders ➤ Male/female Property rate payers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 15% increase for male and female
Policy Objective: 2. Support Entrepreneurship and SME development				
% increase in profit	Quarterly	Sample survey for 2,000 traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male/female traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% increase in profit
No. of youth unemployment	Annual	Sample survey for 1,500 youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male ➤ Female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduced youth unemployment By 5%
Policy Objective: 3. Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development				
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%) Maize Rice (Milled) Cassava Cocoyam Plantain Pepper Okro Garden Eggs	October to November 2018	Yield survey for 2,500 Different types of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male farmers ➤ Female farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3 tonnes per hectare ➤ 7% increase in yield from 2018 ➤ 9% increase for males, and 4% for females
% of food productivity increased	Annual	Yield Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3 tonnes per

			➤ Female farmers	hectare
Policy Objective: 4. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation				
No. of livestock production increased	Annual	Sample survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male farmers ➤ Female farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% increase in productivity
Objective : 6. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development				
Change in tourist arrivals (%)				
NMTDPF Goal: Social Development				
Policy Objective: 1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels				
<p>a. GROSS Enrolment rate (indicates the number of pupils /students at a given level of schooling regardless of areas proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">-Primary - J.S.S - S.S.S</p> <p>b. Net Admission rate in primary schools (indicates primary one enrolment of pupils ages 6 year).</p>	September-December	Sample survey for 80 both primary and JHS schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male pupils ➤ Female pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% increase in enrolment rate ➤ 5% improve in pass rate
Gender parity Index(Ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)				
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training.	Annual	Sample survey		5% reduction of youth unemployment
No. of ICT facilities provided	Annual	Sample survey		5% ICT coverage
Policy Objective: 2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)				
Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000live birth)	Quarterly	Survey on the health facilities	<p>Male</p> <p>Female</p>	10% reduction in maternal mortality rate
Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per	Quarterly		<p>Male</p> <p>Female</p>	

1000 live births)				
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Quarterly		Male Female	5% reduction in malaria cases
Policy Objective: 3. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups				
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (%of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Quarterly	Sample Survey	Male Female	10% reduction in HIV/AIDS cases
Policy Objective: 4. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all				
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Quarterly	Sample Survey	Male Female	15% increase in potable water supply
Policy objective : 5. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services				
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets ,kvip, Household latrine)	Quarterly	Sample survey	Male Female	15% improved in sanitation facilities
Policy Objective: 4. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly				
No. of household incomes increased	Annual	Sample survey	Male Female	20% increase in household income
No. of vulnerable groups Empowered	Quarterly	Sample survey	Male Female	15% of vulnerable groups empowered financially
No. of PWDs supported financially	Quarterly	Sample survey	Male Female	
Policy Objective: 5. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure				
No. of sports facilities developed	Annual	Sample survey	Rural urban	20% of sports facilities improved
NMTDPF Goal: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
Policy Objective: 1. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements				
No. of orderly settlements developed	Annual	Sample survey	Rural Urban	15% improved in physical development control
Policy Objective : 2. Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy				
% change in number of households with access to electricity	Annual	Sample survey	Male	10% people of people access to electricity

			Female	
No. of SMEs productivity increased	Annual	Sample survey	Male Female	10% increase in productivity of SMEs
Policy Objective: 3. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services				
Proportion /length of roads maintained /Rehabilitated -trunk roads(in km) - urban roads (in km) -feeder roads(in km)	Annual	Road Survey Feasibility studies	Rural Urban	75 km length of feeder roads reshaped
Policy Objective: 4. Enhance climate change resilience				
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated restored: a. Forest b. Mining Dry and wetland	Annual	Road Survey Feasibility studies	Rural Urban	150 hectares of land reclaimed
Reduce climate change impact/ improved beautification	Annual	Feasibility studies	Rural Urban	100 hectares of land reforested
Policy Objective: 4. Enhance application of ICT in national development				
Teledensity/ penetration rate	Annual	Survey	Rural Urban	5% increase in ICT coverage in rural areas
NMTDPF Goal: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
Policy Objective: 1. Strengthen fiscal decentralization				
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Quarterly	Expenditure Tracking	Rural Urban	20% increase in revenue mobilisation
Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP Implementation	Annual	Expenditure Tracking	Education Health Agric Social development	5% increase in donor contribution
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	Annual	Expenditure Tracking	Budget Unit Finance Dept.	100% Expenditure within the budget
Policy Objective: 2. Improve decentralized planning				
Improved service delivery	Annual	Sample survey	Male Female	10% performance improved in service delivery

Policy Objective: 2. Enhance security service delivery				
Police citizen ratio	Quarterly	Sample survey	Rural Urban	5% improved in police citizen ratio
Policy Objective: 3. Enhance public safety				
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Quarterly	Sample survey Focus group discussion	Male Female	5% reduction in crime rate
Policy Objective : 4. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination				
No. of staff capacity built	Annual	Needs Assessment	Male Female	10% of staff capacity Improved

Source: DPCU Analysis June, 2018

6.1 Dissemination and Communications Strategy

The Decentralized Planning System was introduced to enhance grassroots participation in the development planning process as well as implementation of proposed programmes and projects at the local level. One of the strategies to win the support of all stakeholders in the implementation processes is efficient and effective communication of the provision in the medium term development plan (MTDP).

There are many agencies and institutions including the private sector that are prepared to support and fund some proposed projects and programmes in the plan provided they meet their social corporate responsibility principles. It is therefore important to share the content of the DMTDP to agencies/stakeholders to really understand the rational and the potential benefits of the proposed interventions. The communication strategy of the DMTDP (2018-2021) is therefore is vital for the beneficiaries to accept, own and participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

6.2 Dissemination of the MTDP & Annual Progress Report

The first final draft of the MTDP (2018-2021) was disseminated to stakeholders at a public hearing and introduced the proposed interventions to address the problems to key stakeholders and sought their recommendations to finalize the plan. The participants at the public hearing including but not limited to the following: Heads of Decentralized Departments/Agencies,

Assembly members, Area Councils members, Religious Authorities, Business Community, Civil Society Organisations, Traditional Authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit and Physically Challenged People, trade association etc.

The role of the various stakeholders in the implementation of the proposed projects and programmes was thoroughly discussed during the dissemination meetings. This will provide direction, sense of purpose and ownership among the stakeholders. Copies of the plan will be distributed to all decentralized departments and other key stakeholders including the District Assembly Area Councils

During the implementation of the plan, there would be annual assessment of the progress made. The annual progress report would be disseminated at stakeholders meeting of whom the above mentioned stakeholders would be invited. Other activities in the communication strategy is presented in the below matrix.

Table 6.3 Communication Strategy for the Dissemination of the DMTDP (2018-2021)

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method	Timeframe	Responsibility
Sensitization of Heads of Departments /Agencies	To create awareness of their inputs captured in the plan and their expected roles		HODs meeting	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman Development Planning sub-committee
Meeting of political leadership	To appreciate the content of the plan and be updated on the process made	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees, Political Parties	Stakeholders meeting, Round-table discussion with PowerPoint presentations	15 Th -30 Th January Annually October-December	DCD/DCE/ DPCU
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	1 St -15 Th February Annually	DPCU
Meeting with the Area Councils/ Unit Committees	To create awareness of their inputs captured in the plan and their expected roles		Community meeting	Half yearly	DPCU
Meeting with NGOs/CSO/	To appreciate the content of the plan and seek their inputs for		Quarterly M&E Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU

Development Partners	successful implementation				
Meeting with the business community	To create awareness of the plan and seek their support for implementation of the projects		At stakeholders meeting	1 st - 15 th December annually	DPCU/ DCE
Share content of the plan with the donor community	To create awareness of the plan and seek their support for implementation of the projects		Project proposals	1 st – 15 th November annually	DPO/DPCU

Source: DPCU June, 2018

6.3 Stakeholder Analysis

Participatory monitoring and evaluation has become a vital tool in tracking the performance of programmes and projects. It provides equal opportunity for all those affected by the designed policy, programmes or projects to effectively take part in tracking the performance of these interventions. To ensure the functioning of this approach, a thoroughly analysis on stakeholders was conducted to bring all kinds of interest groups (stakeholders) on board for effective M&E of the various interventions.

A participatory M&E mechanism will therefore be implemented by deploying the knowledge resources of different kinds of stakeholders including the DPCU, decentralized/sector departments, Central and Local government Agencies, NGOs, CBOs , CSOs , the Private Sector , the Academic Community as well as vulnerable groups and deprived members of the society in the monitoring and evaluation processes . The identification and participation of all stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M&E results. The table shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles and their interest in the M&E process

Table 6.4 Stakeholders and their Roles and Interest in the M&E Process

S/N	Stakeholders	Classification	Interest	Role /Involvement
1	DPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ data collection , collation and analysis ➤ preparation and co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E plan ➤ M&E plan implementation ➤ information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Asses the needs of the people in the district ➤ Collect, collate and analyses data for M&E ➤ Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTP and M&E plan ➤ Implement M&E plan ➤ Disseminate and management of information on M&E
2	District Assembly (DA)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decision making ➤ Data collection ➤ Monitoring and evaluation ➤ Information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Taking decision on M&E ➤ Collection of data ➤ Monitor and evaluate of projects programmes ➤ Disseminate results (information)
3	District sub-structures (ACs ,UMs)	primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data collection ➤ Monitoring ➤ Information dissemination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data collection ➤ Monitoring and evaluate of projects/ programmes ➤ Disseminate results (information)
4	Decentralized departments and other Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Advocacy for intervention ➤ Capacity building ➤ Implementation of projects / programmers ➤ Decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data collection ➤ Monitoring of on-going projects/programmes ➤ Evaluation of projects/ programmes ➤ Disseminate information.
5	Member parliament(M P)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of projects /programmers ➤ Advocacy for projects ➤ Transparency & accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monitoring of projects ➤ Evaluation of projects /programmes ➤ Disseminate information
6	Civil society	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transparency & accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support in building capacity of DA staff on

	groups (NGOs ,FBOs ,CBOs ,Youth Association)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capacity building ➤ Logistics and financial support 	<p>monitoring issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminate information ➤ Monitor projects/programmes
7	Financial institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individuals and groups identification ➤ Monitoring ➤ Growth of SSEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monitor and evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district
8	Religious Bodies	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminate information ➤ Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ disseminate information
9	Tradition authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transparency & accountability ➤ Implementation projects /programmes ➤ Needs assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Needs assessment ➤ Monitor on-going project/programmes in their communities ➤ Disseminate information
10	Communities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equitable development ➤ Implementation of the projects/programmes ➤ Needs assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assist in data collection for monitoring ➤ Monitor on-going projects/programmes in their communities
11	Development partners (GSOP, Japan Embassy etc)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Human Resource development ➤ Capacity building ➤ Logistics and financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support Research and data gathering ➤ Monitoring and evaluation of development intervention
12	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transparency & accountability ➤ Disseminate information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminate information ➤ Follow ups on development issues

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure accountability
13	Political parties		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transparency & Accountability ➤ Advocacy ➤ Needs assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Advocacy role ➤ Monitor and Evaluate of development projects ➤ Disseminate information
14	Regional planning coordinating unit (RPCU)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Co-ordination and monitoring of programmes ,projects and activities ➤ Offer technical and advisory services ➤ Capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Validation visits ➤ Review meetings ➤ reporting
15	National Development planning commission	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ co-ordination and monitoring of programmes, project ➤ offer technical and advisory services ➤ capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ validation visits ➤ giving of feedbacks ➤ data collection
16	Local Development Services Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ technical services ➤ capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ seminars and meetings ➤ reporting and dissemination of M&E reports
17	District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) secretariat	primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ technical advice ➤ management of funds ➤ monitoring of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ meeting ➤ reporting

Source: field survey, M&E plan, June, 2018.

Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix

The evaluation arrangement are to be implemented with the full involvement of key stakeholders to track the outcome of the projects and programmes in the Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2021 based on the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) core indicators and district specific indicators for the period. The evaluation of the projects and programmes based on the Evaluation criteria such as relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The table below shows the evaluation criteria, questions, sub-questions, data needed, data sources and data collection methods.

Table 6.5 shows the Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Was the projects/programmes compatible with the priority policy of the target, the recipients and the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Can projects/programmes achieve the priority social, economic, political and environmental objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops Yield ➤ Data Enrolment/pass rate ➤ Annual Performance ➤ Reported cases ➤ Social intervention support ➤ Physical infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Depts/ Units Records ➤ Field Surveys ➤ DPCU Monitoring Reports ➤ Contract documents ➤ Review of documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample Survey ➤ Community Score Cards ➤ Focus Group Discussion ➤ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Social Service Expenditure ➤ Tracking of Social Service Expenditure

Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What can the projects/programmes attain the target objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are the objectives attainable by the planned projects within time frame? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops Yield ➤ Data ➤ Enrolment/pass rate ➤ Annual Performance ➤ Reported cases ➤ Social intervention support ➤ Physical infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Depts/ Units ➤ Records ➤ Field Surveys ➤ DPCU ➤ Monitoring Reports ➤ Review of documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample Survey ➤ Community Score Cards ➤ Focus Group Discussion ➤ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Social Service Expenditure ➤ Tracking of Social Service Expenditure
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How has the qualitative and quantitative outputs achieved in relation to the inputs used? ➤ What are the alternative approaches to achieve the same outs with the use of same inputs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are the outputs achieved with the limited inputs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops Yield ➤ Data ➤ Enrolment/pass rate ➤ Annual Performance ➤ Reported cases ➤ Social intervention support ➤ Physical infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Depts/ Units ➤ Records ➤ Field Surveys ➤ DPCU ➤ Monitoring Reports ➤ Contract documents ➤ Review of documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample Survey ➤ Community Score Cards ➤ Focus Group Discussion ➤ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Social Service Expenditure ➤ Tracking of Social Service Expenditure
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What are the positive and negative changes produced by the development interventions, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are they produced changed have effect on the beneficiaries? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops Yield ➤ Data ➤ Enrolment/pass rate ➤ Annual Performance ➤ Reported cases ➤ Social intervention support ➤ Physical infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Depts/ Units ➤ Records ➤ Field Surveys ➤ DPCU ➤ Monitoring Reports ➤ Contract documents ➤ Review of documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample Survey ➤ Community Score Cards ➤ Focus Group Discussion ➤ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Social Service Expenditure ➤ Tracking of Social Service Expenditure
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How will the benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are the benefits of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops Yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Depts/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample Survey

	of an activity are likely to continue?	the implemented activities sustainable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data Enrolment/pass rate ➤ Annual Performance ➤ Reported cases ➤ Social intervention support ➤ Physical infrastructures 	Units Records <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Field Surveys ➤ DPCU Monitoring Reports ➤ Contract documents ➤ Review of documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community Score Cards ➤ Focus Group Discussion ➤ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Social Service Expenditure ➤ Tracking of Social Service Expenditure
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Source: DPCU Adapted from JICA, 2004, June, 2018

6.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Participatory M&E involves the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects taking active part in the M&E processes and activities. Community level actors and members (especially the poor and vulnerable segment of the society) have to know what their programmes have achieved and whether or not efforts are being effective, resources are being used efficiently to achieve the objectives of the programmes/projects. By taking part in the M&E processes and activities, participants gained a deeper understanding of programmes/projects progress, strengths and weaknesses so that they contribute more to the success of the programmes/projects and thus own their work and eventually have positive impact on their lives.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) under the period will conduct training for stakeholders on mid-term, final or terminal and ex-post evaluation to enable them participate fully. The DPCU will conduct internal and external evaluation on the following programmes and projects. Among them are:

1. School Feeding Programme
2. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
3. District HIV/AIDs activities implementation
4. Planting for Food and Jobs etc.

The DPCU will also examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. These evaluations will serve to improve management and provide experience for effective programmes and projects planning, design and implementation.

The DPCU will rely on the following methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment such as:

- Community Score Cards
- Focus Group Discussion
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Service Expenditure
- Tracking of Social Services Expenditure.

The DPCU will show strong commitment to conduct vigorous impact evaluations through Mid-term, Annual and Terminal evaluation of the DMTDP to assess the performance of all projects and programmes when completed to ascertain if the interventions had achieved its original objectives and the overall changes caused by the interventions.

6.5 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting

To review and give information on achievements and impacts of the programmes and interventions undertaken and to manage the development agenda, a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E) which uses sets of indicators to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the set goals and objectives and the impacts of the programmes, projects and activities undertaken in the District during the plan period (2018-2021) to be prepared and submitted quarterly and annual to NDPC through RCC. The format for the progress reports as outlined below

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

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

Appendix 1

Public Hearing Reports.

For effective plans implementation and to ensure ownership and sustainability, two public hearings were organized at Kwabeng the District capital to solicit inputs of all the stakeholders in the preparation of the plan. The public hearing was held after the update of the district profile and review of the previous plan (2014-2017) and the district key development issues and aspiration had been drafted. The suggestions from the public hearing were considered and proceeded to do the other processes in the plan preparation. The second public hearing organized when the plan was almost completed and the first draft was produced. The purpose was to discuss the proposed interventions intended to address the development challenges in the district. The DPCU made a power point presentation to disseminate the draft DMTDP to all the stakeholders. Attached is the summary of details of the public hearings.

First public hearing

NAME OF DISTRICT: Atiwa West District
VENUE: District Assembly Hall, Kwabeng

REGION: Eastern
Date: 28TH JULY, 2017

a) **Medium of Invitations:** Letters and announcements.

b) **Interest groups and individuals invited including the following:**

1. Members of Area Council/	-	19 representatives
1. Traditional Authorities	-	6
2. Private Sector/Business Community	-	3
3. Assembly Member	-	20
4. NGOs/CBOs/CSOs	-	1
5. Opinion Leaders	-	5
6. Unit Committees	-	7
7. Political Party representatives	-	3
8. Women' s Groups	-	2
9. Farmer Associations	-	6
10. Transport Unions	-	2
11. Youth Groups	-	2
12. Religious Bodies	-	5
13. Physically Challenged	-	3
14. Reps of Decentralised Departments	-	15

C) Total number of persons at hearing: In all, a total of about 99 people participated in the forum.

D) Gender representation: Out of the total number (99) who participated, 20 were females and 79 were males representing 20.2% and 79.8% respectively.

E) Languages used: Twi and English were the languages used during the discussions since almost all the participants could speak the local dialect (Twi).

F) Major issues at public hearing: Major issues discussed at the forum centered on the key thematic areas indicated below:

- (i) High post harvest losses
- (ii) Performance at BECE
- (ii). Poor Health and educational facilities
- (iii) Chieftaincy issues
- (iv) Poor Road network.
- (v) Credit facilities for farmers
- (vi) Issue of illegal mining
- (vii) poor pre-school infrastructure
- (viii) low enrollment at JHS

G) Main controversies and major areas of complaints

- (i) Inadequate public infrastructure at Kwabeng being the district capital.
- (ii) Inadequate number of trained teachers at Basic Level
- (iii) Natives of the District should be sponsored to further their education at the teacher training colleges and other tertiary institutions by the District Assembly.
- (iv) The Assembly was not doing enough to prevent illegal mining in the district
- (v) The issue of inadequate access roads linking communities and the District to other Districts was also pointed out.
- (vi) The issue of teachers having sexual encounter with the students causing poor performance and drop -out

H) Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

The following proposals were made by the participants to address the controversies and complaints above:

- (i) The Assembly asked the opinion leaders at Kwabeng to make lands available and the trend would change
- (ii) The natives of the District should be sponsored to further their education at the teacher training college by the District Assembly.
- (iii) The Assembly seek mediator to dialogue the two gates on the chieftaincy issues to settle their differences.
- (iv) Government should also construct access roads that will link the communities and Districts and also to the farming area

K)A brief comment on General level of participation:

Generally, the public hearing forum was a success as it provided the participants the platform to express their views on development issues affecting the District and also opportunity to priorities their felt needs. This will enhance the effectiveness of the decentralization process and also the ownership of the development plan.

Assent to Acceptance of public Hearing Report:

Signature of	Date
District Chief Executive:.....
District Co-ordinating Director:
Presiding Members of District Assembly' s
Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee.....

Signature of Planning Officer

Appendix 2

Second Public Hearing

NAME OF DISTRICT: Atiwa West District
Venue: PALACE COURT, KWABENG

REGION: Eastern
Date: 11th September, 2017

c) **Medium of Invitations:** Letters and announcements.

d) **Interest groups and individuals invited including the following:**

1. Members of Area Council/	-	15 representatives
15. Traditional Authorities	-	4
16. Private Sector/Business Community	-	4
17. Assembly Member	-	25
18. NGOs/CBOs/CSOs	-	2
19. Opinion Leaders	-	9
20. Unit Committees	-	5
21. Political Party representatives	-	2
22. Women' s Groups	-	2
23. Farmer Associations	-	4
24. Transport Unions	-	2
25. Youth Groups	-	1
26. Religious Bodies	-	6
27. Physically Challenged	-	2
28. Reps of Decentralised Departments	-	18

D) **Total number of persons at hearing:** In all, a total of about 103 people participated in the forum.

J) **Gender representation:** Out of the total number (103) who participated, 21 were females and 79 were males representing 20.3% and 79.7% respectively.

K) **Languages used:** Twi and English were the languages used during the discussions since almost all the participants could speak the local dialect (Twi).

L) **Major issues at public hearing:** Major issues discussed at the forum centered on the key thematic areas indicated below:

- (ix) How to secure to credit facilities for the farmers
- (x) Measures to improve performance at BECE
- (ii). Construction of police barracks for at Kwabeng
- (xi) Support for construction of household toilets

- (xii) Improve Road network in the district.
- (xiii) Credit facilities for farmers
- (xiv) control illegal mining activities in the district
- (xv) Construction of CHPS Compound to improve primary health care
- (xvi) low enrollment at JHS
- (xvii) Extension of pipe borne water supply at the urban towns
- (xviii) Ensure proper development controls
- (xix) Educational support for needy but brilliant

M) Main controversies and major areas of complaints

- 1 Inadequate public infrastructure at Kwabeng being the district capital.
2. Lack of accountability by the District Assembly to the public.
3. Destruction of water bodies by the illegal mining in the district
4. Kwabeng the district capital should be given a face lift
5. Whether the Assembly would get enough resources to implement all the projects

6. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

The following proposals were made by the participants to address the controversies and complaints above:

- (v) The Assembly asked the opinion leaders at Kwabeng to make lands available and the trend would change
- (vi) The Assembly would liaise with the mineral commission and the security agencies to check the activities of the illegal.
- (vii) The Assembly seek mediator to dialogue the two gates on the chieftaincy issues to settle their differences.
- (viii) The Assembly would liaise with all stakeholders including donor community to raise more resources to implement the projects. Internal revenue mobilization would also be intensified
- (ix) The Assembly would organize social accountability forum annually to explain its policies and programme and render accounts on its finances to the community

K) A brief comment on General level of participation:

Generally, the public hearing forum was a success as it provided the participants the platform to express their views on development issues affecting the District and also opportunity to priorities their felt needs. The participants were happy to be part of the development planning process and recommended the Assembly for the effort.

Assent to Acceptance of public Hearing Report:

Signature of	Date
District Chief Executive:.....
District Co-ordinating Director:
Presiding Members of District Assembly' s
Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee.....
Signature of Planning Officer

ATIWA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Post Office Box 14, Kwabeng-Eastern Region

BANKERS: Ghana Commercial Bank, Anyinam; Atiwa Rural Bank, Kwabeng

Our Ref :.....

Your Ref :.....



Date:.....

ADOPTION OF FINAL DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

As its Second Ordinary General Assembly held on Thursday 14th September, 2017 at the District Assembly Hall Complex at Kwabeng, Hon. Members resolved and adopted the Final Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) as the working document for the then Atiwa District now Atiwa West District Assembly.

????????????????????

HON. KWABENA PANIN NKANSAH
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

????????????????

ADUAMA-LARBI STEPHEN (MR.)
(DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR)

????????????????????

HON. ERNEST ADADE WIREDU
(PRESIDING MEMBER)

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

1. COMPOUND MATRIX

The way in which the Plan interacts with each criterion in the matrix should be discussed by the group and a decision taken as to whether or not the relationship of the Plan to the dimensions under consideration i.e. issues poverty-environment or pillars of sustainability).

The following symbols are to be used to record the results:

Conditions are likely to be positive	+
Conditions are likely to be negative	-
Conditions are likely to be neutral	o
Conditions are uncertain	?

COMPOUND MATRIX 1

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	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
<i>Plan Objectives</i> Environmental Components																		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	-	-	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve coverage of social programmes for vulnerable groups	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Support Entrepreneurship and SME	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	+

¹ The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components <i>Plan Objectives</i>	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	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
Promote tourism infrastructure and Service	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	-	+	+	+
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance climate change resilience	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	+
Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

Description of Plan under review: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect access to land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect access to timber resources</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect protection of Wildlife</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect use of Non Timber Forest Products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve water quality</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve sanitation</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve air quality</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve medicinal plants</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect land degradation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will help reduce crises/conflicts</i>	+
Drought	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will help reduce epidemics</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve Adherence to Democratic Principles</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will promote Human Rights</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will promote Access to Information</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Access to timber resources</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>The activity or intervention will enhance protection of wildlife</i>	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Use of Non Timber Forest Products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Water quality would be enhanced through education on the protection of water bodies from been polluted</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>This will enhance personnel and environmental hygiene and cleanliness through education</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Air quality would be enhanced through education on environmental issues and pollution</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The activity or intervention will ensure protection of medicinal plants</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect land degradation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The activity or intervention will promote peace</i>	+
Drought	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>The activity or intervention will reduce epidemics</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Will enhance or develop literate population to be able to make choices</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Citizens' rights to education will be promoted</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Educational institutions and other stakeholders will serve as channels of information dissemination</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect Access to Water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect access to Land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect Access to timber resources</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect protection of wildlife</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect use of non timber forest products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect water quality</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect sanitation</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect air quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect NTFP(medicinal plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect Land Degradation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will reduce disease crises</i>	+
Drought	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will reduce epidemics</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will promote adherence to democratic principles of ensuring good health and safety for all</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will protect the rights of the affected people to good health</i>	+

Access to Information	<i>Reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will promote access to information about the disease.</i>	+
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Description of Plan under review: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all will enhance supply and access</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Construction of dams, wells etc can reduce land supply for other purposes</i>	-
Access to timber resources	<i>Construction of dams, wells etc can cause destruction of forest resources</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Construction of dams, wells etc can adversely affect the protection of the wildlife</i>	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is unlikely to affect Use of Non Timber Forest Products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all ensures water quality and improved health outcomes	+
Sanitation	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all ensures improved sanitation through cleaning, washing and flushing etc	+
Air Quality	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect air quality	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect bushfire	0
Floods	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all prevent crises/conflict in terms of disease outbreak and struggle for basic needs	+
Drought	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect drought	+
Epidemics	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not prevent the spread or outbreak of epidemics or disease related to poor sanitation or hygien	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all promotes adherence to democratic principles of access to basic needs or amenities for existence	+
Human Rights	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all protects the rights of the citizenry to access to social amenities and services	+
Access to Information	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect access to information	0

Description of Plan under review: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Will prevent pollution of water bodies thereby improving supply of clean and safe water</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Demand for land for sanitation services such as construction of toilets, dumping and treatment sites will increased hence limiting supply of land for other purposes</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will adversely affect the timber resources as it result in the felling of timber</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will result in the loss of wildlife</i>	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect Use of Non Timber Forest Products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved environmental sanitation will reduce water pollution through proper liquid waste management	+
Sanitation	Improved environmental sanitation will promote sanitation and hygiene	+
Air Quality	Improved environmental sanitation will reduce air pollution through proper liquid and solid waste management	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect NTFP(Medicinal Plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will prevent land degradation through solid waste management</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will prevent crises/conflicts as a result improper waste disposal</i>	+

Drought	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will prevent epidemics related to poor sanitation such as HIV/AIDS, Cholera, typhoid etc,</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will promote adherence to democratic principles</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will promote human rights such as rights to basic services</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will promote access to information on good environmental sanitation practices</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Improve coverage of social programmes for vulnerable groups

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The intervention is likely to impact positively on access to water since the vulnerable groups will be empowered financially and other means</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>The activity is likely to impact positively on access to land since the vulnerable groups will be empowered financially and other means</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>The activity is likely to enhance their capacity to contribute to the protection of the wildlife</i>	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The intervention is likely to impact positively on the use of non-timber forest products since they will be empowered financially and other means</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Water Quality</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>The intervention will improve sanitation situation Of the vulnerable through construction of latrines and personal hygiene</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Air Quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Land Degradation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The intervention can prevent diseases crises and conflicts as a result of limited resources among the vulnerable through improved personal hygiene and access health care</i>	+

Drought	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>The intervention can prevent epidemics among the vulnerable through improved personal hygiene and access health care</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>The intervention can promote adherence to democratic principles among the vulnerable through reduction of poverty</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>The intervention can promote rights to better standard of living</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The intervention will help the vulnerable group to be better informed on their rights to services</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Support Entrepreneurship and SME

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Support for entrepreneurship and SME will improve access to water through improved incomes</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Support for entrepreneurship and SME will improve access to land through improved incomes</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>will improve access to timber resources through improved incomes</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Protection of Wildlife</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Use of Non Timber Forest Products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect water quality</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>Support for entrepreneurship and SME will improve access to sanitation services through improved incomes</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect air quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect land degradation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Support for entrepreneurship and SME will improve access to sanitation services through improved incomes which can prevent disease and inequality</i>	+
Drought	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Support for entrepreneurship and SME will improve access to sanitation services through improved incomes which can prevent disease and epidemic</i>	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>The intervention can promote adherence to democratic principles among the vulnerable through reduction of poverty</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>The intervention can promote rights to better standard of living</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The intervention will help the vulnerable group to be better informed on their rights to services</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>The intervention will negatively affect access to land for other purposes</i>	-
Access to timber resources	<i>The intervention will negatively affect access to timber resources through cutting of trees</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	<i>The intervention will adversely affect the protection of the wildlife since it involves clearing, burning and application of chemicals</i>	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The intervention will negatively affect the use of non-timber forest products since the resources will be depleted</i>	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Water Quality</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Air Quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention will negatively effect on the NTFP (Medicinal Plants) since the plants will be depleted</i>	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Improvement demand-driven approach to agricultural development will create more waste in farms which when burnt by farmers will course bushfires	-
Floods	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	Removal of the top soil and the vegetation cover can cause land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect crises/conflicts</i>	0
Drought	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>The intervention can promote adherence to democratic principles among the vulnerable through reduction of poverty</i>	+

Human Rights	<i>The intervention can promote rights to better standard of living</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The intervention will help improve disseminate modern technologies in production</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Strengthen fiscal decentralization

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect protection of wildlife</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect use of non-timber forest products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect water quality</i>	0
Sanitation	Resources will be mobilized locally to improve sanitation through strengthening of the environmental health units	+
Air Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect air quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP(Medicinal plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Resources will be mobilized locally to prevent bushfires through strengthening of communities volunteers	+
Floods	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	Resources will be mobilized locally to prevent land degradation through strengthening of communities volunteers	+
Crises/Conflicts	Resources will be mobilized locally to prevent crises/conflicts of diseases or adequate resources allocation	+
Drought	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	Resources will be mobilized locally to prevent the spread of diseases	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Increased revenue mobilisation at the local level will enhance provision of social services and reduction of poverty</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>The intervention can promote rights to better standard of living</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The intervention will help improve disseminate modern technologies in revenue mobilisation such as the use of ITC</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Enhance climate change resilience

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can enhance the preservation of the water bodies and improve access</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can improve access to timber</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can also preserve the biodiversity</i>	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can also preserve the biodiversity and regulate the use of the non-timber forest products</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can also protect the water bodies against pollution</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation</i>	0
Air Quality	Trees planted and protected will absorbed the poisonous gases in the atmosphere and for that matter clean the air for human consumption	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other medicinal plants</i>	
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Environmental regeneration and prohibition of bush burning to maintain the climate	+
Floods	<i>The intervention will promote environmental sanctity and heat which can cause the torrential rains and floods</i>	+
Land Degradation	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can also protect the water bodies against pollution and land degradation</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can also protect the water bodies against pollution, floods, diseases and conflicts over resources scarcity</i>	+
Drought	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can also protect the water bodies and prevent drought</i>	+
Epidemics	<i>The intervention will prevent cutting down of trees, planting of economic and other trees which can also prevent diseases and epidemics</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promote freedom to make decision on the environment	+

Human Rights	Rights to sound and clean environment	+
Access to Information	Promotes access to information about the environmental issues	+

Description of Plan under review: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>The intervention will prevent illegal mining which destroy the supply of land for development purposes</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Prevent the destruction of the forest and timber resources hence increase access to timber resources</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of biodiversity and other wildlife will be minimised and protected through planting of trees etc	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Prevent the destruction of the forest and timber resources hence increase the use of non-timber forest products</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>prevent illegal mining which destroy the land and cause pollution of the water quality</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect air quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP(Medicinal plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Bushfires will be prevented through establishment of fire volunteers in the communities and creation of farm belts	+
Floods	<i>The intervention will positively impact on floods through construction of drainage system, development of layout and planning schemes of communities</i>	+
Land Degradation	<i>The intervention will positively impact on land degradation through reclamation and afforestation</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The intervention will positively impact on crises/conflicts through reclamation and afforestation and diseases</i>	+
Drought	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>The intervention will prevent Epidemics through diseases prevention and education as precautionary measures</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promotion participatory decision making on disaster prevention	+
Human Rights	Promote rights to safety	+
Access to Information	Information on safety issues regarding disasters will be well disseminated	+

Description of Plan under review: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and Services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Cutting down of trees and timber resources through construction</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of wildlife and biodiversity through construction	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Loss of wildlife and biodiversity through construction which will reduce the use of the non-timber forest products	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to water quality</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect air quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect Floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>The intervention will have negative impact on land degradation through destruction of the top soil rich in nutrients</i>	-
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect crises/conflict</i>	0
Drought	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promotion participatory decision making on opening up of the communities	+
Human Rights	Promote rights to safety on the roads	+
Access to Information	Information on safety issues regarding roads accidents	+

Description of Plan under review: Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect access to land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>The intervention will promote the production of timber to aid extension of energy</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect protection of wildlife</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect use of non-timber forest products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect water quality</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect air quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect bushfire</i>	0
Floods	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect floods</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect land degradation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect crises/conflicts</i>	0
Drought	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect drought</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promotion participatory decision making on provision of energy in the communities	+
Human Rights	Promote rights to safety	+
Access to Information	Information on safety issues regarding energy and roads accidents	+

Description of Plan under review: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Properly planned and orderly developed areas will make it easy for water extension which will promote accessibility to water</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can promote effective use of the land resources</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>The intervention will prevent the depletion of the forest or timber resources</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	Recreational and wetlands areas which housed wildlife will be protected	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>The intervention will promote sustainable use of the non-timber resources or products</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Pollution of the water bodies which results from poor spatial planning in the communities will be minimised	+
Sanitation	Poor sanitary conditions which results from poor spatial planning in the communities will be minimised	+
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The intervention is not likely to affect bushfire	0
Floods	<i>Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can prevent floods through construction of drainage systems</i>	+
Land Degradation	<i>Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can prevent land degradation and destruction of the environment</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can prevent crises such as flooding, epidemics and land disputes</i>	+
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect bushfire	0
Epidemics	Poor sanitary with its attendant diseases conditions which results from poor spatial planning in the communities will be minimised	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>enhance provision of social services and reduction of poverty</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>The intervention can promote rights to better housing or shelter</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The intervention will help improve disseminate modern technologies in land use and planning through education on development controls</i>	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 2

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL				ECONOMIC					INSTITUTIONAL			
	Environmental degradation	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Small scale mining	Inappropriate farming practices	frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	High school drop rate	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	High teenage pregnancy	Low household income	Low local economic development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Poor market infrastructure	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Inadequate office logistics and equipment	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
Environmental issues <i>Plan Interventions/Activities</i>																		
Drill and Mechanise boreholes	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Construct schools, Markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, Toilet and tourism Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Reshape/rehabilitate feeder roads, culverts, drainages	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+
Organise capacity building training programmes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reclaim/protect degraded lands, forests, ecosystems	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+
Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Carry out waste management activities	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 2: - RECORD SHEET

No:

Description of Plan under review: Drill and Mechanise boreholes

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	<i>It may lead to deforestation, loss of soil nutrient, land and environmental degradation.</i>	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	<i>Construction of dams, wells etc can cause degradation of the forest which affect climate change</i>	-
Small scale mining	The intervention is not likely to affect Small scale mining	0
Inappropriate farming practices	The intervention is not likely to affect Inappropriate farming practices	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	The intervention is not likely to affect disaster prevention, preparedness and response	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	The intervention is not likely to affect knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	0
High school drop rate	The intervention is not likely to affect High school drop rate	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	The intervention is not likely to affect Gaps in physical access to quality health care	0
High teenage pregnancy	The intervention is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	<i>It will reduce the cost of acquiring water thereby, increasing household income.</i>	+
Low local economic development	<i>Water is a basic need, therefore its availability will increase farm yield, (irrigation), promote good health (portable drinking water) & aid in trade (food vending). Increasing local economic development.</i>	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	The intervention is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	The intervention is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0
Poor market infrastructure	The intervention is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	The intervention is not likely to affect Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The intervention is not likely to affect Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	0
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	The intervention is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<i>It is one of the means revenue can be mobilised through the sale of water.</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Construct schools, Markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, Toilet and tourism Facilities

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	<i>The activity may lead to deforestation, loss of soil nutrient and likely loss of ecosystem.</i>	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	<i>The constructions can cause degradation of the forest and removal of the top soil which can negatively affect climate change</i>	-
Small scale mining	It can affect revenue mobilization if structures are constructed on mining lands.	-
Inappropriate farming practices	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect inappropriate farming practices</i>	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	If structures are put up on water ways, slums and unplanned site it may lead to disasters etc.	-
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<i>Construction of schools can help sensitise the vulnerable through education thereby improving knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs.</i>	+
High school drop rate	<i>Increase enrolment which may lead to high literacy rate in the long term.</i>	+
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<i>Improve access to quality health care, breaching the gap between quality health care and traditional health care.</i>	+
High teenage pregnancy	<i>It may reduce teenage pregnancy by way constructing CHPS compound and schools to create awareness and educate teenagers.</i>	+
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Low household income</i>	0
Low local economic development	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Low local economic development</i>	0
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs</i>	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</i>	0
Poor market infrastructure	<i>Construction of markets is going to boost economic inflows and improve livelihood.</i>	+
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<i>Provision and improving of tourist facilities is going to earn the nation foreign exchange which can lead to economic boom.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</i>	0
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment</i>	0

Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Some physical construction can help generate funds internally and externally to increase revenue through market tolls and tourist fees.	+
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Description of Plan under review: Reshape/rehabilitate feeder roads, culverts, drainages

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	<i>The activity or intervention can cause serious environmental degradation through cutting of trees and removal of the topsoil and loss of biodiversity if not properly done</i>	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</i>	0
Small scale mining	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Small scale mining</i>	0
Inappropriate farming practices	<i>The constructions is not likely to affect Inappropriate farming practices</i>	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	It will improve road network, reduce accidents, flooding and check erosion	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs,</i>	0
High school drop rate	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect High school drop rate</i>	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<i>Good roads will improve access to health care services because it will help open up the rural areas</i>	+
High teenage pregnancy	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy</i>	0
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	<i>improve incomes through household access to markets or easy movement of goods and services</i>	+
Low local economic development	<i>improve incomes through household access to markets or easy movement of goods and services and trade</i>	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs</i>	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<i>It will improve road transport network and increase accessibility.</i>	+
Poor market infrastructure	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure</i>	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<i>The rehabilitation of feeder roads will improve tourism infrastructure and services since tourist site are mostly located at the hinterlands in the district.</i>	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<i>The citizenry will have easy access to decision making and participate in planning and budgeting</i>	+
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment</i>	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<i>It can help increase revenue through access to hinterlands by the rate collectors and transportation of goods</i>	+

Description of Plan under review: Reclaim/protect degraded lands, forests, ecosystems

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	<i>The activity will help reduce environmental degradation through reclamation and protection</i>	+
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Will enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change since the effect on the environment will be minimal	+
Small scale mining	Helps to protect environment and responsible mining	+
Inappropriate farming practices	Will reduce the inappropriate farming practices in order to save the environment	+
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Will reduce pit death and loss of the natural environment	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect HIV and AIDS/STIs issues</i>	0
High school drop rate	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect high school dropout rate</i>	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Gaps in physical access to quality health care</i>	0
High teenage pregnancy	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy</i>	0
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	Promote agriculture development and other off farm businesses	+
Low local economic development	Promote agriculture development and other off farm businesses	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs</i>	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Prolong the lifespan of roads	+

Poor market infrastructure	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure</i>	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Promote tourism through protection of the infrastructure and sites	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<i>The citizenry participate in decision making regarding reclamation/protection of degraded lands, forest and ecosystem</i>	+
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment</i>	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<i>The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</i>	0

Description of Plan under review: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	<i>Inorganic and Chemical inputs if not manage properly can affect the environment</i>	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Resources limitation may lead to our inability to climate change effects	-
Small scale mining	Not likely to affect small scale mining	0
Inappropriate farming practices	Supply of inputs will promote technology in production	+
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Provision of relief items will prevent and control disasters	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	the activity is not likely to affect HIV and AIDS/STIs knowledge	0
High school drop rate	Performance and enrolments will be improved	+
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	The intervention will remedy the inadequate facilities and improve access	+
High teenage pregnancy	the activity is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	Improved incomes as a result of high production	+
Low local economic development	Improved LED through increased incomes as a result of high production	+

Limited access to credit by SMEs	Improved technology in production will increased investor confidence to lent to the SMEs	+
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	the activity is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0
Poor market infrastructure	the activity is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	the activity is not likely to affect Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The activity is not likely to affect participation of citizenry	0
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	Improved the logistical based of the offices	+
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Improved logistics will support revenue mobilisation	+

Description of Plan under review: Carry out waste management activities

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	<i>The activity will prevent environmental degradation through proper disposal and treatment</i>	+
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Waste management will increase revenue and deal with climate change issues	+
Small scale mining	the activity is not likely to affect Small scale mining	0
Inappropriate farming practices	the activity is not likely to affect Inappropriate farming practices	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	The intervention will prevent disaster such as disease	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	The activity is not likely to affect knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs	0
High school drop rate	The activity is not likely to affect High school drop rate	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	The activity is not likely to affect Gaps in physical access to quality health care	0
High teenage pregnancy	The activity is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	The activity is not likely to affect Low household income	0
Low local economic development	Promote sanitation and waste management related businesses	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	The activity is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	The activity is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0
Poor market infrastructure	The activity is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Improved sanitation will enhance tourism services	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The activity is not likely to affect participation of citizenry	0
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	The activity is not likely to affect office logistics and equipment	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Opportunities for revenue mobilization will be enhanced	+

INTERNALY CONSISTENT/COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

OBJECTIVE

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

The interactions of plan objectives identified in the first column with each of the remaining plan objectives numbered 2 upwards, appearing across the top of the matrix.

- Where two plan objectives are mutually supportive with each other this should be recorded by marking a ✓ in the relevant box.
- Where two plan objectives have the potential to conflict with each other this should be recorded by marking an X in the relevant box.
- If there is no significant interaction this should be recorded by 0.
- Conditions are uncertain ?

COMPATIBILITY/INTERNAL CONSISTENCY MATRIX 3

	Policy Objectives	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Inadequate and limited coverage of social programmes for vulnerable groups	Support Entrepreneurship and SME	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote tourism infrastructure and Service	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Enhance public safety	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and	Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)		0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0
2	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels			✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
3	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups				0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0
4	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all					✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	X	✓
5	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services						✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
6	Inadequate and limited coverage of social programmes for vulnerable groups							✓	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	✓	0
7	Support Entrepreneurship and SME								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓
8.	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development									X	✓	0	0	X	0	✓	0	0
9.	Promote tourism infrastructure and Service										✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
10.	Strengthen fiscal decentralization											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

INTERNALY CONSISTENT MATRIX 3 -RECORD SHEET

PPP:

PPP No. (Column)	PPP No. (Row)	REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
1.Access to Health services	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√)=3,5,6,9,12 No significant interaction(0) =1,2,4,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,15,16,17	Is mutually supportive of(3,5,6,9,12) that is knowledge of HIV/AIDS(3) since the it will improve UHC, improve access to environmental sanitation services(5),improved social programme since LEAP considers access to basic health services as an indicator(6), promotes tourism development because of the improved health services(9) and enhance public safety in terms of control of the spread of diseases, but will have no significant interaction with (1,2,4,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,15,16,17)
2.Access to education services	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =3,5,6,11,12,14 No significant interaction (0) =4,7,8,9,10,13,15,16,17	Is mutually supportive of(3,5,6,11,12,14) that is it will reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS,(3)through knowledge, improve environmental sanitation(5), expand social protection(6), increase citizen's participation in policy planning(11), enhance public safety(12) and prevent disaster through awareness creation(14) But it will however have no significant interaction with (4,7,8,9,10,13,15,16,17)
3.Reduction of HIV and AIDS/STIs	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =6,7,8,9,12 No significant interaction(0) =4,5,10,11,13,14,15,16,17	Is mutually supportive of(6,7,8,9,12) that is social protection programme will reduce HIV/AIDS spread(6), SME support will reduce poverty and spread of HIV/AIDS since the disease spread can sometimes be linked to poverty(7), a reduction in the spread of HIV/AIDS will promote agriculture production because of the healthy human resource factor of production(8), and finally it will also promote tourism in the district(9) because of enhanced public safety(12) But it will however have no significant interaction with (4,5,10,11,13,14,15,16,17)
4. Safe and reliable water supply services	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =5,7,8,9,12,14,15,17 No significant interaction(0) =6,10,11,13 Conflict(X)=16	Is mutually supportive of(5,7,8,9,12,14,15,17) that is safe and reliable water services will enhance environmental sanitation(5), support entrepreneurship and SME development since it can serve as a factor of production(7), promote demand-driven agriculture because is a factor of production(8), water is needed to construct or provide tourism facilities(9), water supply can enhance public safety in terms of the spread of diseases related to poor sanitation(12) and prevent disasters(14), water is required for construction of roads(15) and finally is also needed to promote spatially balanced development(17).But it will however have no significant interaction with (6,10,11,13) and have the potentially of conflicting with (16) for the scarce resources needed to execute them.
5. Access to improved environmental sanitation services	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =6,7,9,10,12,13,14,16,17 No significant interaction(0) =8,11,15	Is mutually supportive of(6,7,9,10,12,13,14,16,17) that is safe and reliable environmental sanitation services can minimise social programme and social protection programme can improve access to environment sanitation services(6), support entrepreneurship and SME will improve access to environmental sanitation services(7) because of increase incomes, access to env. Sanitation can ensure clean tourist sites which can promote the industry(9), improve sanitation can increase revenue generation at the local level since sanitation is business(10), can prevent diseases and enhance public safety(12), the plastic waste in particular can be effectively managed to avoid climate change(13) and prevent disasters in terms of flooding etc (14), improved environmental sanitation management can facilitate or promote the production of energy for use(16) and promote spatially balanced development(17).But it will however have no significant interaction with (8,11,15).
6.Social programmes for vulnerable groups	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =7,17 No significant interaction(0) =8,9,11,12,13,15,17 UNCERTAIN 10,14	Social programmes for vulnerable groups is mutually supportive of(7,17) that is improve social protection programme will promote support for entrepreneurship and SMEs development and reduction of poverty(7) and it will also help improve access to energy for domestic use(16).But it will however have no significant interaction with (8,9,11,12,13,15,17) and effect on 10 and 14 cannot be ascertained
7.Support Entrepreneurship and SME	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =8,9,10,11,12,15,16,17 No significant interaction(0) 13,14	Support Entrepreneurship and SME will promote demand-driven agriculture through access to inputs (8), it can also promote tourism through provision of services by the SMEs to tourist such as food, accommodation etc(9). Support for entrepreneurship and SMEs can as well enhance the citizen's capacity to participate in policy formulation and implementation (11), it can enhance public safety through improved capacity to access security apparatus (12). Support for the entrepreneurship and SMEs can increase revenue generation through taxes to provide transportation infrastructure services such as roads(15) it can as well enhance access to energy(16)such as electricity and finally promote spatially integrated and balanced development(17).But it will however have no significant interaction with (13,14)
8.Promote a demand-driven	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =10,15 No significant	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development will strengthen fiscal decentralization and revenue through taxes(10),it will also help to improve

approach to agricultural development	interaction(0) 11,12,14,16,17 Conflict 9,13	efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructures and services(15).But it will however have no significant interaction with (11,12,14,16,17) and conflict with 9 and 13
9.Promote tourism infrastructure and Service	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =10,13,14,15,17 No significant interaction(0) 11,12,16	Promote tourism infrastructure and Service will strengthen fiscal decentralization and revenue through taxes(10),it will also help to enhance climate change resilience through protection, preservation and conservation of our natural resources(13), promotes proactive planning for disaster prevention(14), can bring revenue to improve our road transport infrastructure(15) and promote spatially integrated balanced development(17).But it will however have no significant interaction with (11,12,16,).
10.Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =11,12,13,14,15,16,17	Strengthen fiscal decentralization will enhance our capacity for policy formulation since resources will be available(11), public safety will be enhanced(12), climate change resilience(13), promote proactive planning for disaster prevention(14), improve the road transport services(15), provision of clean energy(16) and promote implementation og development controls(17)
11.Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =,12,13,14,15,16,17	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination will enhance public safety(12), climate change resilience(13), promote proactive planning for disaster prevention(14), improve the road transport services(15), provision of clean energy(16) and promote implementation og development controls(17)
12.Enhance public safety	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =,13,14,15,16,17	Enhance public safety will help improve climate change resilience(13), promote proactive planning for disaster prevention(14), improve the road transport services(15), provision of clean energy(16) and promote implementation of development controls and spatially integrated plans(17)
13.enhance climate change resilience	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =14,15,16, No significant interaction(0) 17	Enhance climate change resilience promote will proactive planning for disaster prevention(14), improve the road transport services(15), provision of clean energy(16), but will not have significant interaction with Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements (17)
14.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =,15,16,17 No significant interaction(0)	promote proactive planning for disaster prevention, improve the road transport services(15), provision of clean energy(16) and Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements (17)
15.Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =17 Conflict 16	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services will conflicts with the provision of clean energy(16) but will Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements (17)
16.Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =17	Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy will Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements (17)
17.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<i>Mutually supportive</i> (√) =17	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements (17)

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

OBJECTIVE

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

Help to minimise environmental degradation, reduce poverty, enhance quality of life improve social and cultural assets and create better economic conditions).

Score the performance using a scale of 0-5 as set out below.

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

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

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc							
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution	Distribution losses	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
and usage		
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST ☐ RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	2	Works against the aim because of biodiversity loss and wildlife
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Works against the aim because of biodiversity loss and wildlife
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	neutral effects on the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim because of biodiversity loss and wildlife and increase emission
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	neutral effects on the aim the provision of those facilities will cause pollution
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood	4	Supports the aim of the use of wood, poles which are locally materials

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	Works against the aim since the construction sometimes affect the water bodies and pollute it
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	neutral effects on the aim because it does not affect the beauty features of water
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	neutral effects on the aim The natural state of sensitive ecological sites will not be affected
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Strongly supports the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Strongly supports the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	3	neutral effects on the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Strongly supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	2	Works against the aim demand for land will increase
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Strongly supports the aim because it is going to help breach the gap between the rich and the poor
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Strongly supports the aim

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Strongly supports the aim the activity will promote the growth economic activities in the district
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim the activity is not likely to affect reliance on the local material use
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Strongly supports the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	supports the aim because private sector such as the SMEs activities will be promoted
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Strongly supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	neutral effects on the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ▯ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ▯ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Will enhance or develop literate population to be able to make choices
Human Rights	4	Citizens▯ rights to education and other social services will be promoted
Access to information	4	Educational institutions and other stakeholders will serve as channels of information dissemination
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards	4	supports the aim

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
and guidelines.		

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ▯ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ▯ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST ☐ RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	2	Works against the aim the activity will affect the habitat of wildlife
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Works against the aim since biodiversity will be destroyed
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	neutral effects on the aim the activity is not likely to affect energy supply
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim deforestation and other activities may lead to loss of CO2 and other soil nutrients
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Works against the aim because the activity will lead to pollution such as noise, water bodies etc
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	supports the aim because income and raw materials for locals

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	1	Strongly Works against the aim because water bodies may eventually be affected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	1	Strongly Works against the aim Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes will be destroyed
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	1	Strongly Works against the aim sensitive ecological sites will be destroyed
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	support the aim the activity will promote movement and socialization of people in the locality
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	support the aim makes transportation easy to access health care and drainages
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	support the aim ease transportation challenges, access to education, improved health etc
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	support the aim it will promote equity in access to facilities
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	support the aim link up communities and promote trade and cohesion
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	support the aim will create jobs and life of the local people.
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	support the aim because people will be involved from project initiation and to completion
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	2	Works against the aim part of the land will be used for materials to feed the construction
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	support the aim water bodies will not be adversely affected
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Strongly support the aim will promote access of the poor to transportation
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	support the aim will enhance sanitation situation especially the liquid waste
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	support the aim will promote equity in the provision of social services such as roads etc
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	support the aim will minimise the spread of diseases through improved drainage system and control flooding
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	support the aim good transportation reduces the risk of accidents

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	support the aim will promote trade
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim is not likely to affect the use of local materials
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	support the aim promotes use of local people
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	support the aim will promote the use of labour and other products
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	support the aim the district can collaborate with development partners to execute the projects
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	support the aim will promote the transfer of technology to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	neutral effects on the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	support the aim promote participation of the people in decision making
Human Rights	4	support the aim the right to services will be promoted
Access to information	4	support the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	support the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes

CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ▯ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ▯ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA ☑ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☑ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST ☑ RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA ☑ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☑ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	2	Works against the aim there will loss of biodiversity
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Works against the aim destruction of habitat
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	neutral effects on the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim because trees will fell and top soil removed
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☑ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	neutral effects on the aim drill/mechanise boreholes does not cause pollution of water bodies
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim because it neither increase/promote local energy use or discourage it
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Support the aim because the destruction of the natural state of rivers and water bodies will be minimised
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	neutral effects on the aim aesthetic features of water bodies are not disturbed
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive	4	Support the aim because the

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
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).		destruction of the natural state of rivers and water bodies will be minimised
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Support the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Support the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Support the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Support the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	3	neutral effects on the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Support the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Strongly Support the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	Support the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Support the aim because beneficial impacts will be distributed equally
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Strongly Support the aim because it will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Strongly Support the aim will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety through clean water
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Support the aim
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Support the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Support the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Strongly Support the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Support the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Support the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Support the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ▯ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ▯ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Support the aim
Human Rights	4	Support the aim
Access to information	4	Support the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA ▢ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST ☐ RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	5	Strongly Supports the aim because biodiversity, water bodies will be protected
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	5	Strongly Supports the aim more land will be reclaimed and conserved for use
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	Strongly Supports the aim it increased conservation of the natural resources and diversify energy supplies
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	5	Strongly Supports the aim will minimise the emission of carbon dioxide etc
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Supports the aim will avoid pollution of the environment in terms of noise, among others
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim will increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles) and preservation of tourism sites
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of	5	Strongly Supports the aim because

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
rivers and water bodies;		destruction of the water bodies will be minimised
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Supports the aim Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes will be conserved and improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	5	Strongly Supports the aim the natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Supports the aim social cohesion will be maintained and improved
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Supports the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Supports the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Supports the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	neutral effects on the aim
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).	3	neutral effects on the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
growth. y).		
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Supports the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Supports the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	neutral effects on the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Supports the aim will promote participation in decision making
Human Rights	4	Supports the aim promote rights to services
Access to information	4	Supports the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Supports the aim will enhanced the compliance with environmental governance and standards

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA & BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas & (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment & noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
	assessed	
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST ☐ RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	4	Support the aim
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Support the aim
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Support the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	4	Support the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Support the aim
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Support the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Support the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Support the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Support the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Support the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Support the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Support the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	3	neutral effects on the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Support the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	Support the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Support the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Support the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Support the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Support the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Support the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Support the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Support the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Support the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Support the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Support the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Support the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Support the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	Support the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Support the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Support the aim
Human Rights	4	Support the aim
Access to information	4	Support the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in	Number of People	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA ▣ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST ☐ RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	4	Supports the aim
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Supports the aim
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Supports the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	4	Supports the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)		
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Supports the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Supports the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Supports the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Supports the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Supports the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Supports the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	Supports the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	Supports the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Supports the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Supports the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
reduce occupational health and safety		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		Supports the aim
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Supports the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	neutral effects on the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Supports the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Supports the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Supports the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	2	Work against the aim because of the high cost involved
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Supports the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Strongly work against the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Supports the aim
Human Rights	4	Supports the aim
Access to information	4	Supports the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items							
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free	Number of public/private	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	partnerships	
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ☐ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST ☐ RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas ☐ (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life;[6	4	Supports the aim
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	neutral effects on the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim because of the agro-chemicals inputs

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA ☐ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment ☐ noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Works against the aim because of the agro-chemicals inputs
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Supports the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Supports the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Supports the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Supports the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Supports the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Supports the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Supports the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Supports the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA ▯ BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Supports the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Supports the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Supports the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Supports the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Supports the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Supports the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ▯ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms ▯ to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Supports the aim
Human Rights	4	Supports the aim
Access to information	4	Supports the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Supports the aim

5.0 EXERCISE 5B: OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS MATRIX

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this exercise is to assess the risks and opportunities associated with individual PLAN OBJECTIVES and to define appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures.

DURATION

Group work: 60 minutes

Presentation: 45 minutes

TASK

1) Each group will identify and assess the environmental risks and opportunities associated with individual policy actions presented column 3 of the matrix in terms of the following four (4) main areas of sustainability; (column 4)

- Opportunities and risks to natural resources
- Opportunities and risks to socio-cultural conditions
- Opportunities and risks to economic issues
- Opportunities and risks to institutional issues¹

4. The following colour coding scheme must be adopted in the evaluation:

	Red represented Risks
	Yellow represented Neutral
	Green represented Opportunity

5. The opportunities and risks presented by each PPP is discussed by the review group and a view is taken and reasons assigned and recorded in column 5 of the matrix.

6. The next step is for the group to propose measures to refine policies that present risks to the environment

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Completed Opportunities and Risks Matrix providing a quick visual impression of the performance of the policy in terms of the four main areas of sustainability.

NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
1.0	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of schools(Primary, JHS,KGs etc) 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	OPP on EC, SC &INS for human dev and safety. -Risk on NR cutting of trees, removal of top soil etc	Implementing EPA permit guidelines and undertake landscaping and greenery projects at school compounds	District Assembly/GES Parks and Gardens
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of furniture 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	OPP on SC &INS for human dev Risk on EC because of inadequate financial resources	Intensify resource mobilization to provide the facilities	District Assembly/GES
2.0	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and sensitization on prevention 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral NR,SC but risk on EC because of resources required OPP for INS to protect human resources	Mobilize adequate resources to provide and support	District Assembly/GHS/SWF/GAC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment, Care and support of PLW HIV/AIDS 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral NR,SC but risk on EC because of resources required and burden on INS	Mobilize adequate resources to provide and support	District Assembly/GHS/SWF/GAC
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill and Mechanise boreholes 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	-OPP on EC ,SC &INS for revenue génération and human safety. -Risk on NR cutting of trees,removal of top soil, loss of biodiversity etc	Implementing EPA permit guidelines, development sustainability and management plan and consult CWSA for advice	District Assembly/Works/CWSA
	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct household and institutional toilets 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	-OPP on EC ,SC &INS for revenue génération and human dignity Risk on NR cutting of trees, removal of top soil, loss of biodiversity, etc	Implementing EPA permit guidelines, development sustainability and management plan and consult CWSA for advice	District Assembly/Works/CWSA/EHU

NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of inputs 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	-OPP INS&EC promotes human rights and increase productivity -Risk on NR&EC pollution, disease etc	-promote the use of organic fertilizer -adopt good farming practices	District Assembly/MOFA
	Promote tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct rest stops and promote tourism 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	-OPP for NR & SC conservation, and promotes EC -Risk requires huge capital	-mobilise resources and go into PPP arrangement	District Assembly/MoT/MOFA/Partners
	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain cocoa and citrus farms 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	-OPP NR ecological and biodiversity conservation promotes SC&EC -Risk Destruction of the NR loss of SC&EC timber and forest	-adopt good farm practices reduce tree cutting and use of chemicals	District Assembly/MOFA/com muniites
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and provision of relief items 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	Opp. INS information dissemination -Risk on EC inadequate resources	mobilise resources and go into PPP arrangement	District Assembly/Nadmo/MOFA/Partners
	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate/reshape/construct feeder roads 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	Risk of loss of NR such as trees and the natural vegetation and topsoil	compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines of EPA	District Assembly/feeder roads/DWD
	Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of electricity 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	Loss of NR such as timber,	compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines of EPA	District Assembly/ECC/DWD

Place General Assembly resolution here

SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE FOURTH ATIWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, HELD
ON THURSDAY 14 TH SEPTEMBER, 2017 AT THE ASSEMBLY
HALL

SN	NAME	ELECTORAL AREA	SIGNATURE
1	Oky Asji	Chaly Arealcom	[Signature]
2	Taw Boateng	New Igjeti	[Signature]
3	Kwadwo Ampomah	Adasaware	[Signature]
4	Aann Asante	AKutuase	[Signature]
5	Kwame Abubakar	Bansa	[Signature]
6	Franklin K. Breda	Dumminam	[Signature]
10	Ernest Boto	Acan Tamfoe	[Signature]
11	Adams Pippin	Anyinam	[Signature]
12	Ernest Adide Wiredu	Atigumbo	[Signature]
13	Nana Ampomah Asiamah	Subsum	[Signature]
14	Combrant O Nyankoo	Tanda	[Signature]
15	Nyanko K. Stephen	Akrofofo	[Signature]
16	Kwadwo Sampah	Abamosu	[Signature]
17	Ateah Gilbert Jerry	Mampom	[Signature]
18	Opase Xhiedu Mark	Bema	[Signature]
19	Obeng Kwame George	Asungfo	[Signature]
20	Boah Ampomah	Abakose	[Signature]
21	Asamoah B. Edward	Sekyere	[Signature]
22	Rosemary Anumah	Trimpansa	[Signature]
23	Godfred Kwame Asare	Akwaboso	[Signature]
24	Kwame S. ABAGIB	APPONTE	[Signature]
25	Bamfo Moses	Tiawis-Subisa	[Signature]
26	Otu Ayeh	Akrapom	[Signature]
27	Abukari Aii	ANYINAM	[Signature]
28	Hoki Adzrenli	Govt APPT.	[Signature]
29	John Ose Lawrence	Abu Lomas (Aboma)	[Signature]
30	Isaac Kwame Abamoah	Kwabang	[Signature]
31	Mans K. N. Kusi	NWASA	[Signature]
32	Christiana Darcop Akuffo	Govt APPT Ekorsa	[Signature]
33	Anor Alfred	Kadaweso	[Signature]
34	Mona Asiedu Ketwe	Tampesi	[Signature]
35	REGINALD OSEI AWOLO	AKROPONG	[Signature]
36	Paddy Ampomah D	Ekorsa	[Signature]

No.	Name	CC	Electoral Area	Sign
3	Mr George Padmore		press	
37	Mr Ayin Lawlor		Asomang	
38	38 NAKAKONDU KONTREI		Abomoso	
39	Seth K. A. Asante		Amjiam	
40	(Tadys Nyanku)		Sankomaa	
41	Nana Twumasi - Bwalyi		Apanid	
42	Antwi. A. Eugene		Pameng	
43	Chig Sackey		Accra	
44	Akrompong Samuel		Awensu	
45	Godfred Apeky Aggrey		Awosese	
46	PIMPONG PATRYCK		Akwumasi	
47	Samuel Obeng Asomah		Emyasi	
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S/N	NAME	DEPT./ASSIGNATION	SIGNATURE
41	G. P. S Kwabeng	G. P. S Kwabeng	G. P. S Kwabeng
SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF THE THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH ATIWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY			
1	Odame Abayye	Operation Assistance / A	[Signature]
2	Benni Eunice	DCA	[Signature]
3	S. A. Larbi	ADIB	[Signature]
4	Fidith Hesse	Paras & Control	[Signature]
5	Emmanuel Ahiata	Stores	[Signature]
6	Lawrence Mensah	MFED	[Signature]
7	Fifi M. Oppong	ENG. DKID	[Signature]
8	Ampomah Daniel	Dawayer	[Signature]
9	Tahiru Isaac	N T C E	[Signature]
10	Josephine Teboah	HRM	[Signature]
11	Hannetta Agorhore	DRA	[Signature]
12	Mesak Asare	Social Welfare	[Signature]
13	Gloria Nyavor	Comm. Dev +	[Signature]
14	Esbiel Boachi	Stock Land Admt.	[Signature]
15	Pince B. O. Akamporg	Nadmo	[Signature]
16	Juhet D. Annin		[Signature]
17	Moses Adu-Kyei	Env. Health Dept	[Signature]
18	Charles Allan Gyimah	T. C. P. D	[Signature]
19	David Abayateye	Procurement	[Signature]
20	Billi Maifin Madly	G. N. F. S.	[Signature]
21	WINK SEIN NUNORIN	ADP	[Signature]
22	Isaac K. Okyere	DDE	[Signature]
23	Patrick Ayeh Bekoe	DIO	[Signature]
24	Richard Akuffo	ITD (ICPA)	[Signature]
25	Amoako Williams		[Signature]

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR REVIEW OF THE 4-YEAR MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2006-2009) AND THE PREPARATION OF
SECTOR MTD PLAN (2018-2021) ATIWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

HEADS OF DECENTRALIZED DEPARTMENTS

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information from stakeholders for the review medium term development plan to be prepared by the Atiwa District Assembly. You are assured that any information given will be treated confidentially.

1. Name of department/organization:
2. Objectives/Mission of your department:
.....
.....
3. What are the personnel/equipment requirements for your department? State those existing and those require.

EXISTING		REQUIRED	
Personnel	Equipment	Personnel	Equipment

4. How are your projects/programmes determined? They are determined by:

5. List the projects and programmes (completed/on-going) undertaken by your department in the past 4-years that are within the Assembly' s MTDPLAN (Please refer to your sector plan attached)

Project/Programmes	Location	Cost (C)	Source of funding	Implementation/collaborating	Project Status		Reasons for deviation from MTD PLAN
					Completed	On-going	

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6. List the projects undertaken by your department in the past 4-years which were not part of the Assembly' s MTD PLAN(2014-2017)

Project/Programmes	Location	Cost (C)	Source of funding	Implementation/collaborating	Project Status		Reasons for deviation from MTD PLAN
					Completed	On-going	

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7. As a technical wing of the Assembly, does your department take part in the deliberative and decision making process of the Assembly:
Yes () No () Please explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....

8. List the problems facing your department/Organization

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

9. What other measures are you taking to solve these problems?

.....

10. Please suggest other solutions to these problems.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

11. List the projects and programmes your organization intends to undertake in the next 4-years (2018-2021).

Project/Programmes	Location	Duration	Cost (C)	Source of funding	Expected impact	Implementing Agency	Remarks

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12. Who determined those intended projects/programmes?

- Parents Ministry ()
- Regional Officer ()
- District Assembly ()
- Others ()

ATIWA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

COMMUNITY DATA COLLECTION TEMPLATE FOR THE PREPARATION OF MTDP 2018-2021

Area council	Electoral Area	Community	Development facilities											Community request/aspirations/needs	Name of unit committee
			pop	Public toilet	MKT	Clinic CHPS	K G	Pri. sch	JHS SHS TEC	Bore hole	HD well	Small Town H2O system	Others		

