

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

**AGENDA FOR JOBS:  
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)**

**PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY MUNICIPAL PLANNING & COORDINATING  
UNIT (MPCU)**

**JULY, 2018**

## Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES .....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
CHAPTER ONE .....	2
1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.....	2
1.1 Performance Review (2014-2017) .....	2
1.1.1 Key Challenges Encountered During Implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP .....	6
1.1.2 Lessons Learnt which have Implication for 2018-2021 MTDP.....	7
1.2 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY .....	8
1.2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	8
1.2.2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS .....	8
1.2.2.1. Location and size .....	8
1.2.2.2. Relief and Drainage.....	9
1.2.2.3. Climate .....	10
1.2.2.4. Geology and Hydrogeological Condition .....	11
1.2.2.5. Vegetation and Land use.....	11
1.2.2.6. Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture.....	12
1.2.2.7. Natural Resources .....	13
1.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION .....	13
1.2.3.1. Conditions of the Natural Environment.....	13
1.2.3.2. Conditions of the Built Environment.....	14
1.2.3 Aesthetic and Historic Features .....	17
1.2.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS .....	17
1.2.4.1 Population size and Growth .....	17
1.2.4.2 Growth Rate .....	18
1.2.4.4. Dependency Ratios .....	20
1.2.4.5. Population Density.....	21
1.2.4.6. Population Distribution by Settlements .....	23
1.2.4.7. Rural – Urban Split.....	24
1.2.4.8 Migration .....	25
1.2.4.9. Ethnicity.....	26
1.2.4.10. Religious Composition of Nkoranza South Municipal.....	27
1.2.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT.....	28
1.2.5.1 The People .....	28
1.2.5.2. Language .....	29

1.2.5.3. Chieftaincy and Traditional Authority System .....	29
1.2.5.4. Land Tenure System .....	31
1.2.5.5. Family System .....	32
1.2.5.6 Marriage .....	32
1.2.5.7 Cross – Cousin Marriage .....	33
1.2.5.8 Traditional Gender Roles and Statuses .....	33
1.2.5.9. Naming Ceremony (Dinto) .....	34
1.2.5.10 Traditional Medicine .....	35
1.2.6 PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVES.....	36
1.2.6.1 The Structure of the Local Economy.....	36
1.2.6.2. Agriculture .....	37
1.8 Common Crop Diseases and Pests .....	44
1.2.7 ANIMAL PRODUCTION .....	44
1.2.7.1 Animals Reared.....	44
1.2.7.2 Housing and Feeding .....	45
1.2.7.3 Drinking Water Sources.....	46
1.2.7.4 Livestock Diseases and Pests .....	46
1.2.7.5 Marketing of Livestock .....	46
1.2.7.6 Veterinary Services .....	46
1.2.7.7 Food Balances.....	47
1.2.7.8 Problems of Agriculture .....	47
1.2.8 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES .....	48
1.2.9 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES .....	49
1.2.9.1 Introduction .....	49
1.2.9.2 Formal Education .....	49
1.2.9.3 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities.....	50
1.2.9.4 Enrolment Level.....	51
1.2.9.5 Teacher – Pupil Ratio .....	53
1.2.9.6 School Participation Rate of the Nkoranza South Municipality (SPR) .....	54
1.2.9.7 Educational Status .....	55
1.2.9.8 Highest Level of Education Attainment .....	56
1.2.9.9 Status of the School Feeding Programme and the Capitation Grants.....	58
1.2.9.10 Participation Rate .....	58
1.2.9.11 Non-Formal Education.....	59
1.2.9.11 Challenges Confronting the Literacy Classes.....	61
1.2.10 SKILLS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT .....	61
1.2.10.1 Youth Employment Scheme .....	61

12.10.2 Community Protection Systems.....	62
1.2.10.3 Waste and Sanitation Management Corps.....	62
1.2.10.4 Rural Education Teachers Assistants.....	62
1.2.10.5 Auxiliary Health Care Workers Assistants.....	63
1.2.10.6 Skills Developed.....	63
1.2.11 HEALTH SECTOR.....	64
1.2.11.1 Health Infrastructure.....	64
1.2.11.2 Health Sector Activities.....	65
1.2.11.3 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity /Hospital Attendance.....	65
1.2.11.4 Top Ten causes of Death/Mortality.....	67
1.2.11.5 Communicable Diseases in the Municipality identified between 2010 & 2013 ..	69
1.2.12 HEALTH INSURANCE.....	77
1.2.12.1 Health Insurance Enrolment.....	77
1.2.12.2 Staffing Situation of the scheme.....	78
1.2.12.3 Assessing the equipment/tools needs of the Scheme.....	79
1.2.12.3 Challenges of the Municipal Insurance Scheme.....	79
1.2.13 HIV / AIDS.....	80
1.2.14 WATER AND SANITATION SITUATION.....	81
1.2.14.1 Water Situation.....	81
1.2.14.2 Opportunities of the Water Sector.....	81
1.2.14.3 Challenges of Water Sector Development.....	82
1.2.14.4 Sanitation Situation.....	82
1.2.14.4 Bathhouse Sullage.....	102
1.2.15 GOOD GOVERNANCE.....	113
1.2.15.1: ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	113
1.2.15.2 Composition of the Municipal Assembly.....	114
1.2.15.3 THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.....	117
1.2.15.4 The Sub-District Institutions.....	118
1.2.15.5 The Municipal Departments.....	119
1.2.15.6: Functions of the Municipal Assembly.....	122
1.2.15.7: Relationship of Municipal Assembly with Other Institutions and Organizations .....	123
1.2.15.8: Vulnerable and the Excluded in the Nkoranza South Municipal.....	124
1.2.15.9 The Physically-Challenged Persons.....	124
1.2.15.10: Disability and Income.....	125
1.2.15.11 Vulnerability and Social Life in the Municipality.....	126
1.2.16 MUNICIPAL POVERTY PROFILING.....	126



1.216.1: Target Group and Gender Specific Manifestation of Poverty .....	126
1.2.16.1 Perceptions about the Poor.....	127
1.2.16.2 Manifestation of Poverty .....	127
1.2.16.3 Location of the Poor .....	128
1.2.16.4 Gender Manifestation of Poverty .....	128
1.2.16.5 Discussions on Causes of Poverty.....	128
1.2.16.6 Coping Mechanisms and Potentiality Analysis .....	129
1.2.16.7 Poverty Pockets and Their Profiles.....	130
1.2.16.8 Ranking of the Area Councils.....	132
1.2.16.9: Potentiality Analysis.....	133
1.2.17 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES .....	134
CHAPTER TWO.....	137
2.0 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES .....	137
2.1 Introduction .....	137
2.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues from Performance Review and Profiling from 2014-2017.....	158
2.4 HARMONIZATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021 WITH THOSE OF THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (2018-2021) UNDER THE LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LTNDP 2018-2057) .....	193
CHAPTER THREE.....	231
3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	231
3.1 INTRODUCTION .....	231
3.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS .....	231
3.3 EDUCATION PROJECTIONS .....	232
3.3.1 Projections for School Enrolment .....	232
3.3.2 Projection for Teachers at All Levels .....	233
3.3.3 Projection for Furniture at All Levels .....	233
3.3.4 Projection for Classroom at All Levels.....	233
3.4 AGRICULTURE PROJECTION.....	234
3.4.1 Agriculture Production Level .....	234
3.4.1 AEA Availability Projection.....	235
3.5 PROJECTIONS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR .....	235
3.6 WATER & SANITATION PROJECTION .....	236
3.6.1 Water Projection .....	236
3.6.2 SANITATION PROJECTION .....	237
3.6.2.1 Solid Waste .....	237
3.6.2.2 Liquid Waste.....	237

3.7 REVENUE PROJECTIONS.....	238
3.7.1 IGF Revenue Projection .....	238
3.7.2 All Revenue Sources Projection .....	239
3.8 ELECTRICITY PROJECTIONS .....	239
3.8.1 Challenges VRA (Nkoranza South Area) faces in electricity extension. ....	239
3.8.2 Electricity extension plans for Nkoranza South from 2018 to 2021. ....	240
3.8.3 What plans do VRA have to solve persistent low voltage problems in the Municipality? .....	240
3.9. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES .....	240
3.9.1 National Development Focus.....	240
3.9.2 Municipal Development Goal .....	241
3.9.3 Goal Compatibility Analysis.....	241
CHAPTER FOUR.....	255
4.0 REVIEW AND FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES.....	255
4.1 INTRODUCTION .....	255
4.2 PROGRAMME OF ACTION .....	263
4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY .....	301
CHAPTER FIVE.....	303
5.0 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN -2018.....	303
ACTION PLAN 2018.....	304
CHAPTER SIX .....	310
6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	310
6.1 INTRODUCTION .....	310
6.3 ARRANGEMENTS FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS .....	321
6.3.1 Data Collection .....	321
6.3.2 Data Collation, Processing and Validation .....	321
6.3.3 Secondary Data Sources .....	321
6.3.4 M&E Information System.....	322
6.3.5 Data analysis and Use of Results .....	322
6.3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting .....	322
6.3.7 Dissemination and Communication of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports.....	322
6.4 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	324
6.4.1 Institutional Arrangement for M&E .....	324
6.4.1.1 Municipal Assembly .....	324
6.4.1.2 Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit .....	325
6.4.1.3 Decentralized Departments and Agencies.....	325
6.4.1.4 Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit .....	325

6.4.1.5 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Traditional Authorities.....	325
6.4.1.6 The Role of Development Partners.....	326
ANNEX A: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ON PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES.....	327
ANNEX B: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT.....	467

## LIST OF TABLES

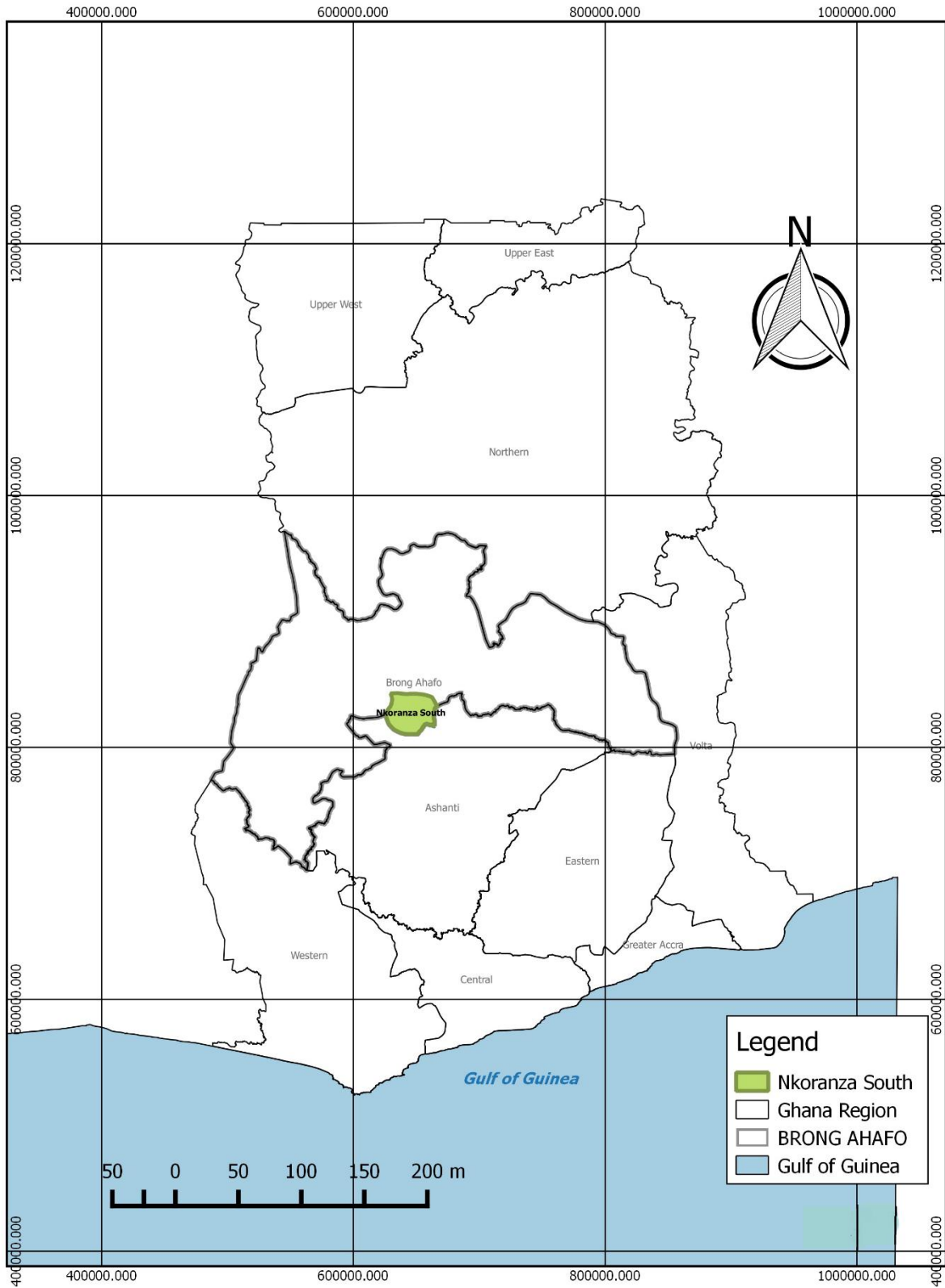
TABLE 1.1: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES IN MTDP FOR 2014-2017 .....	2
TABLE 1.2: ALL SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE ASSEMBLY .....	4
TABLE 1.3: SOURCE OF FUEL FOR COOKING .....	14
TABLE 1.4: STOCK OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY .....	15
TABLE 1.5: POPULATION OF OLD NKORANZA DISTRICT AND THE NEW NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL .....	18
TABLE 1.6: POPULATION GROWTH RATE OF NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY (1960 – 2010) .....	18
TABLE 1.7: COMPRESSED AGE-SEX STRUCTURE FOR NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY (2010) .....	20
TABLE 1.8: POPULATION DENSITIES FOR NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY 1984- 2010 .....	21
TABLE 1.9: COMPARISON OF MUNICIPAL LAND SIZE AND POPULATION TO THE REGION AND NATION .....	22
TABLE 1.10: URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL .....	23
TABLE 1.11: TEN HIGHER ORDER SETTLEMENTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	24
TABLE 1.12: RURAL – URBAN SPLIT OF NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY, 2013 .....	25
TABLE 1.13: ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF NKORANZA SOUTH .....	26
TABLE 1.14: RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL .....	27
TABLE 1.15: LAND HOLDING PATTERN .....	31
TABLE 1.16: MARRIAGE SYSTEM PATTERN IN NKORANZA SOUTH .....	33
TABLE 1.17: BIRTHDAY NAMES FOR NEWLY BORN BABIES .....	35
TABLE 1.18: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE .....	36
TABLE 1.20: PRODUCTION FIGURES OF MAJOR CROPS IN THE NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL, 2013 .....	38
TABLE 1.21: AVERAGE FARM SIZE FOR MAIN CROPS GROWN .....	40
TABLE 1.22: EXTENSION AGENT-FARMER RATIO IN THE NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL .....	42
TABLE 1.23: OPERATIONAL MAIN TYPES OF STORAGE FACILITIES .....	43
TABLE 1.24: COMMON LIVESTOCK DISEASES/PESTS .....	46
TABLE 1.25 FOOD BALANCE .....	47
TABLE 1.26 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS/INSTITUTIONS AND OWNERSHIP 2014 (NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY) .....	49
TABLE 1.27 PERCENTAGE OF BOYS TO GIRLS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (SCHOOL PARTICIPATION, 2014-2017) .....	52
TABLE 1.28 STAFFING .....	53
TABLE 1.29 TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO AT THE VARIOUS LEVELS .....	54
TABLE 1.30 SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RATE OF THE NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY, 2013 .....	55
TABLE 1.31 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL (2010) .....	55
TABLE 1.32 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PATRONIZED .....	57
TABLE 1.33 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT RECEIVED BY SCHOOLS IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	57
TABLE 1.34 PARTICIPATION RATE .....	58
TABLE 1.35: PERFORMANCE RATE .....	59
TABLE 1.36 PARTICIPATION/ENROLMENT LEVEL OF NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL, 2013 .....	59
TABLE 1.37 HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL .....	64
TABLE 1.39 TOP TEN CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL (2010-2013) .....	68
TABLE 1.40: FIVE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (2010-2013) .....	69
TABLE 1.41: PATRONAGE OF HEALTH FACILITIES .....	71
TABLE 1.41(A) STAFF AVAILABLE AND REQUIRED .....	72
TABLE 1.41(B) DOCTOR – PATIENT AND NURSE – PATIENT RATIOS .....	73
TABLE 1.41(C) CITIZEN’S ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	73
TABLE 1.42: STATUS OF NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME .....	75
TABLE 1.43: USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS .....	76
TABLE 1.44: MUNICIPAL HEALTH INSURANCE REGISTRATION FOR 2013 .....	78
TABLE 1.45: STAFFING SITUATION IN HEALTH INSURANCE .....	78

TABLE 1.46: EQUIPMENT HOLDING AT HEALTH INSURANCE .....	79
TABLE 1.47: DEPICTS HIV / AIDS CASES IN THE MUNICIPALITY.....	80
TABLE 1.48: EXISTING WATER FACILITIES IN THE NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY .....	81
TABLE 1.49: ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES IN 2009 .....	83
TABLE 1.51: NUMBER OF TOILET FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT .....	86
TABLE 1.52: NUMBER OF PRIVATE/PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL/INDUSTRIAL LATRINES IN THE MUNICIPALITY DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE AREA COUNCILS.....	87
TABLE 1.53: ESTIMATED SULLAGE GENERATION.....	102
TABLE 1.55: TYPES AND SOURCES OF SOLID WASTE GENERATION .....	108
TABLE 1.56: METHODS OF REFUSE DISPOSAL IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	111
TABLE: 1.57: MEMBERSHIP OF NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY .....	114
TABLE: 1.58: DECENTRALIZED DEPARTMENTS.....	120
TABLE 1.59: RANKING OF AREA COUNCILS ACCORDING TO THE LEVELS OF POVERTY .....	132
TABLE 1.60: SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF GSGDA II .....	135
TABLE 2.1 PRIORITIZED NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF COMMUNITIES (2018-2021).....	138
TABLE 2.2: KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2021-2021.....	190
TABLE 2.3 (A): IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II AND NMTDPF (2018-2021).....	194
TABLE 2.3(B): ADOPTED GOALS AND ISSUES OF 2018-2021 MTDP .....	202
TABLE 2.4: APPLICATION OF POCC ANALYSIS .....	207
TABLE 3.1: TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTION.....	231
TABLE 3.2: POPULATION PROJECTION FOR UNDER 18 YEARS.....	232
TABLE 3.3: PROJECTION FOR SCHOOL ENROLMENT .....	232
TABLE 3.4: PROJECTION OF TEACHER POPULATION .....	233
TABLE 3.5: PROJECTION OF FURNITURE .....	233
TABLE 3.6: PROJECTION OF CLASSROOM.....	234
TABLE 3.7 PROJECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION LEVEL .....	235
TABLE 3.8: AEA: FARMER RATIO & REQUIREMENTS 2018 – 2021.....	235
TABLE 3.9: PROJECTED HEALTH FACILITIES .....	236
TABLE 3.10: WATER FACILITIES .....	237
TABLE 3.11: PROJECTION FOR TOILET FACILITIES .....	238
TABLE 3.12: IGF REVENUE PROJECTION (2018-2021).....	238
TABLE 3.13: PROJECTION FOR ALL REVENUE SOURCE .....	239
TABLE 3.13: DEFINITION OF GOAL COMPATIBILITY SCORES.....	242
TABLE 3.14: GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS.....	242
TABLE 3.15: DEVELOPMENT FOCUS AND PROSPECTS MATRIX .....	243
TABLE 4.2: INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY.....	302
5.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	303
1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT .....	304
2. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT .....	307
3. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.....	309
TABLE 6.1: MONITORING MATRIX.....	312
TABLE 6.2: COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY MATRIX .....	323
COMPOUND MATRIX I .....	328
COMPATIBILITY/INTERNAL CONSISTENCY MATRIX .....	376
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST .....	379

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2: NKORANZA SOUTH IN REGIONAL CONTEXT.....	9
FIG. 3: DRAINAGE MAP OF NKORANZA SOUTH .....	10
FIGURE 3: VEGETATION MAP OF NKORANZA SOUTH .....	12
FIGURE 4: MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFING IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	16
FIGURE 6: COMPRESSED POPULATION PYRAMID OF NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY, 2010 .....	20
FIGURE 7: STRUCTURE OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY IN NKORANZA SOUTH.....	30
FIGURE 8: ANIMAL POPULATION -2013 .....	45
FIGURE 9: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED .....	56
FIGURE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF BATHHOUSES IN NKORANZA SOUTH DISTRICT .....	103
FIGURE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF BATHHOUSES IN AREA COUNCILS.....	103
FIGURE 12: STRUCTURE OF THE NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.....	116
FIGURE 13: DISABILITY TYPE BY SEX.....	125

# NKORANZA SOUTH IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Performance Review (2014-2017)

This chapter presents the performance review findings on the level of achievement of the DMTDP goals and objectives. The analysis of this performance is based on the review questions relating to i) whether the MTDP is on track towards achieving the MTDP overarching objectives and key results areas; ii) assessment of which areas of MTDP implementation have been most and least successful and why. The review of progress against MTDP goal and objectives was done on the basis of data extracted from the best primary and secondary sources available including survey reports, quarterly progress reports and respective annual sector performance reports.

**Table 1.1: Level of implementation of activities in MTDP for 2014-2017**

Thematic Area	Year	No. of Planned Activities	Fully Impl.	Abandoned	Ongoing	Suspended	Not Impl.	Remark
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	2014	5	0	0	3	0	2	
	2015	8	1	0	6	0	1	
	2016	7	3	0	2	1	1	
	2017	5	0	0	0	2	3	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2014	5	1	0	2	0	2	
	2015	4	0	0	1	1	2	
	2016	4	0	0	2	0	2	
	2017	3	1	0	0	0	2	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources	2014	10	3	0	5	0	2	
	2015	11	1	0	4	0	6	
	2016	10	4	0	5	0	1	
	2017	4	3	0	0	0	1	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	
Oil and Gas	2014	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	2015	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	2016	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	2014	8	1	0	6	0	1	
	2015	13	2	0	6	0	5	
	2016	7	4	0	2	1	0	
	2017	4	2	0	2	0	0	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	2014	35	13	1	15	1	5	
	2015	39	23	0	11	0	5	
	2016	25	14	1	5	0	5	
	2017	15	6	2	2	0	5	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	
Transparent and Accountable	2014	14	7	1	2	0	4	
	2015	18	12	1	2	0	3	



<b>Governance</b>	2016	13	10	0	1	0	2	
	2017	12	9	0	1	1	1	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>285</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>	
<b>Level of Implementation of Projects and programmes (%)</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	

All projects identified for implementation in the 2014-2017 DMTDP have been assessed below. In all, a total of 285 Programmes and projects had been earmarked for implementation during the planned period. Human Development, productivity and employment constitutes the chunk with 114 activities during the period, followed by transparent and accountable governance with 57 activities. Others in that sequence are Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources with 35 activities, infrastructure and human settlement development with 32 activities and Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability with 25 activities. Oil and gas constitutes the least with 6 activities. Out of the 285 programmes and projects for the period, only 120 programmes and projects were fully implemented, constituting about 42.1% of all planned activities. A total of 85 projects and programmes are ongoing, forming about 29.8%. As at December, 2017 67 projects and programmes were not implemented representing about 23.5% all planned activities, whilst 7 activities in the plan have been suspended. A total of 6 programmes and projects representing 2.1% have been abandoned due to various reasons.

Even though only 42.1% of all planned activities have been implemented during the period there are indications that the ongoing activities constituting 29.8% are almost nearing full implementation. This implies that by the close of first quarter of 2018 all the ongoing programmes and projects would be completed to bring the total fully completed to 71.9%.

**Table 1.2: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Assembly**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
<b>GOG</b>	2,710,638.09	1,566,885.35	(1,143,752.74)	2,701,285.64	2,412,151.57	(289,134.07)	2,961,112.43	2,252,522.70	(708,589.73)	2,358,638.25	711,866.52	(1,646,771.73)
<b>IGF</b>	367,000.00	385,260.23	18,260.23	412,000.00	339,197.56	(72,802.44)	375,950.00	330,408.05	(45,541.95)	440,600.00	125,295.00	(315,305)
<b>DACF</b>	2,461,131.17	1,109,271.00	(1,351,860.17)	2,799,228.00	2,123,305.79	(675,922.21)	3,794,892.67	4,053,377.19	258,484.52	4,198,485.84	862,952.20	(3,335,533.64)
<b>DDF</b>	1,049,909.13	729,241.10	(320,668.03)	1,017,312.85	404,186.00	(613,126.85)	945,495.52	678,713.00	(266,782.52)	1,000,453.79	-	(1,000,453.79)
<b>Dev. Partners</b>	782,777.61	340,488.41	(442,289.20)	5,859,332.82	449,443.72	(5,409,889.10)	4,394,113.38	250,852.20	(4,143,261.18)	1,448,822.12	164,414.81	(1,284,407.31)
<b>GETFUND</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Others</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,434,024.00</b>	<b>4,131,146.18</b>	<b>(3,302,877.82)</b>	<b>12,819,159.73</b>	<b>5,728,284.64</b>	<b>(7,090,875.09)</b>	<b>12,471,563.62</b>	<b>7,565,872.44</b>	<b>(4,905,691.18)</b>	<b>9,447,000.00</b>	<b>1,011,596.33</b>	<b>(8,435,403.67)</b>

GOG funding comprises of salaries and allowances for the public sector workers within the Assembly. From table 3 above, actual receipt from GOG constantly fell short of the planned figure. This was due to over-estimation of salaries proposed for the years. In some cases, salaries were estimated very high to take care of expected promotion for some workers during years. However, at times these promotions never came.

From the table, total receipts for the various expected sources fell short of the planned figures for the years. For instance, apart from 2014 which saw an appreciation in the total IGF receipt of GH¢18,260.23 over the planned figure, 2015, 2016 and 2017 recorded negative variances in the actual IGF collection in those years.

In 2014 total DACF receipt was less than 50% of the total planned figure. This situation continues in 2015 and 2017 which recorded actual receipts of 75.9% and 20.6 % respectively. DACF receipt for 2016 was more than what was planned for the year. The year achieved a total receipt of 106.8%. This can be attributed to the fact that 2016 was an election year and for that matter government ensured that enough funds were received by the assemblies to be able to complete all unfinished projects and programmes before elections.

Even though all releases under the DDF fell short of the planned figures their releases were always on time. As a result all projects apart from the Construction of a Polyclinic at Nkoranza have been completed within the stipulated times. Work on the Polyclinic is still outstanding due to variation in the original design which had affected the cost hence the contractor is battling with little fund available to enable him complete the project.

The Assembly over-relied mostly on the Development Partners, such as IDA, AFD and SIF to implement some of its programmes and projects. However, the releases as shown in table 3, indicated that funds from these sources were not forthcoming. In 2014, releases from the Development Partners fell short by GH¢442,289.20. This trend continued in 2015, 2016 and 2017 with drops in total receipts by GH¢5,409,889.10, GH¢4,143,261.18 and GH¢1,284,407.31 respectively. This implies most programmes and projects earmarked for implementation with funding from Development Partners could not be implemented.

GETFUND also supported the assembly in financing some of its educational projects. However, since funds were handled at the Central Government level figures were readily available for any analysis.

In all, releases for the entire planned period fell short by GH¢3,302,877.82, GH¢7,090,875.09, GH¢4,905,691.18 and GH¢8,435,403.67 for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. In view of the shortage, the assembly will be able to fully implement only 71.9% of all activities planned for the period by first quarter of 2018.

### **1.1.1 Key Challenges Encountered During Implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP**

A number of factors have contributed to the slow pace of activities planned for the period. These include:

- (1) The main factor has been the slow pace of mobilizing Local resources (IGF) required for the projects and programmes.
- (2) Over-ambitious of the plan
- (3) Over-reliance on Central Government transfers
- (4) Over reliance on Donor Funding for projects
- (5) Source deduction from Assembly's allocation of the DACF
- (6) Non adherence to the Planned activities in the Medium Term Plan
- (7) There is no uniformity in the Reporting Systems used by the Decentralized Departments, hence it is difficult to collate all result for the preparation of the Performance Review
- (8) Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of projects and programmes is very low, hence a number of projects are not patronized after completion.
- (9) Completed projects that are handed over to the Assembly by the contractors are not immediately commissioned for use by the beneficiary communities. As a result, defects which could have been identified during the defect liability period are not determined, yet the retention withheld were released.
- (10) Projects awarded for implementation do not go with other complementary packages which will enable the beneficiaries to use the projects immediately they are

completed. For instance, health and education projects do not go with furnishing and equipment.

### **1.1.2 Lessons Learnt which have Implication for 2018-2021 MTDP**

In order to avoid the repetition of challenges faced during the implementation of 2014-2017 planned activities, the following issues need to be considered.

- (1) Considering difficulties faced in accessing funds sizeable number of activities will be planned for the 2018-2021 plan period.
- (2) Strategic plans will be put in place to improve the Internally Generated Fund(IGF) to augment the other revenue sources so as to be able to fully implement most of the activities for 2018-2021
- (3) The political leader will be thoroughly briefed on the implication of selecting activities outside the plan for implementation
- (4) Heads of Department will be sensitized to adhere to the implementation of only activities plan for the period
- (5) Capacity Building programme will be organized with funding from DDF to train all Heads of Department on a uniform reporting format
- (6) User Agencies and beneficiary assembly members and traditional rulers will be involved in the design, selection of sites and periodic monitoring of all projects
- (7) Social accountability fora will be organized at various zonal council levels to highlight on revenues, expenditure and all projects implemented or being implemented at each level
- (8) Before a project is given on award all accompanying packages will be included.

## **1.2 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

### **1.2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), amended to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480), have mandated Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ghana function as Planning Authorities with the responsibility of formulating and executing plans, policies, programmes and projects for the development of their localities.

This document presents the Municipal profile in the context of:

- Physical Characteristics
- Environmental Situation
- Demographic Characteristics
- Cultural Background
- Spatial Organization
- Economic Situation
- Food Security
- Governance
- Social Development
- Vulnerability Analysis; and
- Administrative and Institutional Arrangements

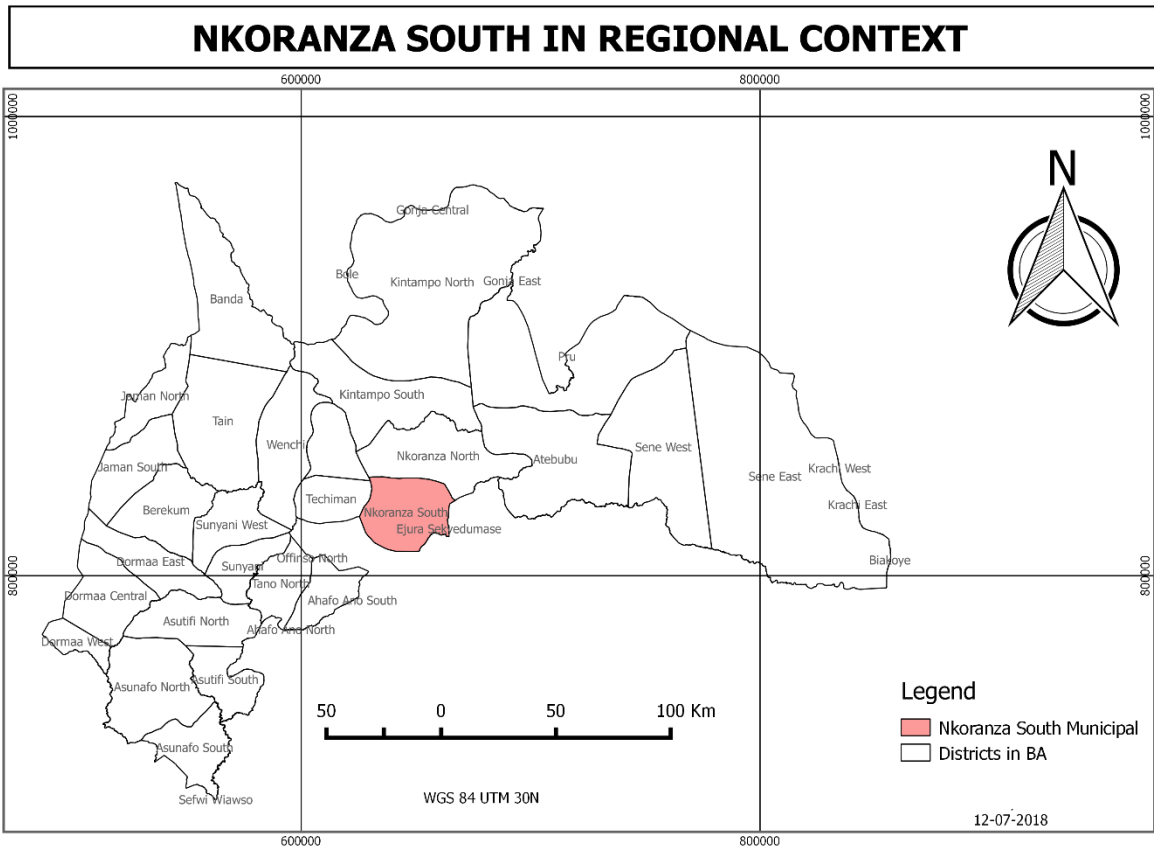
### **1.2.2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **1.2.2.1. Location and size**

Nkoranza South Municipal is one of the twenty-seven (27) administrative districts/municipals in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is located in the middle portion of the Brong Ahafo Region. It lies within Longitudes 1°10'W and 1°55'W and Latitudes 7°20'N and 7°55'N. The Municipality shares boundaries with Nkoranza North District to the North, Techiman Municipality to the West (all in the Brong Ahafo Region) and Offinso North and Ejura-Sekyere-Dumase (both in Ashanti Region) to the South and South-East.

With land size of 1,100km<sup>2</sup>, it has about 126 settlements traditionally headed by one paramount chief.

**Figure 2: Nkoranza South in Regional Context**

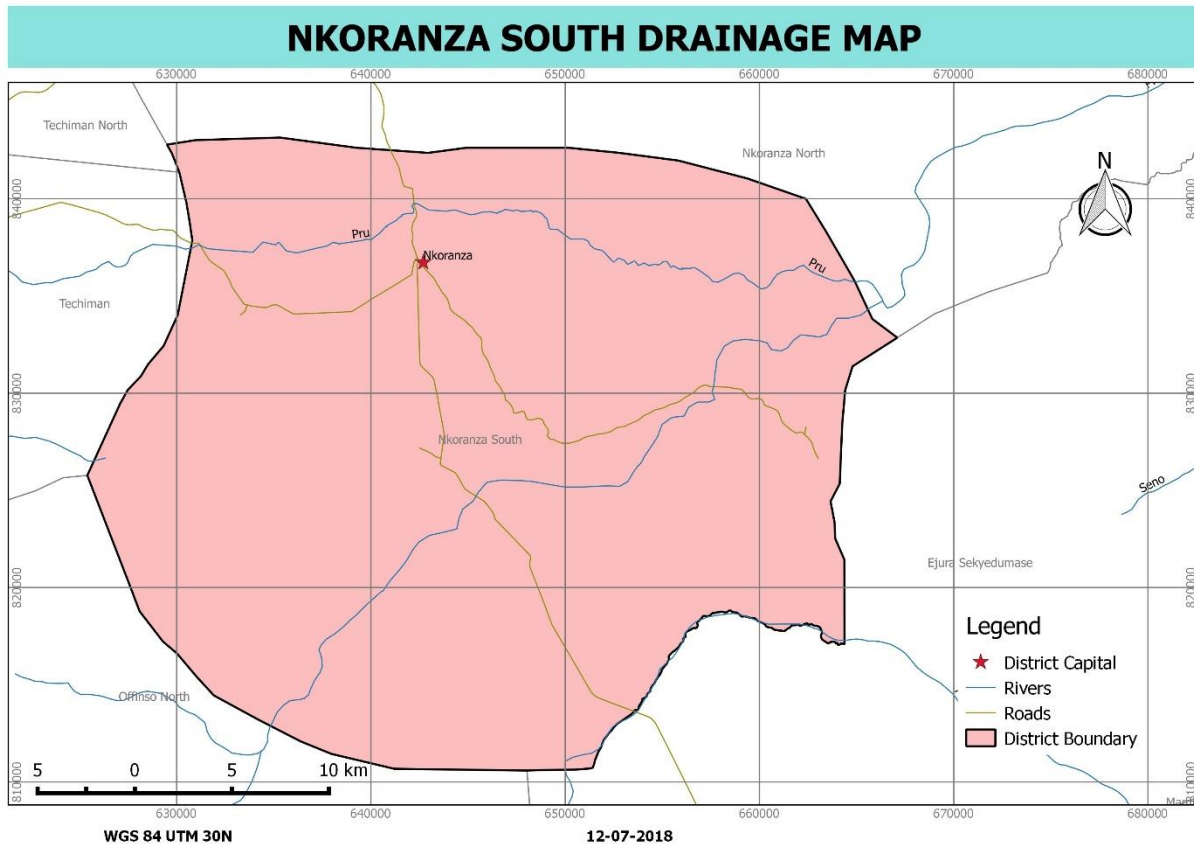


**1.2.2.2. Relief and Drainage**

Generally low lying and rising gradually from 153m to 305m above sea level. The Municipality is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among which are the Pru, Afuofu and Fia. Most of the rivers and streams take their sources from the north-eastern portion of the Municipality, flowing south and north-westwards.

The rivers and streams present potential sources of surface water which can be treated and distributed for household consumption and other uses. Currently, communities around the frontiers of these rivers use them as their source of drinking water especially those without potable water.

**Fig. 3: Drainage map of Nkoranza South**



### **1.2.2.3. Climate**

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial region, having a mean annual rainfall level ranging 800-1200mm. The Municipality has bio-modal rainfall pattern. The major rainy season occurs during the months of March to June, experiencing the minor season during September to November.

The month of August experiences a short dry season, with prolonged one in the months of December to March. During this dry season, there is little or no rain recorded. Though temperatures in the municipality are generally high, the average annual temperature in the municipality is about 26°C.

The variation in rainfall patterns can adversely affect agricultural activity since farming in the municipality is dependent on rain. Thus, livelihoods and Municipality economy become threatened if rains arrive too early or too late.



#### **1.2.2.4. Geology and Hydrogeological Condition**

Nkoranza South Municipality is underlain by the Voltaian formations which consist of quartzite, shale, mudstones, sandstones and conglomerate or pebbly beds. Although, there are areas of uniform lithology, inter-bedding of the different geological units is a common feature of the basin. Underground water potential is limited due to the Voltaian formation.

The shales and mudstones of the Obusum bed are essentially impermeable with very low groundwater potential. However, shallow aquifers can be developed in areas of good surface water hydrology. Even though the geology of the municipality presents low ground water potential, some boreholes drilled in the Voltaian areas have yielded up to 600 litres per minute and above.

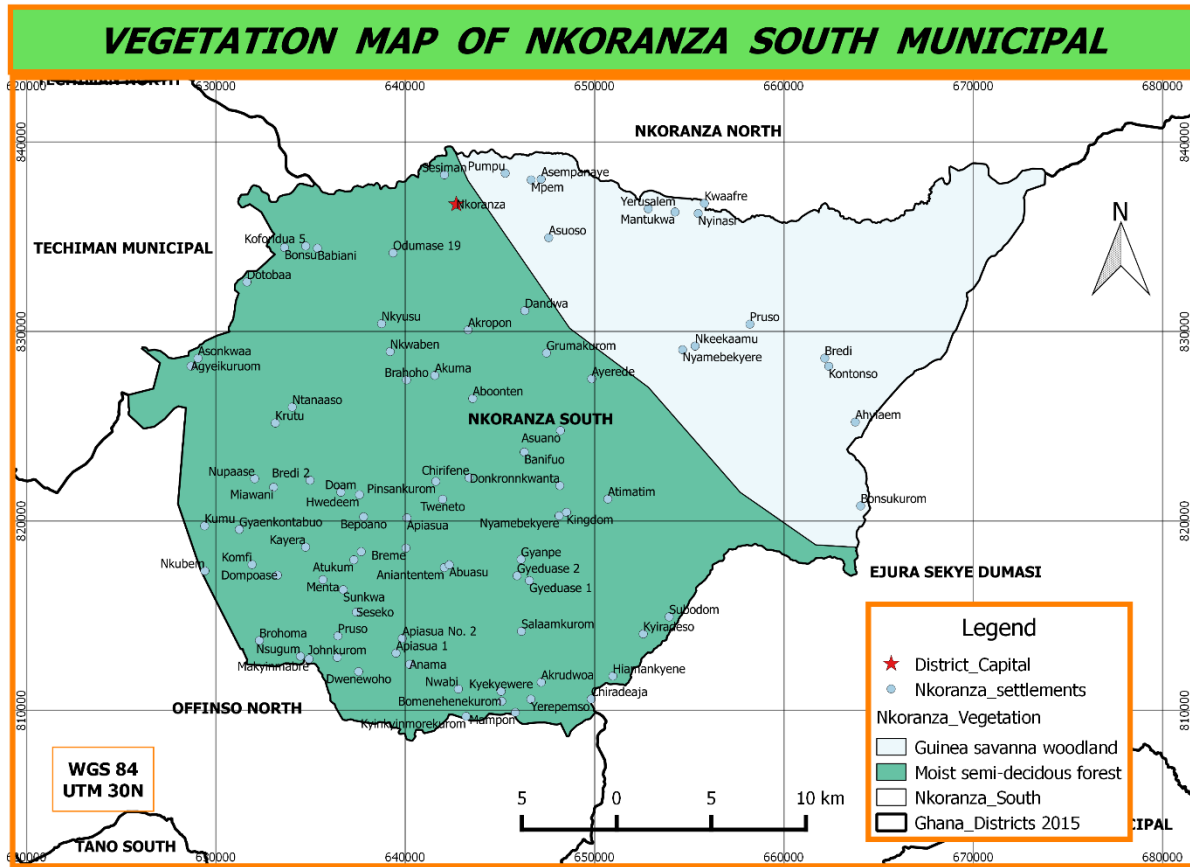
#### **1.2.2.5. Vegetation and Land use**

Nkoranza South Municipality lies within the transitional zone between the savanna woodland of northern Ghana and the forest belt of the south. The Municipality happened to be a thick forest area but the vegetation has changed to that of savannah mainly due to the adverse effects of bush fires. The change in vegetation is also due to the rapid expansion of agriculture which adopts traditional crude method. Uncontrolled operations of timber firms, the forest are being decimated.

The savanna woodland and power areas of savannah re-growth largely characterize the eastern part of the Municipality. The southern part of the Municipality is largely marked by forest re-growth, made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species, especially silk cotton trees.

Among the effects of the deforestation are the change in the rainfall pattern in the Municipality and the disappearance of some forest resources such as snails, mushrooms and wildlife.

**Figure 3: Vegetation Map of Nkoranza South**



**1.2.2.6. Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture**

The Municipality is largely characterized by soils developed over voltaic sand stones. This geochemical feature together with vegetation influences, gives rise to two soil categories in the Municipality. One is the group of soil type developed under forest vegetation and other type developed under savannah vegetation.

The soils in the Municipality are known to be fertile and suitable for cereals, legumes and root crops, and also for livestock production. The soil suitability accounts for the general cultivation of maize, yams, vegetables, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, cocoyam and plantain. Cotton and tobacco grow well in some parts of the Municipality.

### **1.2.2.7. Natural Resources**

Nkoranza South Municipality has a number of natural resources which serves as a good potential for development. Some are being exploited whilst others remain unexploited. These natural resources include land, water bodies, clay and gold deposits.

There is vast land available for agricultural production and other investments. Only about a third of the Municipality's land size is habituated. The rest is available for commercial agriculture, estate development and other investments.

The water bodies in the Municipality such as Pru, Fia and Ofuofu offer the potential for irrigated farming, waterfalls for tourist attraction and surface small town piped schemes for potable water. There are two waterfalls located in Dandwa and Akropong which can be developed to attract tourists into the Municipality and also represent a serene environment for recreation. The attraction of tourists to the area could serve as a driving force to further development of the area.

The gold deposits are found in Donkro-Nkwanta. Newmont (Ghana) is conducting a feasibility study to start mining activities at Donkro-Nkwanta. There is also a large deposit of clay at Asuoso with its potential for ceramic and brick and tiles industry.

## **1.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION**

### **1.2.3.1. Conditions of the Natural Environment**

In the Nkoranza South Municipality, the prevalent farming practice is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice does not only leave farming lands bare and exposed to erosion but it is also gradually destroying the vegetation and changing the ecology of the Municipality.

Incidence of bushfires is very high in the area. The activities of farmers, game hunters and charcoal burners support the occurrence of bushfires. According to respondents, the highest incidence of the phenomenon occurred in 1983 and the forest cover was destroyed. The vegetation cover has not regenerated since. Thus, the vegetation in the area is rapidly

changing into grassland. In addition, there has not been much change in the use of firewood and charcoal for cooking among households.

**Table 1.3: Source of Fuel for Cooking**

Source of fuel	Percentage
Firewood	59.7
Charcoal	28.6
Kerosene	0.2
Gas	5.6
Electricity	0.2
Other	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to the 2010 population and housing census, about 88.3 percent of the households in the Municipality use firewood and charcoal extracted from the forest for cooking, a situation which contributes to the depletion of the trees in the forest. This calls for re-forestation programmes.

Streams and rivers in the Municipality dry up during the dry season. This is due to increased human activities in and around watersheds and river banks. Poor farming practices along water bodies, for instance have led to exposure of riverbanks. This has led to erosion and evaporation of streams, and dependent on rainfall. The change from forest vegetation to grassland exposed the environment to erosion which is destructive. In the Municipality, one can see the destructive effects of erosion on the built environment and farmlands.

### **1.2.3.2. Conditions of the Built Environment**

#### ***Housing Stock***

According to data from the 2010 PHC, Nkoranza South has a housing stock 16,469 with 57.7 percent located in the rural areas and 42.3 in the urban centres. The municipality had 21,565 households with an average of 1.3 per house. The municipality also recorded 6.1 average population per house and household size of 4.6. The average household per house in the urban area is 1.6 and that of the rural areas is 1.1.

**Table 1.4: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total population	2,310,983	100,929	47,559	47.1	53,370	52.9
Total household population	2,265,458	100,268	47,190	47.1	53,078	52.9
Number of houses	331,967	16,469	6,963	42.3	9,506	57.7
Number of households	490,515	21,565	11,234	52.1	10,331	47.9
Average households per house	1.5	1.3	1.6	-	1.1	-
Population per house*	6.8	6.1	6.8	-	5.6	-
Average household size	4.6	4.6	4.2	-	5.1	-

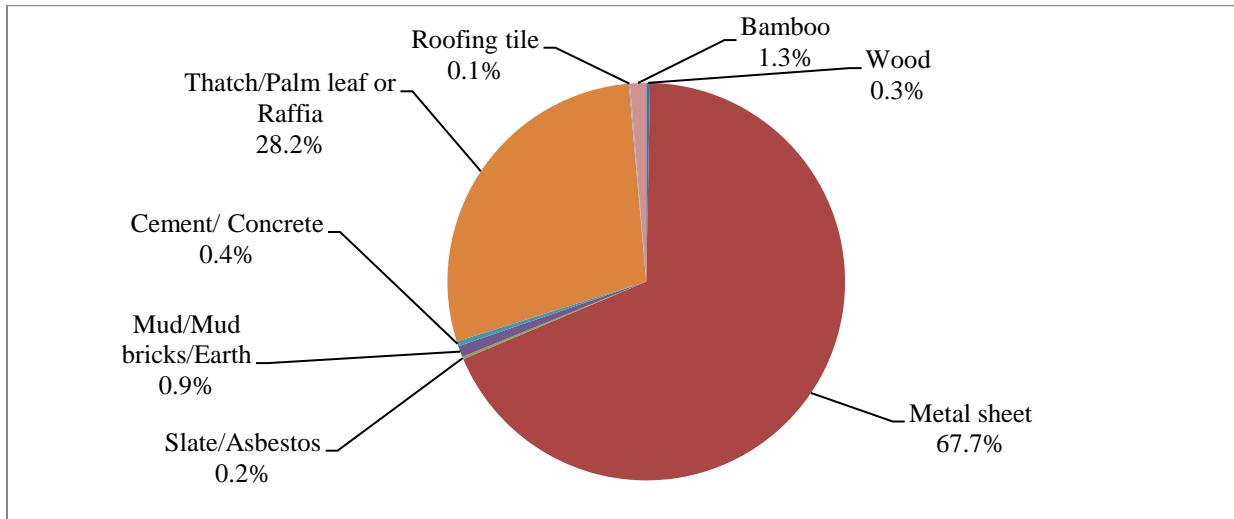
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\*Computed using total household population

About 46.4 percent of the walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are built with mud/mud bricks and earth, 46.2 percent with cement blocks/concrete and 5.2 percent with landcrete. Other materials include wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch/raffia.

Metal sheet is the main material used for roofing in the Municipality representing about 67.7 percent followed by thatch with 28.2 percent and other materials such as bamboo (1.3%), mud/mud bricks/earth (0.9%), cement/concrete (0.4%), wood (0.3%) and roofing tiles (0.1%). Roofs made of thatch and palm or raffia leaves are mostly found in the farming rural communities in the Municipality where it was used for more than half (50.4%) of the dwelling units. These types of roofing materials have a very short lifespan and require constant replacement almost every year. These roofing materials are also susceptible to fire.

**Figure 4: Material used for roofing in the Municipality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The housing environment in the Municipality is characterized by poor drains, poor landscaping, exposed foundations and leaking roofs (especially in the villages).

Incidence of erosion is prevalent in the old built-up areas of Nkoranza Township, especially around Sessiman, Zongo and areas surrounding St. Theresah's Hospital. Erosion is also pronounced in some of the other communities. The type of material used for constructing various parts of a dwelling unit determines the quality of and durability of dwelling unit. The unhealthy housing situation in the Municipality needs to be addressed.

Most of the houses in the new sites lack electricity and potable water supply. New sites in the suburbs of Nkoranza such as Shallom International School, Ayilekrom/Ofumkrom, Sessiman-Nyinase street road, Tom road, New Market area, Breman-Gyediem, Zongo and New Zongo are not connected to the pipe system. There are virtually no open spaces in the old built-up residential areas in almost all the towns and villages in the Municipality since those areas were developed without planning schemes. This feature presents serious implications for disaster management such as fire outbreak, as access lanes and roads are blocked.

Given the average household size of (4.6) persons which is almost the same as the national average (4.4) and room occupancy rate of 4.3, in the short term, the housing problem in the Nkoranza South Municipality appears qualitative rather than quantitative.

### **1.2.3 Aesthetic and Historic Features**

The Nkoranza South Municipality has few sites of historic and aesthetic importance, which could be developed into tourist, confers. These include:

- (i) Dandwa Waterfalls
- (ii) Akropong Waterfalls
- (iii) The Palace of Nana Okatakyie Kudom IV, one of the respected chiefs in Ghana today, is also in the Municipality.

People who visit the Palace especially during Nana's Annual Yam festivals (Munufie) in November are orally taught the rich history of Nkoranzaman and the Akans of Ghana.

### **1.2.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Demography is the scientific study of a population. Generally, demographers analyses the levels and trends in population size and its components. They search for population dynamics and their implications for society. This section of the plan therefore focuses on issues relating to Nkoranza South Municipal population and its characteristics i.e. the trend of population change, indicating reasons for change in population growth and structure. It also analyses dependency ratios, population densities, migration, rural-urban split and all the implications of these demographic characteristics to development planning.

#### **1.2.4.1 Population size and Growth**

Nkoranza South Municipal until 2008 was part of the then Nkoranza District which was a combination of Nkoranza North and South. All population figures were therefore estimated from the census figures for the then Nkoranza District.

According to the population censuses of Ghana from 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010 Nkoranza South Municipality share of the population during these times were 22,923, 24,463, 55,712, 76,569 and 100,929 respectively. The population is projected to be 118,560 by 2017.

**Table 1.5: Population of old Nkoranza District and the New Nkoranza South Municipal**

	Year					2017
	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010	
Brong Ahafo Region	587,920*	766,509*	1,206,608*	1,815,408*	2,310,983	
Old District (Kintampo) Nkoranza	62,243*	66,426*	151,801*	-	-	
Old District (Nkoranza District)	38,591***	41,184***	93,791***	123,960***	-	
Nkoranza South Municipal	22,923***	24,463***	55,712***	76,569***	100,929*	118,560**

Source: \* Ghana Population Census Report of 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010

\*\*Projected Population

\*\*\*Estimated/Nkoranza District and Nkoranza Municipal

Between the 1960 – 1970 intercensal periods, the Municipality experienced an increase of 6.7 percent. This gave an annual growth rate of 6 percent during the period. The 1970 to 1984 intercensal period showed a dramatic increase in the Municipal’s population of about 127.7 percent. The average annual change in population was 9.1 percent.

#### **1.2.4.2 Growth Rate**

Growth rate refers to trend of increase in the population in percentage. The population growth rate of Nkoranza South Municipality has been unstable over the years. From 1960 to 1970, the growth rate of the population was 0.7%. Then there was a sharp increase from 0.7 percent to 9.1 percent from 1970 - 1984. This rate dropped to 2.2 between 1984 and 2000 and then a slight increase from 2000 to 2010 to 2.3 percent. Table 1.4 and figure below shows the growth rate of Nkoranza South Municipality from 1960 – 2010.

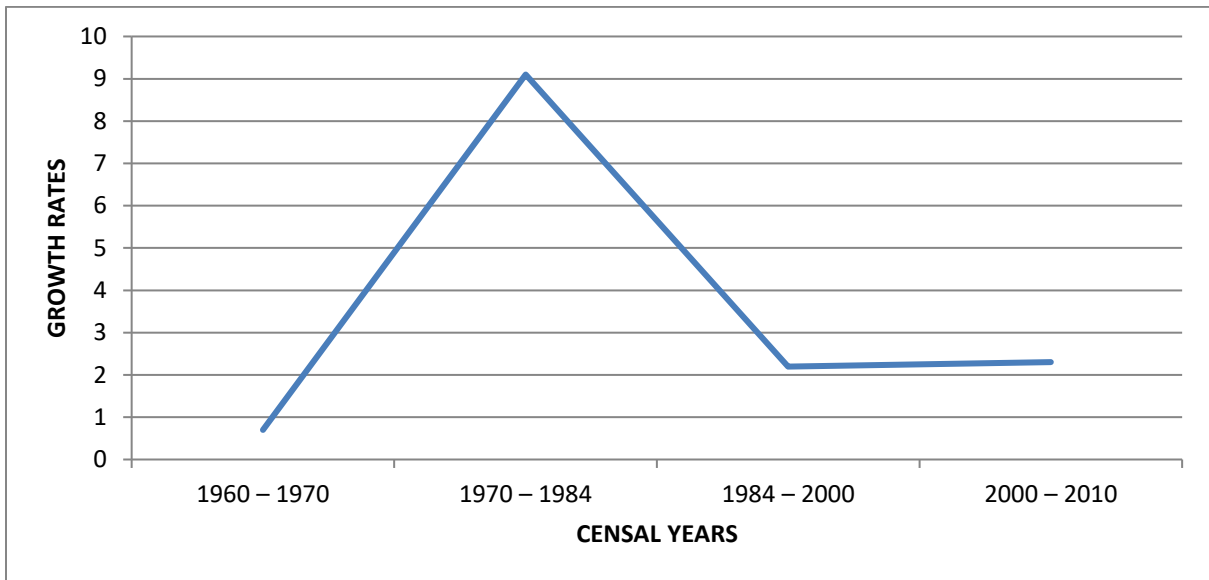
**Table 1.6: Population Growth Rate of Nkoranza South Municipality (1960 – 2010)**

Period	No. of years	Growth rate (%)
1960 – 1970	10	0.7
1970 – 1984	14	9.1
1984 – 2000	16	2.2
2000 – 2010	10	2.3
2010 – 2017	7	2.3*

Source: Nkoranza south MPCU Construct, 2017



**Figure 5: Line Graph Showing Annual Growth Rate over the Intercensal Periods**



Source: Nkoranza south MPCU Construct, 2010

The population more than doubled within the 14-year period. A similar trend can be observed for the Brong Ahafo Region as a whole, where the intercensal percentage increase for the periods 1960 – 1970 and 1970 – 1984 were 30.4 percent and 53.9 percent respectively. The settlers established their own communities and named them after the towns from which they originated. These include Wagadugu, Dassagwa, etc.

The population in the post 2000 period is estimated to be growing at 4.0 per cent which is above the regional and national average of 2.5 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. With this level of growth, the population of Nkoranza South Municipality in 2010 was 100,929. The intercensal percentage increase for the period between 2000 and 2010 is 24.1 percent. The Municipal population is made of 50,071 males (49.6%) and 50,858 females (50.4).

#### **1.2.4.3 Age and sex structure**

The age structure of the population of Ghana indicates a broad base that gradually tapers off with increasing age. The age structure of Nkoranza South Municipality differs slightly from the national picture. The middle group (i.e. the active group) is broader than the base and the top. This indicates that the population has potential human resource which can be used to propel its development.

A large proportion of the Municipality's population is in the 15 – 64 age group with a small proportion (4.2%) aged 65 and older.

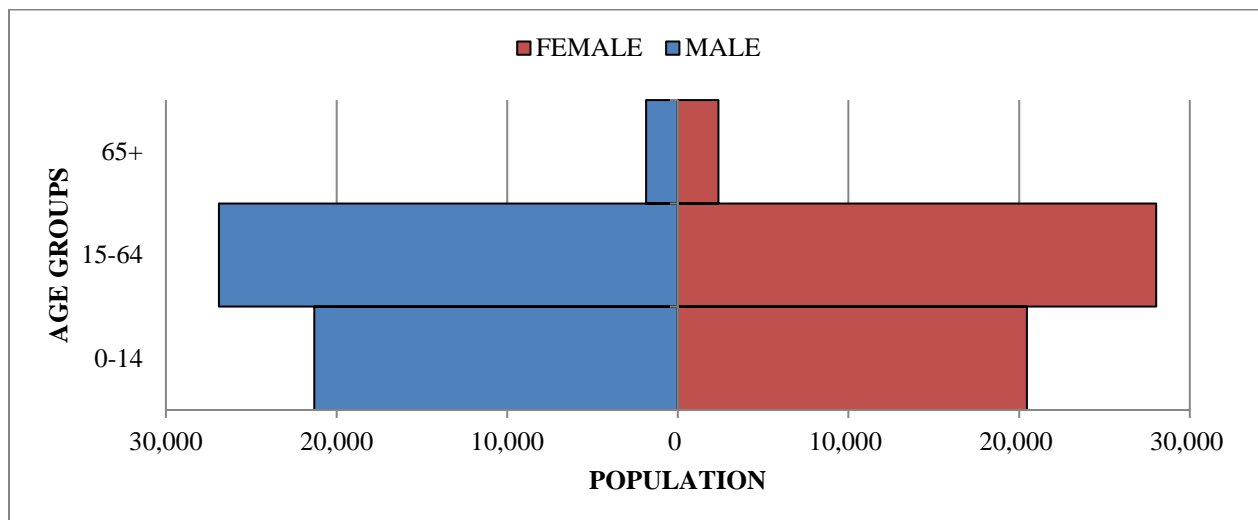
**Table 1.7: Compressed Age-Sex Structure for Nkoranza South Municipality (2010)**

AGE COHORT	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
0-14	21,310	21.1	20,450	20.3	41,760	41.4
15-64	26,902	26.6	28,025	27.8	54,927	54.4
65+	1,859	1.8	2,383	2.4	4,242	4.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,071</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50,858</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100,929</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing census.

From Figure 1.3 overleaf, it is observed that the proportion of females is greater than males. The current ratio is therefore 100:101 as against the 2000 ratio of 100:98. About 54.4 percent of the populations are within the potential labour force. This implies increased pressure on the few existing job opportunities.

**Figure 6: Compressed Population Pyramid of Nkoranza South Municipality, 2010**



Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing census.

#### **1.2.4.4. Dependency Ratios**

Dependency ratio refers to the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part i.e. the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0 – 14) to the population in the active or 'working' ages (15 – 64). Age dependency ratio which refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0 – 14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as

economically active (15 – 64) in a population, is assessed to find the hypothetically ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent.

Dependency Ratios show the relative predominance of persons in dependent ages (Youth under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) and those in productive ages (15 – 64 years). The dependency ratio for the Municipal is 83.75% which is higher than the national figure of 76% and the regional figure of 81.3%.

Economic dependency ratio – refers to the ratio of persons who are actively working (employed) to those who are not (unemployed), for 2010 was 44.3. This means that in reality one employed person on average takes care of two or more unemployed persons. The ideal situation therefore exists in the Municipality. This may provide potential for the economically active to accrue more income which will increase savings, investments and capital formation for economic ventures for the development of the Municipality.

It looks like the dependency ratio is favorable, but high unemployment and low income levels negate the benefits. This condition puts demands on the municipality to create more jobs for the active group and provision of educational infrastructure for the increasing number of the youth. The population also has immense growth potential to grow into the aged dependency group, thereby increasing its dependency population.

#### **1.2.4.5. Population Density**

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometer. Table 1.6 shows the population densities for 1984 – 2010.

**Table 1.8: Population Densities for Nkoranza South Municipality 1984- 2010**

Level	Year				
	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Nkoranza South Municipal	19	20	52	64	80
Brong Ahafo Region	15	19	31	46	57
Ghana	28	35	51	79	101

Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing census

The above table shows that on the average every square kilometer of land to be inherited by people in the Municipality have become denser and denser as the years go by. The population density of 80 persons/Km<sup>2</sup> as at 2010 can be said to be low as against the national estimate of 101 persons/square km and higher than the Brong Ahafo Regional figure of 57 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Both the Municipal and the region have relatively low densities as compared with the national figures.

The relatively low densities together with the good soils and favourable rainfall patterns have been major attractions for the in-migrant farmers from the northern parts of the country where high population densities coupled with precarious weather conditions, prolonged dry seasons and poor soil conditions compel farmers to migrate.

In order to identify the land size of Nkoranza South Municipality within the regional and national land size, it will have to be compared with both the regional and national. The comparison is also to identify how the population of the Municipality will be on both the regional and national levels. Table 1.7 shows the land size and populations of Nkoranza South, Brong Ahafo and Ghana.

**Table 1.9: Comparison of Municipal Land Size and Population to the Region and Nation**

	Municipal	Regional	National
Land size	1,100 km <sup>2</sup>	39,557 km <sup>2</sup>	236,954 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	100,929	2,310,983	24,658,823
Densities	92 /km <sup>2</sup>	56 /km <sup>2</sup>	104 / km <sup>2</sup>

Source: MPCU Field survey / Ghana Statistical Service and Population and Housing Census of Ghana (2010)

The proportion of Nkoranza South Municipality to the regional land size is above 3% and that of the nation is 0.5%. Nkoranza South population is 4.3% of the region's population and 0.4% of the nation's population. The trend indicates that Nkoranza South Municipality is denser than the Brong Ahafo region as a whole.

#### **1.2.4.6. Population Distribution by Settlements**

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

In Ghana, communities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban and rural areas have populations below 5,000 persons. In addition to this, rural areas are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant agricultural activity. Urban areas on the other hand have the features of high utility services like electricity, water, waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce as opposed to agriculture.

Based on these definitions, only four (5) communities were found to be urban in the Nkoranza South Municipality. The remaining settlements (125) are considered rural. This implies that the rural areas take 96% whereas urban areas take about 4% of the total number of settlements in the Nkoranza South Municipality. The urban settlements are indicated in Table 1.10

**Table 1.10: Urban settlements in Nkoranza South Municipal**

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>2017 Population Estimates</b>	<b>% of Municipal Population</b>
Nkoranza	36,525	28.4
Nkwabeng	9,342	7.3
Akumsa – Dumase	7,357	6
Donkro – Nkwanta	7,054	5.5
Akuma	5,097	4
Total Urban Population	65,375	50.7
Total Rural Population	63,416	49.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,560</b>	<b>100</b>

Some of the relatively higher order settlements in the Municipality with populations of 1,000 and above but below 500 are ranked as follows:

**Table 1.11: Ten Higher Order Settlements in the Municipality**

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>2017 Population</b>
1. Bonsu	4,097
2. Dotobaa	4,003
3. Braho	3,411
4. Ayerede	2,939
5. Ahyiaem	2,375
6. Akropong	1,914
7. Asunkwaa	1,860
8. Adjeikrom	1,852
9. Dwenewoho	1,695
10. Salamkrom	1,465

Source: MPCU Population Projections

With respect to population in the Municipality, the high density areas are dotted around Nkoranza and the highways in the Municipality. This is on account of the fact that people would want to enjoy higher and better social services and facilities offered by the capital. The capital alone takes 28.4 percent of the Municipal population. This is due to the fact that a lot more people are relocating to Nkoranza where living standards are perceived to be better. The ten (10) relatively large settlements listed also provide essential services to other settlements in their hinterlands.

#### **1.2.4.7. Rural – Urban Split**

The Nkoranza South Municipality by its characteristics can be considered as rural. In 1960, 16 percent of the population lived in urban settlements. This increased to 17 percent in 1970 and 30.9 percent in 2000. Currently, the proportion of urban population is estimated to 50.7 percent which shows further increase over the 2000 figure. The gap between the rural – urban split in terms of population distribution is closing up gradually.

It appears that the five (5) urban communities are serving as receptive settlements for all the internal migrations. The urbanization is not spatially spread. The concentration is in Nkoranza, Nkwabeng, Akumsa-Dumase, Akuma and Donkro-Nkwanta.

In terms of spatial spread, the rural communities take about 96 percent of the total settlements in the Municipality. This situation poses a problem for distribution of services

and functions in the Municipality. Services must meet the required threshold population before they are provided. The implication is therefore is that many of the settlements may not qualify for higher order services.

**Table 1.12: Rural – Urban split of Nkoranza South Municipality**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Rural (%)</b>	<b>Urban (%)</b>
1960	84	16
1970	83	17
1984	84	16
2000	69.1	30.9
2010	52.9	47.1

The urban population in 2010 is 50.7 percent. The remaining 49.7 percent represent the rural population. It is therefore realized that majority of the people now live in the urban areas. This characteristic distribution of the Municipality population partly explains the heavy concentration of both technical infrastructure and social services, leading to a skewed physical development in the Municipality in favour of Nkoranza and its environs.

#### **1.2.4.8 Migration**

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence over a period of time. The terms immigration and emigration are used in reference to movement across countries. In-migration and out-migration are used to locally describe internal movement between two or more areas within a country.

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

At the municipal levels, data to measure migration was difficult to obtain. However, the field survey conducted revealed that the municipality experience considerable movement of people in and out of the municipality as shown by the gross migration rate of 350/1000. Males account for about 68 percent of this movement. In the Nkoranza South, those who move out of the municipality and out of the country usually travel to Lybia, and Europe with

few travelling to the Americas. This group of travelers is male-dominated. Some of them later pick-up their female partners to join them when they settle down. In terms of In-migration, again more males move into the municipality and comprise mostly settler farmers. On the other hand, the female out-migrants exceed the in-migrants. Out of the female out-migrants, over 70 percent are aged between 15–49 years. The two predominant forces for female’s migration out of the municipality are marital and economic reasons.

On the other hand, the male out-migrations span a larger age bracket 10–54 years. Education for the younger age groups and the search for ‘greener pastures’ for the older, are driving forces for the movement. Lack of industries job avenues and the search for better social services serve as the push factors for out migration in the Municipality.

#### **1.2.4.9. Ethnicity**

The Nkoranza South Municipality consists mainly of the Akan/Bonos with few Northern tribes and others. The Bonos or Akans form more than 70% with about 30% percent distributed among other ethnic groups. Thus, the people could be described as homogeneous, in that they share common socio-cultural practices, customs and norms. The minority from the other ethnic group are naturally compelled to learn and speak the Akan or Bono language to effectively communicate. Table 1.11 indicates ethnic distribution in the Municipality.

**Table 1.13: Ethnic Composition of Nkoranza South**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>%</b>
Akans / Bonos	56,920	56.1
Dagaba/Wala	18,881	18.7
Grusi /Frafra	11,097	11
Dagbon (Dagbani)	3,601	3.6
Non-Ghanaians	2,793	2.8
Ewe	624	0.6
Dangbe	208	0.21
Others	1,446	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,929</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2010

The Bono domination in the Municipality is mainly because the place is traditionally Bono and the land belongs to them. Therefore, with most Bonos on their own land, the



implementation of projects will be easier since the land belongs to them and if they build consensus.

#### **1.2.4.10. Religious Composition of Nkoranza South Municipal**

In terms of religion, Christians are more than other faiths. Christian's constitute 76.2% of the population. Muslim population is quite significant and represents about 10.3 percent possibly due to the in-movement of settlers from Muslim strongholds in the Northern part of Ghana.

Traditional religion still keeps its strength and influence in the Municipality with 2.9% of the population. This is evidenced by fetish houses scattered over the Municipality and local beliefs in spiritual forces which impacted on the use of natural resources such as forests and rivers. About 10.1% claim non-alliance with any religious sect. Table 1.12 shows religious composition of Nkoranza South Municipality.

**Table 1.14: Religious Composition of Nkoranza South Municipal**

	<b>Population</b>	<b>%</b>
Christians	76,887	76.2
Muslims	10,370	10.3
Traditionalists	2,901	2.9
No Religion	10,237	10.2
Others	534	0.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100,929</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census.

Sometimes, it is difficult to distinguish between a Christian and Traditionalist, since almost all the people in the communities observe the taboos and restrictions of the fetish houses, as far as the preservation of tradition is concerned.

## **1.2.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Culture is lifestyle as manifested by a particular people or society. So it is man-made, not genetically inherited. It is evolved for the purpose of living. It is socially taught and learned. It originates as human response to the physical and biological environment. Cultural traits are regarded as society's norms handed down the generations. Culture, however is dynamic and is often affected by local and external influences and stimuli.

Culture is expressed in intangible or non-material form, for instance in terms of languages, dialects, philosophical thought, cosmology, morals and ethics, religious beliefs and rituals, oral traditions, folklore, festivals, political ideas, music and dance, social customs related to birth, puberty, marriage, family life, work, death, etc. Culture is also expressed manifested in tangible or material form, in terms of types of food, diverse technology and crafts clothing, body decoration, visual art and symbols, secular and religious architecture, etc.

### **1.2.5.1 The People**

The people in Nkoranza form part of the Akans of Ghana, who speak the Bono dialect. According to local folklore, Nkoranza as a state was established by three old men “*Nkokora-miensa*”. Nkoranza therefore derived its name from “*Nkokoraa miensa*”. This is indicative of the fact that the people constitute one family; one identity.

The cultural practices and norms are tailored along these of the Akans of Ghana, the main ethnic group in Ghana. It is one of the few matrilineal societies in Ghana and West Africa. The people trace their lineage through the mother and traditionally, inheritance is devolved through matrilineal lines. Since matrilineal decent group needs the active participation of its female member woman divided their time and loyalties between the husbands and their lineages.

The community or village is a social as well as an economic unit. Everyone participates in the major public ceremonies, the most frequent of which are funeral celebrations which typically last several days. Attendance at funeral is normally expected from everyone in the community and expenditure on funerals is a substantial part of the household budget. Funeral expenditure is eventually shared by the general society through individual and group donations to the bereaved family.

### **1.2.5.2. Language**

Nkoranza people speak Bono, one of the Twi dialects of the Akan origin. The language is unique and very rich in proverbs, the use of which is taken to be a sign of wisdom. Euphemisms in the Bono dialect are very common, especially about events connected with death and solemn occasions.

Since the majority of residents in the Nkoranza South Municipality are indigents, the Bono language is the lingua-franca in the area. All settlers that join the people are motivated to learn the language to be able to communicate well. The language therefore offers opportunity to explain development issues to the people, since over 90 percent of residents understand or speak the language. The culture is also not diversified. The people are therefore unified by the single language spoken which gives the area unique cultural features and traditions that give identify, self-respect, and pride to the people. This promotes unity, stability and peace in the area.

### **1.2.5.3. Chieftaincy and Traditional Authority System**

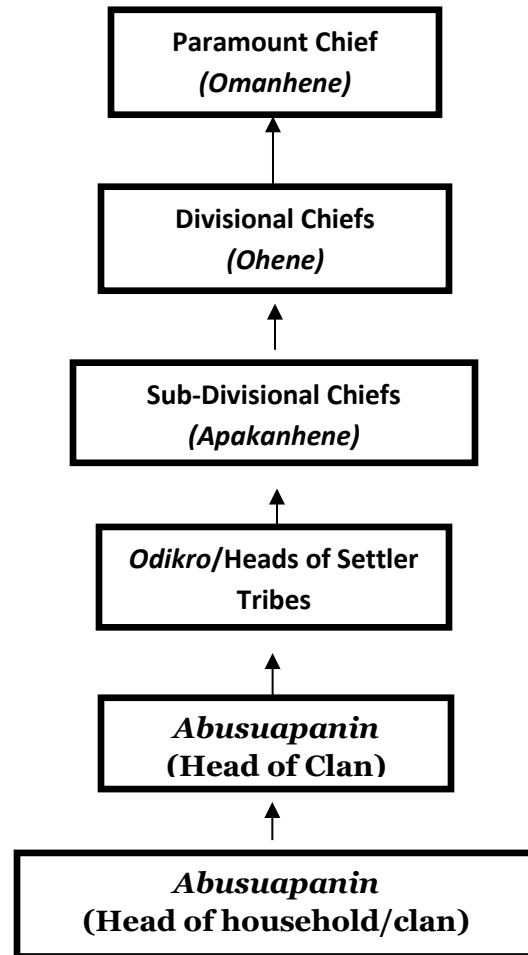
As in the typical Akan social structure, the head of the Nkoranza Traditional Area, '*Oman*' is the *Omanhene* or Paramount Chief, the supreme overlord. Next after the *Omanhene* are the Divisional chiefs, *Ohene* who take responsibility for the divisional areas. Each Divisional area comprises a number of villages, *nkura*. Each *nkura* is inhabited by groups of family lineages or *abusua* forming clans. Each clan in the village is headed by an *abusuapanin*, the elder of the family group.

In Nkoranza, the Paramount chief is regarded as the supreme head of the *Oman* (*Nkoranzaman*) or state and is supported in his work by the divisional chiefs, the *Odikros* and their queens. The Traditional Authority System was likened to a modern state with the Paramount chief as President and the Divisional chiefs as his ministers.

*Nkoranzaman's* Traditional Authority extends beyond the political boundaries of Nkoranza South Municipality. It covers the political and Administrative districts of Nkoranza North, Nkoranza South, Kintampo North and South Districts. The land areas of these municipals/districts traditionally belong to the *Omanhene* of Nkoranza.

The Divisional chief or *Ohene*, is a position that is conferred on and *Odikro* by the *Omanhene*. The divisional chief has authority over a number of sub-divisional chiefs. The sub-divisional chiefs may be the *Odikro* or village chiefs but have authority over a limited number of villages *Odikro* literally means the owner of the town. The Traditional authority structure follow pattern below:

**Figure 7: Structure of Traditional Authority In Nkoranza South**



Source: SFDR Draft Report 2008 – 5 on the Role of Traditional Authority in the Decentralized system:  
Brong Ahafo & Central Regions.

Chiefs are patrons of the traditional arts crafts, festivals, folklore, languages and literature, customary law, traditional customs and usages. They provide vital leadership at the level and superintend the task of transmitting oral traditions, and maintenance of historic relics, sites, monuments and cult centers. Their role as the unifying agents and mobilizes of the people

can drive the development process of the municipality. At the local level, traditional authorities provide the leadership required in community mobilization for development, for law and order to prevail.

**1.2.5.4. Land Tenure System**

The lands are owned by families’ stools and government but mostly vested in stools. Stool lands form the majority of the entire lands in the municipality and are in the custody of chiefs.

Land acquisition is by family inheritance, renting outright purchase. The field study indicated in the following land holding pattern.

**Table 1.15: Land Holding Pattern**

<b>Land Holding type</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Family Inheritance	66
Renting	28
Outright Purchase	6
	100

Source: Nkoranza South DPCU field Survey, 2010

About 66 percent of field respondents indicated that they hold their lands through the traditional family inheritance and 6 percent bought them from either the stool or the custodian family. The remaining 28% are renting them for a period of time. Some of these land tenants are on ‘*abunu*’ and ‘*abusa*’ system of paying for the rent. In this arrangement, the tenant works on the land and share the produce with the land owner in the terms of either giving half to the landlord (*abunu*) or a third land of it (*abusa*).

The traditional land tenure system if not managed properly, can lead to land fragmentation and continuous use of one piece of land which depletes fertility of the soil.

#### **1.2.5.5. Family System**

In the Nkoranza South Municipality, individuals are born into the extended family system rather than the nuclear family. The extended family is a collection of the nuclear that goes beyond the biological parents and their immediate siblings or children. The extended family system in practice is a chain of complex relationships consisting of both maternal and paternal relations such as parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, grandparents and grandchildren. At times, these relationships are extended to cover in-laws.

The nuclear family system which consists of a man, his wife and children is also recognized in the society but it is considered primary, in that when the people say family, they refer to the extended family. To the Akans, the concept of nuclear family is a foreign tradition, introduced by Christianity from the Western world. Even though, through time, the nuclear family is gaining roots, it has never replaced the extended.

In such cultural tradition, the extended families serve as support systems for the society as a whole. The whole family tends to support a member in need.

#### **1.2.5.6 Marriage**

Marriage refers to a union between a man and a woman who have consented to live together as husband and wife. In the Akan societies, including Nkoranza, marriage goes beyond couples; it involves the extended families of the couple. Monogamy and polygamy are the main marriage systems in Nkoranza. Traditionally, a man is permitted to marry more than one wife, if he chooses to do so. Women are customarily forbidden to engage in sexual relations with more than one man, not to talk of marrying two. Polygamy is a form of marriage in which a person marries more than one husband (polyandry) or a man legally married to more than one wife (polygamy). Monogamy on the other hand is the system where a man is allowed to marry only one woman.

In the Akan tradition, marriage between two persons of the same sex is strictly prohibited by norms and traditions.

In the past, polygamy was orderly practiced as against monogamy. With emergence of Christianity and influence of foreign culture, monogamy is now dominating.

From the field data, about 89.3% of married respondents in monogamous relationship with 10.7 percent in polygamy. The trend may be attributed to restrictions on polygamous marriage by the Christian faith. This is also due to the fact Christians dominate the local society.

**Table 1.16: Marriage system pattern in Nkoranza South**

<b>Monogamy</b>	<b>89.5</b>
<b>Polygamy</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Nkoranza South DPCU field Survey, 2010

#### **1.2.5.7 Cross – Cousin Marriage**

As in Akan society, the matrilineal descent group, abusua, is exogamous. That means members must marry outside the group. Any marriage among members of the abusua, is incest (mogyafra) and a taboo. This means that husband and wife must belong to different descent groups. A father belongs to a different descent group from those of his children. By this calculation, a cross cousins, child of mother’s brother, or child of father’s sister is marriageable. In fact, in matrilineal societies such cross consins are often preferred spouses.

A cross cousin is the child of one’s parents’s sibling of the alternate sex. A cross cousin is contrasted with parallel cousin, who is seen as a brother or sister, e.g. a child of a mother’s sister or child of a father’s brother. Marriage with a parallel cousin would be seen as incestuous. As time passes, cross cousin marriage is decreasing as a preferred kind of marriage.

#### **1.2.5.8 Traditional Gender Roles and Statues**

Gender division varies across different ethnic groups. Among the Akan and for that matter Nkoranza people, women assume the basic domestic and child care roles. Both genders assume responsibility for basic agriculture production, although men undertake the more

laborious tasks and women the more repetitive ones. Women will work on their husbands' farms but will also farm on their own.

Traditional craft production is divided according to gender. Men are usually weavers, carvers, and metal workers. Women make pottery and engage in food processing. Petty trade is almost exclusively a woman's occupation. Women independently control any money that they receive from their own endeavors, even though their husbands normally provide the capital funding.

Traditionally, Akan women also assume important social, political and ritual roles. Within the lineage and extended family, female elders assume authority, predominantly over other women. The oldest woman (abrewa) is considered to be the key adviser and repository of knowledge and family histories.

#### **1.2.5.9. Naming Ceremony (Dinto)**

The name is an important component of a person's spiritual life. The spirit responds to this power, stirring within the person an awareness of their unique purpose in life and of the potential they possess to carry out that purpose.

After a baby is born, he or she is kept indoors for eight days. It is believed that the eighth day marks the child's spirit's acceptance to stay. In celebrating the day, the eighth day is the day of the naming ceremony, dinto. The newborn receives two names. The first name received is called the "kra din" or "soul name" and is determined by the born. This is because Onyame (God) placed seven of His children over the seven days of the week. Each of these seven divinities (Gods/Goddesses) carries different spiritual qualities of their Father (Onyame). The day of the week upon which a child is born indicates which divinity governs that day therefore which spiritual qualities of Onyame (God) are transferred to and carried by the soul of the child. Table 1.15 indicates the days of the week and the corresponding birthday name given to the child.



**Table 1.17: Birthday Names for Newly Born Babies**

<b>Day of the Week</b>	<b>Male Name</b>	<b>Female Name</b>
Sunday (Kwasiada)	Akwasi / Kwasi	Akosua
Monday (Dwoada)	Kwadwo / Kojo	Adwoa or Adjoa
Tuesday (Benada)	Kwabena	Abenaa
Wednesday (Wukuada)	Kwaku	Akua
Thursday (Yawoada)	Yaw	Yaa
Friday (Fiada)	Kofi	Afua, Afia
Saturday (Memeneda)	Kwame	Ama or Amma

The second names are called ‘din pa’ or proper name. The child comes with the first name on the day he or she is born. The second name is given on the eighth day by the father at a family gathering. These names are usually those identified with the lineage. The father may decide to name the child after someone who has done him favour or wealthy of emulation.

In the Nkoranza South Municipality, some identified names are listed below:

<b>Boys’ Name</b>	<b>Girls’ Name</b>
1. Baffoe	Baffoaa or Baffowaa
2. Owusu	Owusuaa
3. Fosu	Fosuaa / Fosuwaa
4. Agyei / Adjei	Agyeiwaa / Adjeiwaa
5. Boateng	Boatema
6. Danso	Dansowaa / Dansoaa
7. Ofori	Oforiwaa
8. Konadu	Konadu
9. Opoku	Pokuaa

#### **1.2.5.10 Traditional Medicine**

In the Nkoranza South Municipality, people continue to hold the Akan belief that the health of individual has a link with the metaphysical and supernatural world. I’m therefore not surprise that in the traditional health care system, one finds practices relating to the use of herbs and other natural products in addition to the use of spiritual and psychic powers for the treatment of diseases.

Customary treatments for disease focus equally on supernatural causes, the psycho sociological environment, and medicinal plants. Abosom priests and priestesses deal with illness through prayer, sacrifice, divination, and herbal cures. Keepers of fetish shrines focus more heavily on magical charms and herbs, which are cultivated in a garden adjoining the god’s in closure. More secularly oriented herbalists focus primarily on medicinal plants that they grow, gather from the forest, or purchase in the marketplace. Some members of this profession specialize in a narrow range of conditions, for example, bonesetters, who make casts and medicines for broken limbs.

The implication is that there is strong tendency for people to patronize indigenous and modern systems simultaneously. Some people also prefer to seek treatment at herbal medicine centres prayer camps and fetish houses as against hospitals and health centres.

### **1.2.6 PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVES**

This section analyses the current situation in the municipality in relation to the municipal economy and private sector competitiveness to vision into the desired future of the municipal under the areas of GSGDA (2010 – 2013).

#### **1.2.6.1 The Structure of the Local Economy.**

The economy of Nkoranza South Municipality is dominated by agruculture and its related activities. The sector accounts for 66.6 percent of the active labour force compared with 57.0 percent at the national level. Next sector importance to agriculture is Service which employed 17.7 percent, followed by commerce 10 percent and industry 5.7 percent.

**Table 1.18: Municipal Employment Structure**

<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2005 (%)</b>	<b>2010 (%)</b>
Agriculture	74.3	66.6
Service	10.9	17.7
Commerce	8.0	10
Industry	6.8	5.7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About 74.3 percent of the economically active population in 2005 was engaged in agriculture. This figure dropped to the current figure of 66.6 percent. It is observed that, the percentage of the active population engaged in agriculture is dropping gradually.

The data indicate that the predominance of agricultural sector has been declining over the years. People are moving away from the agricultural sector to commerce, service and industry. As the figure for agriculture dropped, commerce, service and industrial sectors gained marginally. In spite of the drop, agriculture remains the predominant occupation in the municipality. It implies that the main source of income is from agriculture as expected in a rural economy and to some extent, commercial activities.

Agriculture is therefore vital to the overall economic growth and development of the Nkoranza South Municipality.

#### **1.2.6.2. Agriculture**

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and income generation. About 66.6 percent of the active population are engaged in this sector which constitute the main source of income in the municipality.

The total population engaged in agriculture is estimated to be 29,768 in 2010 (see estimation in Table 1.17).

**Table 1.19: Estimated Population in Agriculture**

Population in 2010	Percentage of Active Population	Active Population	Percentage of Active Population in Agriculture	Estimated Population in Agriculture
<b>100,929</b>	59	59,169	66.6	29,768

Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Agricultural activities utilize about 75% (825Km<sup>2</sup>) of the land area of the municipality. Climatic condition and soil types existing in this agro-ecological zone determine the types of crops and level of production that can be achieved in the zone.

Food crop farming is what the farmers are mainly practice. There is however, a small amount of animal husbandry or production. The major food crops produced in the municipality are yam, cassava, maize, and plantain (See table 1.18).

**Table 1.20: Production Figures of Major Crops in the Nkoranza South Municipal, 2013**

	<b>Maize</b>	<b>Yam</b>	<b>Cassava</b>	<b>Plantain</b>
2013	38,839.57mt	15,453.7mt	151,502.56mt	14,545.71mt
2010	35,308.7mt	14,049.0mt	137,729.6mt	13,468.25mt
Percentage change	10%	9.9%	10%	8%

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture (MOFA)

The production figures for major crops in the municipality over the years show the important contribution of Nkoranza South Municipal in the production of yam, maize and cassava.

Apart from food crops, the municipality is also noted for the production of water melon, ground-nut, tomatoe, mango and few acres of cocoa, citrus and oil palm.

Water melon production level for 2009 stood at 53,412 metric tonnes as against 40,904 metric tonnes in 2005. Towards September – December, a large quantity of water melon go waste (rotten) as a result of lack of market. The crop needs to be processed into finished food drinks to add value to its production.

Crops are mainly grown in mixtures inter-cropped, relay cropped or alley cropped. Various types of animals are kept under greater or lesser intensities. Fisheries are practiced on minimal scale. The sector is not yet developed in the municipality.

**a. Average Farm Holdings**

Generally, farm holdings in the municipality are small. About 80% of the farmers sampled had holdings of land size of 1.0 hectares. This is lower than the national average of 2.0 hectares for small-scale farmers who cultivate between 0.8 and 2 hectares respectively. Nkoranza South had an average of 1.9 hectares per small scale farmer.

## **b. Land Availability and Tenure**

As in most parts of the country, mainly stools and families control land in the Nkoranza Municipality. Hence, chiefs and family heads act as custodians of all lands. They hold these lands in trust for and on behalf of citizenry and family members respectively.

About 66% of the farmers interviewed acquired their land for farming through family inheritance, while 29% rent their land. Only 6% of farmers interviewed purchased the lands they cultivate. It is thus clear that family lands are important in the land tenure system operating in the municipality. This system of land holding could be one of the causes of land fragmentation existing in the municipality.

Most of the farmers interviewed 82% had no problems with lands acquisition as land is easily obtained from chiefs and family heads provided one can pay the rent charges. 18% of farmers interviewed, however, complained of difficulties of high rents and inaccessibility to fertile lands. For tenant farmers to acquire land for tree crops they must purchase land outright.

Population pressure on land is forcing farmers to reduce fallow periods and to adopt sedentary agriculture. The impact on land therefore has been the cause of rapid decline in soil fertility and serious land degradation.

## **c. Soil Fertility**

One of the most important problems of crop production in the municipality is the declining soil fertility. The stagnation and sometimes drop in crop productivity despite sufficiently high technology adoption rate of farmers may be due to this decline in soil fertility.

Other manifestations of the loss of soil fertility are emergence of spear grasses and other obnoxious weeds. Timber contractors and charcoal producers deplete most of the soils in the municipality because of annual bush fires, continuous cropping, and deforestation, which lead to serious erosion.

#### **d. Average Farm Holdings**

Generally, farm holdings in the municipality are small. Nine percent (9%) of the farmers sampled had holdings of farm size less than 0.8 hectares. This is slightly lower than the national average of 2.0 hectares for small-scale farmers who cultivate between 0.8 and 2 respectively. These smallholdings result in low production levels per farmer, resulting in low income from their farming activities. This has the effect of making agriculture not lucrative for the household units.

**Table 1.21: Average Farm Size for Main Crops Grown**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Average Farm Size</b>
Maize	2 ha
Cassava	2 ha
Yam	2 ha
Plantain	1.5 ha
Water melon	2 ha

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture (MOFA)

Most of the farmers interviewed (82%) had two or more parcels of cropped land. Only 18% of them had only one parcel. This may be attributed to the high pressure on the little fertile land available. The system of land holdings and tenure and the traditional rotational system contribute to this situation.

#### **e. Crops, Hectares, Cultivation, Productivity and Production**

The major crops cultivated in the municipality include maize, yam, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, watermelon, onion, rice, plantain, cocoyam, and vegetables. However, maize and yam are the most widespread in the municipality. On hectares cultivated, maize occupies 22.2% of the total cultivated land in the municipality. Yam and cassava occupies 22.2% and 22.2% respectively. Cashew, which is a major tree crop in the municipality, occupies 15% of the cultivated land in the municipality. Other crops occupy smaller areas as shown in table 1.26. The cultivated area for the various crops has been increasing over the years. Farmers as

shown in the table 1.28 are increasingly cultivating crops like watermelon, tomato, and cassava, which have been attracting higher prices in recent years.

**a. Farm Labour**

Two types of labour were found to be important in farm operations in the municipality. Majority of the farmers interviewed (62%) employ hired labour while 35% use only family labour. Two forms of payments for hired labour exist in the municipality; contract weeding and daily cash payment. Daily cash payment for hired labour is between GH¢8.00 - ¢10.00 per worker daily. Payment for contract weeding with food provided by the farmer is GH¢70 and without food is GH¢80 per acre (0.4ha). These high charges for labour are perceived by farmers to be a factor militating against expansion of farms.

**b. Farm Inputs and Crop Losses**

The farmers in the municipality make use of both traditional hand tools like hoe and cutlasses and modern machines like tractors. Whereas the village survey indicated that farmers in all settlement make use of the traditional hand tools, some farmers in 61% of the settlements make use of tractors for land preparation. The use of traditional tool is tedious and therefore tends to limit the size of holdings. The use of tractors also has the negative effect of contributing significantly towards soil degradation.

Introduction of zero-tillage as a means of land preparation (Weedicide Round) to the farmers in the municipality has reduce their over dependence on tractors for ploughing. This has therefore improved their land conservation practices. The high cost of fertilizers and pesticides account for the inability of many farmers to use them though most farmers know the advantages of fertilizers and pesticide application. The low extend of pesticides usage contributes to high field and storage losses reported by farmers.

**c. Finance of Local Agriculture**

Four main sources of farm finance operate in the municipality. These are own savings, bank credit, private moneylenders, and relatives. However, own saving is the most important and 76% of farmers interviewed finance their activities this way. Private moneylenders account for 11% while relatives of farmers provide 7%. Bank credit provides only 4% of farmers with

credit. This is mainly due to the farmer’s inability to meet some of the requirements of the bank – for example, farmers have to operate with the bank for the period of six months for them to qualify for credit. There exist in the municipality some Agricultural Projects and NGOs, which operate credit schemes for smallholder farmers. The Food Crops Development Project (FCDP) under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) provide credit in kind and cash to farmers in the form of seed, fertilizers, pesticides and cash for farm maintenance.

**d. Extension Services**

Agricultural extension services are delivered in the municipality by Ministry of Food and Agriculture staff (MOFA) through its Agricultural Extension Agents who are supervised by four Municipal Development Officers (DDOs) all under the Municipal Director of Agriculture (MDA). Currently, the Directorate has twenty (20) Extension Officers and four (4) DDOs operating in three zones in the municipality namely, Kwabre I, Kwabre II and Nkoranza Central. The Extension Officer to farmer ratio is estimated to be 1:2,144 which is far more unfavorable to the national ratio of 1:1,500.

**Table 1.22: Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio in the Nkoranza South Municipal**

Population in 2017	Percentage of Active Population	Active Population	Percentage of Active Population in Agriculture	Population in Agriculture	No. of Extension Officers	Extension Officer/Farmer Ratio
<b>109,147</b>	59	64,397	66.6	42,888	20	1: 2,144

Coverage is bound to be low. This explains why only about 20% of farmers interviewed have access to extension services. In an attempt to improve or maximize the use of its Extension Agents, they have been provided with logistics support especially in terms of means of transport (motorbikes).

Other agricultural supported organizations exist in the municipality which aids farmers activities. These are the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme (WAAPP) whose mandate is to supply planting materials to farmers, Support To Agricultural Research for the Development of Strategic Crops (SARD-SC, AfDB), whose roles are to provide capacity



building to farmers, project management and dissemination of improved technologies. This programme will come to an end in 2018. Another important organization that supports the development of agriculture in the municipality is the proVACCA. Its functions include awareness creation on climate change and capacity to address its impacts along the cassava value chain and other complementary food production. This programme will end in 2016.

**e. Processing, Storage and Marketing**

Some amount of processing of agricultural produce takes place in the municipality. This is however done by small-scale industrialists who mostly transform the produce into other forms for direct consumption, for example pito brewing, cassava processing and soap making.

A scheme operated by the Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP) organizes farmers to form processing groups for the purchase of equipment and other inputs. Under the same scheme, (CBRDP) access roads are constructed to link farmers to marketing centers. Farmers used tractors to cart their produce to the house. Twenty two percent (22%) of farmers store their produce in habitable rooms in their homes, which is not good enough. Few farmers store their produce in traditionally constructed cribs except in ADRA assisted communities, which use improved ones.

**f. Storage and Post-Harvest Losses**

Crops in the municipality are generally stored using traditional methods such as the use of narrow cribs, barns, sheds, tree shades, sacks and store rooms, depending on the type of crop. Post-harvest losses in the application of these traditional methods are high. This is particularly so with maize and cow pea when easily infested with weevils.

However, improved modern facilities in the form of silos exist in the municipality as indicated in table 1.21.

**Table 1.23: Operational Main Types of Storage Facilities**

	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Utilized (stock)</b>	<b>Expansion</b>
<b>1</b>	Government (MOFA) Facilities	Breman	2000 mt	500 mt	-
<b>2</b>	Privately owned Facilities	Breman	300 mt	300 mt	-

Source: Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture (MOFA), 2013

These silos provide services including grading, weighing, packaging, cleaning, drying and storage at specified to the farmer.

Many farmers do not avail themselves of the use of the silos because of the high overhead charges they would have to pay for the small amount of produce they need to store. These storage problems are the major reasons for the high storage losses reported by the farmers.

Ninety-seven percent (97%) of the farmers dispose of their produce through intermediaries. Only 3 percent dispose of them in other ways. This goes to emphasize the role of intermediaries in the marketing of agricultural produce in the municipality. This high incidence in the use of intermediaries for produce disposal could be a reflection of the lack of market infrastructure, knowledge, and logistics. This more or less compels them to sell to these intermediaries, often at prices quoted by the intermediaries. A better system of marketing of agricultural produce could provide the farmers with fairer prices for their efforts.

### **1.8 Common Crop Diseases and Pests**

The most common crop disease on maize is streak, while rosette is common on groundnuts. Another common disease of cassava is mosaic while nematodes and fungi attack vegetables. These diseases contribute significantly to the field losses suffered by farmers. Stem borers, termites and armyworms are common pests of maize. In addition, grasshoppers, crickets and fruit borers are common pests of vegetables.

Weevils are frequently found in stored cereals. The yam beetle is common in yams as it causes a lot of damage to the tubers.

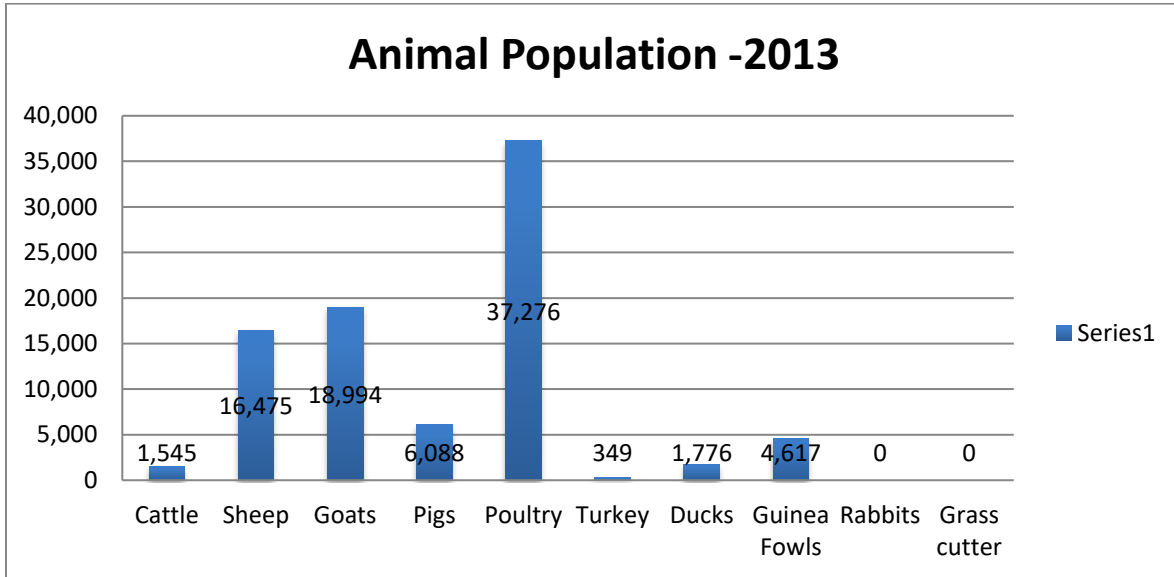
## **1.2.7 ANIMAL PRODUCTION**

### **1.2.7.1 Animals Reared**

From the information gathered from the veterinary services department and the various surveys carried out in the municipality, there is an indication that sheep, pigs, turkeys, ducks

and guinea fowls are also reared in some parts. Figure 8 below shows the total animal population in the municipality for the period 2013.

**Figure 8: Animal Population -2013**



Evidently, the most reared animal is the poultry, followed by goat and sheep. The flat land combined with the grassland savanna covering much of the municipality provides an ideal environment for livestock and poultry farming. Dairy production and fattening of animals are ventures, which deserve attention in view of the income and nutritional requirements of the people.

Generally, there is a tendency that every household keeps a small number of animals either to serve as a source of dietary protein or to be marketed when mature to augment their household incomes. This also serves as “savings account” with an inflationary check. From the household survey carried out in the municipality, 68% of the respondents keep animals and birds mainly for sale.

### **1.2.7.2 Housing and Feeding**

Only 25% of the respondents’ house their animals in a pen, kraal, or sty and as many as 75% allow their animals to wander and graze freely in and around their environs. This situation

results in poor animal health and uncontrolled breeding. Stray animals also destroy crops near settlements. In addition to those farmers who provide supplementary feed to their animals, forty per cent (40%) use farm produce while 35 per cent make use of kitchen waste.

### **1.2.7.3 Drinking Water Sources**

There are various sources of water supply available to the animals. The major source of water for the animals is the streams – where freely grazing animals drink directly from the source. This practice tends to contaminate the source of the drinking water.

### **1.2.7.4 Livestock Diseases and Pests**

Livestock in Nkoranza is being threatened by a number of diseases especially tick infestation and worms. Table 1.27 below gives a list of the common diseases.

**Table 1.24: Common Livestock Diseases/Pests**

<b>ANIMAL TYPE</b>	<b>DISEASE/PESTS</b>
Cattle	Tick Infestation/Pneumonia/Anthrax
Cattle (young)	Worms (Gastro Intestinal Tract (GIT))
Sheep/Goats	Worms, (GIT, Diarrhoea, Pneumonia, Anthrax, PPR
Chicken	New castle disease

Source: Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture (MOFA), 2013.

### **1.2.7.5 Marketing of Livestock**

Marketing of livestock in the municipality is mainly carried out within the respective settlements. Only a few farmers sell their animals outside the municipality such as in Ejura and Techiman markets. The other market outlets include Nkoranza, Dromankese and Donkro Nkwanta. Transportation of the animals is mainly by walking. The other modes of transportation include bicycles, cargo trucks, and tractors.

### **1.2.7.6 Veterinary Services**

From the proportion of farmers receiving veterinary services, 54% of those interviewed reported that the services they received were insufficient while 46% seem to be satisfied with the prevailing conditions. Animal production, despite its potential, has not contributed much as it should. Productivity is very low.

In view of its role in generating surplus income and improving nutritional status of the farmers (and their families), this sector no doubt demands considerable attention. There is the need to direct more resources to the development of livestock and poultry in the municipality.

### **1.2.7.7 Food Balances**

The assumptions for the calculation of the food balance are outlined below. The national per capita food consumption was assumed to hold for the Nkoranza municipality.

The percentage of total production of each crop used as seed, animal feed or lost after harvest are those estimated by the Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The results of the calculations are shown in Table 1.23 below:

**Table 1.25 Food Balance**

	2005							
	Maize	Rice	Yam	Cassava	Plantain	Coco Yam	Groundnut	Cowpea
Total area under cultivation (1000 hectares)	32.65	---	14.72	7.26	0.95	---	3.56	0.77
Total production ('000Mt)	59.75	---	185.45	165.23	5.5	---	1.60	0.75
Seed requirements, post-harvest losses and animal feed ('000 Mt)	14.35	---	29.68	39.61	1.27	---	0.2	0.09
Industrial use ('000 Mt)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Domestic availability ('000 Mt)	45.40	---	155.77	125.62	4.23	---	1.4	0.66
Present consumption ('000 Mt)	42.5	---	42.3	151	8.39	---	2.77	0.14
Surplus/Deficit ('000 Mt)	2.9	---	113.47	-25.38	-4.16	---	-1.37	0.52

### **1.2.7.8 Problems of Agriculture**

There are some problems hindering maximum agricultural production in the municipality.

The problems include:

- Unfavourable Extension Officer / Farmer ratio resulting in inadequate extension services
- Pests and diseases outbreaks affecting crops and livestock, especially the annual infestation of army worm infestation in the municipality.

- High cost of input compelling farmers to reduce farm holding size
- Inadequate tractor services and high cost of using the service
- Improper application of agro-chemicals and other agricultural inputs
- Lack of access to agriculture finance
- Inadequate logistics for staff
- Low cooperation from farmers
- Poor roads and road network increasing post-harvest losses
- Post-harvest losses of farm produce
- Inadequate means of mobility for extension delivery
- Declining soil fertility
- Lack of irrigation facilities
- High cost of transportation and lack of storage facilities compelling farmers to depend on the intermediaries for selling of their produce.
- Low on-farm prices for agricultural produce.
- Inadequate provision of funds for field demonstrations and monitoring
- Frequent and rampant bushfires destroying acres of crops and stored produce
- Declining soil fertility due to uncontrolled deforestation, bushfires and erosions

These problems facing agriculture in the municipality are to be checked through planned interventions to enhance agricultural development, poverty reduction and creation of wealth.

### **1.2.8 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES**

Industrial activities in the area of manufacturing and processing are practiced on a small scale in the municipality. The few which exist are facilitated by its resource base including agricultural produce and forest resources which serve as production input. Industrial activities in the municipality are based on agro-processing, forest products, primary fabrication and services.

The small-scale manufacturing and processing industries found in the municipality are palm oil, extraction, cassava processing (especially into gari, and cassava dough), saw milling, soap-making, wood mechanical services, blacksmithing, welding, tailoring, dressmakers,

hairdressers, trading in agricultural products, beekeeping, snail rearing, mushroom cultivation and poultry farming.

## **1.2.9 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES**

### **1.2.9.1 Introduction**

Human resource, social infrastructure and basic services serve as a vehicle and tool to propel the development of every nation. The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II), a strategic framework for Ghana, has an important component of Human Resource Development. This theme is to ensure that the right to basic social services such as education, health care, safe drinking water and sanitation and decent housing that improve the well-being of all Ghanaians. The NEPAD and MDG also seek to promote gender equality and empowering women. This was to eliminate gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education.

This section analyses the provision of social infrastructure and services such as education, health, water and sanitation, housing, skills development and energy.

### **1.2.9.2 Formal Education**

#### **Number of Schools and Ownership**

The survey showed that, Nkoranza South Municipality has a total number of 248 schools both privately and publicly owned in the Municipality. Out of this number, 94 are pre-schools, 94 primary schools, 1 special school, 53 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools, 1 Technical/Vocational schools and 1 private tertiary institution (Anglican University college of technology) being established by the Anglican Church. Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is presented in the table below.

**Table 1.26 Number of Schools/Institutions and Ownership 2014 (Nkoranza South Municipality)**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Pre-School	73	38.6	21	35.6	94	37.9
Primary	73	38.6	21	35.6	94	37.9
Special School	1	0.5		0	1	0.4

JHS	39	20.6	14	23.7	53	21.4
SHS	2	1.2	2	3.4	4	1.6
Technical/Vocational	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.4
Tertiary/University	0	0	1	1.7	1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service Nkoranza South Municipal, 2014

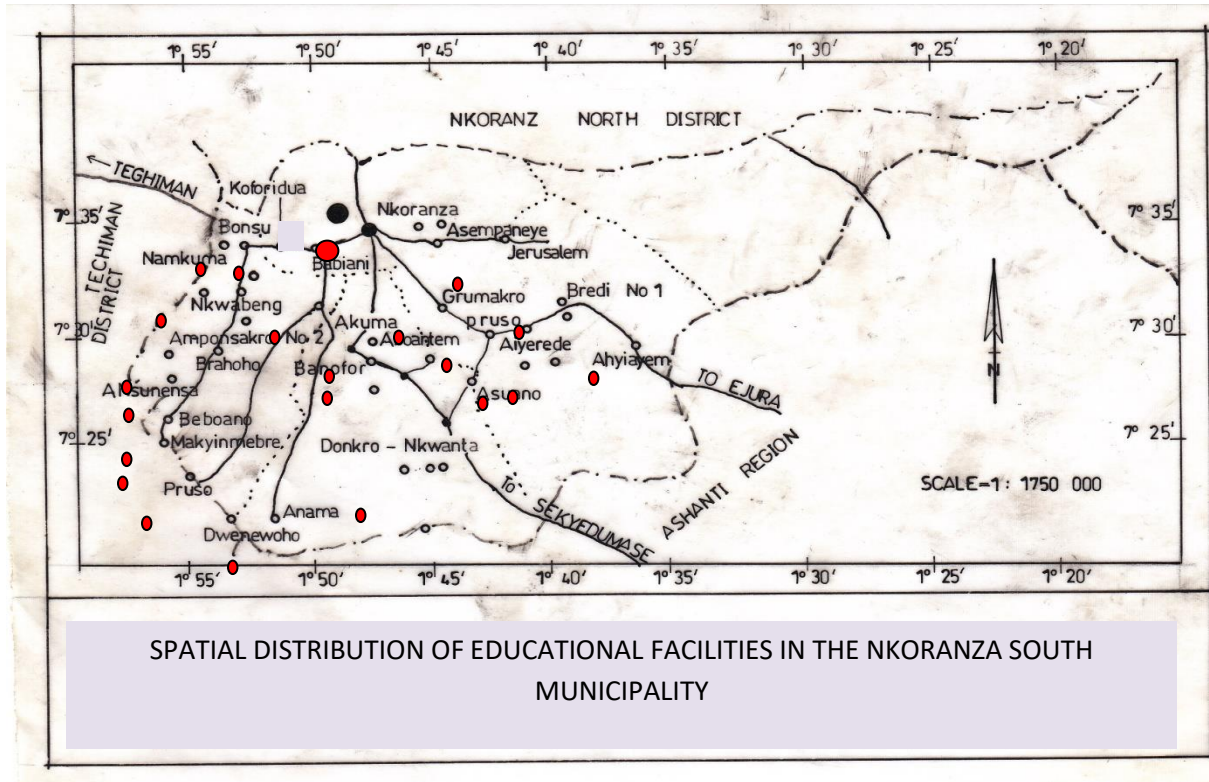
From the data, it could be deduced that the total number of public schools in the Municipality is 189 (76.2%) and that of the private is 59 (23.8%). This clearly shows that the public sector contributes more than the private sector as far as provision of formal education in the Municipality is concerned.

The private sector on the other hand, is lagging behind with about 23.8%. More are involved in the private sector at the pre-school level. It however reduces as the level of education increases. This can be attributed to the fact that as level increases, the necessary facilities needed for the establishment of the higher order levels are many and expensive discouraging people from investing. However, the private sector has been able to establish a University to cater for the growing SHS graduates educational needs in and outside the municipality.

### **1.2.9.3 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities**

Below is the map showing the spatial distribution of educational facilities in the municipality.





Source: Nkoranza South Municipal Field Survey, 2010

The educational infrastructure is fairly distributed with an average distance to a facility as 4.5 km. this implies educational facilities are easily accessible in the Municipality

#### **1.2.9.4 Enrolment Level**

The table 2.2 below shows the enrolment level of the Nkoranza South Municipality for the various categories both private and public from 2010/2011 to 2012/2013 academic years.

**Table 1.27 Percentage of Boys to Girls Enrolled in School (School Participation, 2014-2017)**

Level	Total No. of Pupils/Students		Percentage Change	2014		2016		Total No. of Pupils/Students	Boys	Girls	%tage Change
	2014	2016		2014-2016	Boys	Girls	Boys				
KG	8,151	8,903	9.3	4,126	4,025	4,516	4,389	9,790	5,324	4,466	30.4
Primary	17,756	17,781	0.14	9,012	8,756	9,029	8,752	17,523	8,969	8,554	2.97
Special School	155	158	1.9	102	53	103	55	158	107	51	7.5
JHS	5,283	6,118	15.8	2,776	2,507	3,123	2,995	6,273	3,251	3,022	35.4
SHS	1,934	3,259	68.5	1,039	828	1,733	1,526	3,784	2,172	1,612	109.9
Technical Institute	672	942	40.2	467	25	868	74	1,257	1,143	114	225.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,951</b>	<b>37,166</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>16,194</b>	<b>19,372</b>	<b>17,791</b>	<b>38,785</b>	<b>20,966</b>	<b>17,819</b>	<b>51.1</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Nkoranza South Municipal, 2017

The rapid increase in enrolment at the Primary level can be attributed to the introduction of capitation grant and school feeding policies of government. However, enrolment is seen to be dropping from Primary through Junior High School to Senior High School levels. This shows that a lot of students drop out of school after primary. Also, the enrolment level at the JHS also increased due to the introduction of the capitation grant and school feeding programme. The inference that can be drawn from the above is an increase in the human resource development of the nation as well as reduction in social vices such as stealing.

**Table 1.28 Staffing**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Trained</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Untrained</b>	<b>%</b>
Kindergarten	371	227	61.2	144	38.8
Primary School	665	419	63	246	37
Special School	16	13	81.3	3	18.7
Junior High School	405	314	77.5	91	22.5
Senior High School	132	108	81.8	24	18.2
Technical Institute	66	55	83.3	11	1.7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>31.4</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Nkoranza South Municipal, 2017

The proportion of trained and untrained teachers in the Municipality is 49:19.5 respectively. The improved trained and untrained teacher ratio is due to sandwich and modular training programs available to teachers. If the trend continues, it will show corresponding school performance.

### **1.2.9.5 Teacher – Pupil Ratio**

The teacher-pupil ratio is one indicator used to assess the adequacy of the number of teachers in relation to pupils. The teacher-pupil ratio therefore gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher. The pupil-teacher ratio from the survey is represented in the table below.

**Table 1.29 Teacher-Pupil Ratio at the various Levels**

Category	No. of Pupils/Students	No. of Teachers	Teacher-Pupil ratio	
			Municipal	Standard
<b>KG</b>	9,790	371	1:26	<b>1:50</b>
<b>Primary</b>	17,523	665	1:26	<b>1:40</b>
<b>Special School</b>	158	16	1:10	<b>1:40</b>
<b>JHS</b>	6,273	405	1:15	<b>1:40</b>
<b>SHS</b>	3,784	132	1:29	<b>1:35</b>
<b>Technical Institute</b>	1,257	66	1:19	<b>1:35</b>
Totals	<b>38,785</b>	1,655	1:23	1:40

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

The pupil-teacher ratio in the Municipality is 1:26, 1:31, 1:16 and 1:122 for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively. There would not be so much pressure on primary teachers since the number of pupil to handle is below the national standard. It also shows less pressure on schools as the figures are less as compared to the national figures.

The results revealed that, the teacher – pupil ratio in the municipality is quite favorable. The ratio of 1:26 is relatively better than the national average of about 1:40. The better ratio, however, means that teachers (human resource) are on the whole, under developed in the municipality.

This means that more children can, and should be enrolled without necessarily increasing the number of teachers. It must however, be pointed out that since the ratio is a kind of average, specific geographic areas which are characterized by poor road conditions and poor school infrastructure may need some more teachers. There is the need for a serious drive towards increased enrolment of children of all ages.

#### **1.2.9.6 School Participation Rate of the Nkoranza South Municipality (SPR)**

School participation rate is an indicator which measures the proportion of school-going age who are actually enrolled in school. The results as seen in table 2.5 indicate School Participation Rate of 24.2%, 52.1%, 15.0%, 6.8% and 1.4% for Kindergarten, Primary,

Junior High, Senior High Schools and technical/vocational institute respectively. The figures show drop out of school from primary level through Senior High School.

It implies that Primary, JHS and SHS do not receive full enrolment with participation rate standing at 52.1%, and 6.8% respectively and therefore much effort needs to be in place to intensify education in the municipality, especially female education. The drops could be attributed to affordability issues, the craze to travel outside for greener pastures, truancy and poor school environment.

**Table 1.30 School Participation Rate of the Nkoranza South Municipality, 2013**

Level	Eligible Population			Actual Enrolment			SPR		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girl (%)	Total (%)
KG	3,477	3,358	6,836	5,324	4,466	9,790	152	133	143
Primary	9,839	9,460	19,300	8,969	8,554	17,523	91	90	91
Special School				107	51	158			
JHS	4,453	4,064	8,517	3,251	3,022	6,273	73	74	74
SHS	4,014	3,650	7,863	2,172	1,612	3,784	58	48	53
Tech/Voc				1,143	114	1,257			

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education

### **1.2.9.7 Educational Status**

The literacy rate of the Municipality is estimated to be at 66.9% as compared to that of the nation effective literacy which is 66.9% while the illiteracy level though is low at 33.1%. this implies more than half of the population in the municipality can read or write in any language with understanding.

**Table 1.31 Educational status of Nkoranza South Municipal (2010)**

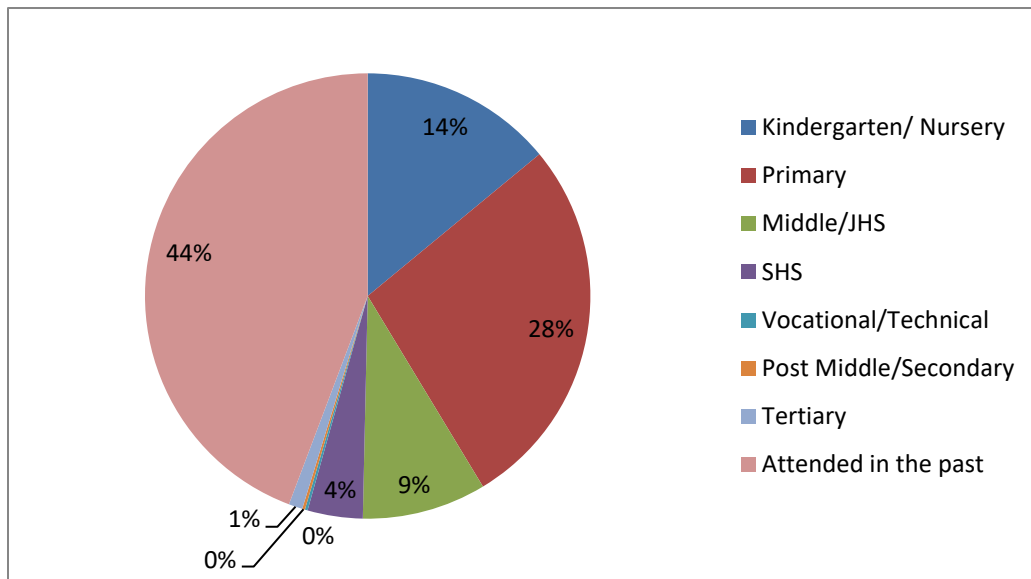
Literacy Level	No.	%	% Male	% Female
Can read and write English & Others	45,922	67	52.5	47.5
Cannot read and write English & Others	22,692	33	42.4	57.6
TOTAL	68,614	100	100	100

Source: GSS population and Housing Census, 2010

Female-male illiteracy rate in the Municipality stands at 19% to 14%. Though efforts are being made by government on Girl Child Education to bridge the gap, it is still wide in the Municipality. The figure 9 below shows the educational status of Nkoranza South Municipal. The high literacy rate would lead to improvement in human resource. The improvement would reduce social vices such as stealing and increase productivity since most people will find themselves in decent jobs. It can also enhance participatory learning approach since parents would be able to support their children in their learning process.

**1.2.9.8 Highest Level of Education Attainment**

**Figure 9: Highest Level of Education Attained**



Source: GSS Population and Housing Census, 2010

The above chart shows the educational attainment of the inhabitants in the municipality. The Municipality has about 35.6% of its populace currently in school that is, ranging from kindergarten to tertiary level. Those who find themselves in the non-formal sector amount to 0.8%. This is made up of those working on farms and as apprenticeship in vocations such as hairdressing, vulcanizing, seam stressing, tailoring and many more. Despite this phenomenon, the data also shows that female-male ratio of educational attainment from kindergarten to SHS stands at 48%:52%. This shows that more males have attained some educational level as compared to females.

Therefore, the government campaign on child education at the basic level was really flourishing in the municipality. However, the females' figures rose at the vocational/technical level but dropped at the tertiary level. The implication of the above is that, the females in the municipality drop out of school to engage in other activities.

**Table 1.32 Educational Institutions Patronized**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Public	19,732	78.9
Private	5,928	21.1
Total	25,660	100

Source: *Nkoranza South Municipal Field Survey, 2010*

A greater proportion of the people (78.9%) in the municipality patronize public educational institution. This can be attributed to a number of factors. These include the capitation grant and school feeding programme introduced by the government as a way of helping build or improve the human resource of the nation which has really influenced the patronage of public education institutions.

In addition, affordability of educational facilities, proximity, availability of teaching and learning material and others (e.g. good environmental condition) were all factors which influenced the choice of educational institution being patronized in the Municipality. The private sector patronage is moderately low at 21.1%. Though they also serve the educational needs of the municipality, they do not receive same amount of support from Municipal Assembly or government. They generate their own revenue to run the schools, hence payment of fees. It is therefore not affordable as compared to the public ones. Below shows the educational support received by schools in the Municipality.

**Table 1.33 Educational support received by schools in the Municipality**

<b>SUPPORTS</b>	<b>POPULATION SERVED</b>	<b>POPULATION NOT SERVED</b>
School Feeding Programme	26	75
Capitation Grant	101	0

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education

### **1.2.9.9 Status of the School Feeding Programme and the Capitation Grants**

A total of 90.3% schools received support from the government. This support is in the form of capitation grant and the school feeding programme introduced some few years ago.

About 41.9% of the schools in the Municipality are not benefiting from the school feeding programme. The reason had been that the programme is conditional in such a way that yet-to-benefit schools must provide their own kitchen. It implies that enrolment will be effected in those schools. The school feeding programme is a pilot programme and so certain communities in the Municipality of Ghana were selected to undertake this programme. They want to know the viability of the project before it is implemented fully.

The capitation grant has however had a remarkable impact. From table 2.7 above, all the schools enjoy the grant and this has contributed to high patronage of public schools.

### **1.2.9.10 Participation Rate**

The participation rate represents the total level at which the children of school going age participate or enroll in school at any educational level. Table 2.8 shows the participation rate of the Municipality as at 2013.

**Table 1.34 Participation Rate**

<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL %</b>
Pre-school	24.2
Primary	52.1
JHS	15.0
SHS	6.8

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education

The available data shows that, 24.2 percent of the pupils are enrolled in pre-school, 52.1 percent in primary, 15 percent in JHS and 6.8 percent in SHS. With the exception is the primary schools, participation rate was low. This can be attributed to the fact the most primary schools enjoy the school feeding program.

The survey conducted revealed that in 2011, the performance level was 73.45 percent, in 2012 it increased to 88.38 percent and rose to 91.26 percent in 2013. The survey revealed



that the performance of the pupil has been consistent, hopping between 70 percent and 90 percent as can be seen in the table 2.9.

**Table 1.35: Performance rate**

Year	Performance rate (%)	
	BECE	WASSCE
2015	78.35%	94.90%
2016	78.60%	95.1%
2017	98.86%	-

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education

The above findings indicate that the pupils' performance is encouraging. The cause of this could be attributed to the performance of the teachers in the Municipality. The approaches used in impacting knowledge into the pupil as well as the infrastructure level contribute to this high performance of the pupil. It is therefore vital to ensure continuous increase in the performance rates.

#### **1.2.9.11 Non-Formal Education**

Nkoranza South Municipal desires to reduce its illiteracy rate level especially among the youth this can be seen from the efforts being made towards the development of the non-formal educational sub-sector.

In the Municipality, adult literacy classes are organized to help adults who did not have the opportunity to enjoy formal education to be able to read and write. A total number of 434 people have enrolled as participants. In all, there are six classes with a very high response from participants. The male to female ratio of participants is about 0.4:1 implying more females have enrolled than males. The table below shows the various percentages of participation/enrolment level in the Municipality and National.

**Table 1.36 Participation/Enrolment Level of Nkoranza South Municipal, 2013**

PARTICIPATION	MALES %	FEMALES %
Municipal	30.2	69.8
National	24.1	75.9

Source: Non-Formal Education Unit 2013.

Comparing the enrolment levels in terms of male and female proportions is almost the same as that of the national. The above shows that female participation in adult literacy class takes the highest proportion in adult literacy class in the Municipality and the nation, 69.8% and 75.9% respectively.

This clearly shows that the Municipality goal on literacy classes for adult is in harmony with that of the national which indicate that the Municipal goals are in line with the objectives of the organizing of literacy classes in the country, for illiterate adult in rural areas especially for women.

Participants meet twice a day for three times in a week. In addition, classical lessons (reading and writing), numeracy, income generating activities such as pastries are also taught. These activities will broaden the knowledge base of participants and also inculcate into them the ability of being innovative in various forms of getting themselves equipped with certain skills to gain viable economic activities. In response to the sensitization programme on female education, most uneducated adult females are now enrolling into the adult literacy classes causes the increase.

Even though participants do not go through formal educational system, their ability to read and write will enable them understand various development theories and concepts that will help them expand their production system in the municipality in the long term. Their contribution to GDP therefore increases government revenue to pursue its development agenda. Also the non-formal education system will help participants understand and contribute to issues of national interest (national debate) effectively thereby participating in setting national development focus.

The Municipality interest in encouraging non-formal education can further be witnessed through the provision of two offices in the assembly's administrative blocks. In addition to this, there is also forty (40ft) feet storage container made to offset some of their water supply problems. In 2013, the Municipality recruited ten (10) facilitators with all being males. According to the Municipal assessment, the number of people (learners) enrolled under the Asante Twi class in 2012 is 208 with 54 males and 154 females participants and with 8 facilitators 7 being males and a female.

Also the number of learners enrolled for the Asante Twi class for 2013 is 226 with 77 being males and 149 being females. The facilitators recruited are 10 in number with all being males.

From the above assessment, it could be deduced that the number of facilitators was low initially however their recruitment level started increasing. In sum, the ratio of a facilitator to learner is 1:23.

#### **1.2.9.11 Challenges Confronting the Literacy Classes**

In spite of all the benefit associated with the adult literacy classes, it however faces some setbacks which include the following:

Frequent breakdown of motorbikes and office '4\*4' pick up affects supervision of classes in the municipality. There are also insufficient primers (books) for learners/participants which makes learning unattractive.

Uncommitted facilitators; since facilitators of the programme are not paid, commitment level is low creating lapses in the lessons taught. This setback can be overcome through the payment of allowances to facilitators by the Municipal Assembly as a form of motivation to encourage them give off their best.

Also since most of the participants have other responsibilities to be carried out outside their literacy classes poses a great challenge to them, for instance participants are not regular and punctual resulting in facilitators not being able to complete syllabus in due time.

### **1.2.10 SKILLS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **1.2.10.1 Youth Employment Scheme**

The youth employment scheme has the broad objective of empowering the youth to be able to contribute more productively towards the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation. It also has specific objectives such as:

- Identifying projects with economic potential that can generate enormous employment for youth;

- Checking the drift of the youth from the rural to urban communities in search of jobs by creating those opportunities in the rural areas;
- Creating employment opportunities for the youth through self-employment, and
- Inculcating into the youth, a sense of patriotism, self-discipline and hard work so as to promote good morals and help reduce deviance.

Four programmes were initiated out of the ten modules under the Youth Employment Scheme. The programmes that were initiated were:

#### **12.10.2 Community Protection Systems**

The Community Protection Units in the municipality comprised of young men and women who were engaged to support law enforcement agencies in maintaining law and order and keeping peace. They received their basic training in community protection. The members of the CPS were to be provided with uniforms and basic accessories. They were also to be permanently engaged in this scheme with reasonable remuneration that does not compete with that of the regular law enforcement agencies. The above were however not true in this case and posed as a problem. The reason for this is due to the fact that the remuneration and basic accessories to these personnel were not forthcoming hence most of the youth employed under the scheme were quitting.

#### **1.2.10.3 Waste and Sanitation Management Corps**

The corps was enforced to assist the Municipal Environmental and Health Teams as well as heads of any other institutions, community leaders and non-governmental organizations that have an interest to maintain a clean healthy environment for their constituents. The day-to-day activities include cleaning, collecting of garbage, spraying of gutters and small water bodies to get rid of mosquitoes and other germs and diseases and also desilting of drains and gutters and in the municipality , the corps do the daily inspections.

#### **1.2.10.4 Rural Education Teachers Assistants**

The young men and women in this area were generally involved in the teaching of pre- and basic school level pupils. These young men and women work with trained teachers. Those

who were selected as beneficiaries were young men and women who had met the requisite educational qualifications such as basic passes at the SHS level and are of good character and committed to working with the programme for at least one year. In the municipality not all but some of the SHS graduates who are recognized as hard working and intelligent are recruited this is because of the scarce resources of the municipal assembly to support every SHS graduate in the municipality.

#### **1.2.10.5 Auxiliary Health Care Workers Assistants**

These assistants help professional health service providers with basic support activities such as basic nursing and generally being available in the absence of the health professionals to give first aid services. They also undertake public health education and hygiene campaigns at the community levels. Those who were however selected into this category were SHS and JHS or technical institutes who have basic aptitude and analytical ability. They usually fell within the youth age brackets, hailed from the communities and/or were committed to working in the communities to which they were assigned.

The scheme is however, faced with a number of problems which include delay in payment of allowance and no incentives for those who want to further their education in the in-formal sector. These were however due to situations such as non-adherence to proper financial management practices, ineffective monitoring and evaluating mechanisms, personality problems, favoritism and nepotism.

It is recommended that the government should mechanized their allowances so that they can also contribute to the government's chest e.g. SSNIT contribution, deduction of income tax etc.

#### **1.2.10.6 Skills Developed**

- Beneficiaries in the teaching field acquire the skill impacting knowledge
- Beneficiaries gain the spirit of commitment
- Gain the ability to render good service

## **1.2.11 HEALTH SECTOR**

### **1.2.11.1 Health Infrastructure**

Nkoranza South Municipal has a total of fourteen (14) health facilities comprising one (1) hospital, eight (8) health centers and five (5) CHPS compound .There are fifteen CHPS zones operating without compounds. One polyclinic is under construction which when completed would add up to the stock existing. Below is the list of health facilities available and ownership in the municipality.

**Table 1.37 Health Facilities in the Nkoranza South Municipal**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Names of Health Facility</b>	<b>Location of Facility</b>	<b>Management/Ownership of Facility (Private/Public)</b>
<b>1</b>	St. Theresa’s Hospital	Nkoranza	Faith–Based
<b>2</b>	Nkoranza Health Centre	Nkoranza	GHS
<b>3</b>	Nkwabeng Health Centre	Nkoranza	GHS
<b>4</b>	Donkro- Nkwanta Health Centre	Donkro-Nkwanta	GHS
<b>5</b>	Akuma Health Centre	Akuma	GHS
<b>6</b>	Ayerede Health Centre	Ayerede	GHS
<b>7</b>	Bonsu Health Centre	Bonsu	GHS
<b>8</b>	Ahyiyem Health Centre	Ahyiyem	GHS
<b>9</b>	Africa Libera Health Centre	Nkoranza	NGO/ GHS
<b>10</b>	Nsunensa CHPS (Resident CHO)	Nsunensa	GHS
<b>11</b>	Salaamkrom CHPS (Resident CHO)	Salaamkrom	GHS
<b>12</b>	Asunkwaa CHPS (Resident CHO)	Asunkwaa	GHS
<b>13</b>	Dandwa CHPS (Resident CHO)	Dandwa	GHS/Community
<b>14</b>	Akropong CHPS (Resident CHO)	Akropong	GHS/Community
<b>15</b>	Others (16)	CHPS Zones	15 operating without compounds

Source: Ghana Health Service, Nkoranza

### **1.2.11.2 Health Sector Activities**

All the health institutions in the municipality provide curative as well as preventive services. The Municipal Health Management Team (MHMT) headed by the Municipal Director of Health Services (MDHS) prepares plans and programmes in that direction for implementation annually. Beneficiary communities are involved in the planning and programmes through community entry, consensus building on decision-making and community mobilization. The Municipal Health Directorate by its establishment performs the following functions among others.

- a) Planning and budgeting for health services and programs
- b) Conducting in-service training for all health staff in the municipality
- c) Supervision and monitoring of health activities and projects in the municipality
- d) Procurement of logistics
- e) Recruitment of staff through the Regional Health Directorate
- f) Disease control and surveillance
- g) Embarking on Health projects and Health Education campaign
- h) Providing support services (e.g. Finance and Transport)
- i) Human and Material Resource Management

The Directorate derives its funds from

- Central Government (Ministry of Health (GOG))
- Donor Pool Fund (DPF) and
- Municipal Assembly (MA)

### **1.2.11.3 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity /Hospital Attendance**

There is correlation between a population's health status and its productivity. The labour force is most often threatened by diseases. The commonest cause of morbidity in the municipality is Malaria, representing about 45.1% of OPD attendance. The dangers of malaria cannot be overemphasized. This is because malaria causes death in children and pregnant women. About 13.2% of deaths nationwide are caused by malaria. Table 1.38 below shows the hierarchy of the municipal most common diseases.

**Table 1.38 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity / OPD Attendance in the Nkoranza South Municipal.**

2010				2011			2012			2013		
NO	Diseases	Number of cases	%	Diseases	Number of cases	%	Diseases	Number of cases	%	Diseases	Number of cases	%
1	Malaria	62,423	53.6	Malaria	59,035	49.7	Malaria	62,843	48.2	Malaria	63,270	45.1
2	Acute Resp Tract infection	15,350	13.2	Acute Resp Tract infection	17,129	14.4	Acute Resp Tract Infection	22,659	17.4	Acute Resp Tract infection	24,121	17.2
3	Skin Diseases	9,312	8	Skin diseases	9,426	8	Skin diseases	9,865	7.6	Skin Diseases	11,789	8.4
4	Intestinal Worms	8,721	7.5	Intestinal worm	8,709	7.2	Intestinal worms	9,015	7.0	Rheumatism	11,194	8.0
5	Rheumatism	7,477	6.4	Rheumatism	8,332	7.0	Diarrheal Diseases	8,720	6.7	Diarrheal Diseases	9,346	6.7
6	Diarrheal Diseases	5,326	4.6	Diarrheal Diseases	7,165	6.0	Rheumatism	8,720	6.7	Intestinal worm	9,291	6.6
7	Home Accidents	2,300	2	Anaemia	2,810	2.4	Anaemia	2,643	2.0	Anaemia	4,860	3.5
8	Anaemia	2,123	1.8	Home Accident	2,440	2.1	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	2,354	1.7	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	2,478	1.8
9	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	1,970	1.7	Acute Eye Infection	1,920	1.6	Home Accidents	1,923	1.5	Home Accidents	2,027	1.4
10	Acute Ear Infections	1,403	1.2	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	1,852	1.6	Acute Ear Infections	1,624	1.2	Acute Ear Infections	1,776	1.3
<b>Total</b>		116,405	100		118,818	100		130,366	100		140,152	100

Source: Nkoranza Municipal Directorate of Health Service, 2014.

From the table above, the top ten (10) diseases in the municipality range from malaria through diarrhea to Acute Ear Infections. Malaria takes the highest percentage of (45.1%) with Acute Ear Infections taking the least (1.3%). Apart from malaria, some of the important diseases in



the municipality are environmental sanitation related. These include Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), skin diseases, Intestinal worms and diarrhea.

The implication of the analysis is that, the people are faced with sanitation problems such as stagnation of water during heavy downpours, polluted water bodies and un-kept refuse disposal with their resultant effect of aerating an enabling environment for mosquitoes to breed which has resulted in the high incidence of malaria in the municipality.

Malaria accounted for 53.6%, 49.7%, 48.2% and 45.1% in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The statistics suggest that the municipality has not made significant progress in the last four years to health and / or reduce the incidence of malaria. This raises concerns about environmental sanitation and the effectiveness of methods adopted in preventing malaria infection.

#### **1.2.11.4 Top Ten causes of Death/Mortality**

The Municipal Hospital recorded a total of 261, 276, 261 and 239 deaths in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The Top Ten Killer Diseases are listed in Table.... It is seen that Malaria and Pneumonia were the top ten killer diseases between 2010 and 2013. Malaria continues to pose health threat to the municipality.

**Table 1.39 Top ten causes of mortality in Nkoranza South Municipal (2010-2013)**

2010				2011			2012			2013		
No.	Diseases	No. of cases	%	Diseases	No. of cases	%	Diseases	No. of cases	%	Diseases	No. of cases	%
1.	Malaria	89	34.1	Malaria	50	18.1	Malaria	48	18.4	Pneumonia	33	13.8
2.	Retroviral Infection	26	10	Cerebrovascular accident	29	10.5	Pneumonia	35	13.4	Malaria	31	12.9
3.	Cerebrovascular accident	16	6.1	Pneumonia	28	10.1	Sepsis	35	13.4	Cerebrovascular	20	8.4
4.	Septiceamia	13	5	Retroviral Infection	24	8.7	Cerebrovascular accident	19	7.3	Retroviral Infection	15	6.3
5.	Bronchopneumonia	13	5	Sepsis	14	5.2	Anaemia	14	5.4	Anaemia	14	5.9
6.	Head Injury	8	3.1	Hypertension	7	2.5	Retroviral Infection	10	3.8	Septiceamia	10	4.2
7.	Meningitis	5	1.9	Head Injury	7	2.5	Hypoxia cerebral	8	3.1	Hypertension	8	3.3
8.	Diabetes Mellitus	4	1.5	Hepatitis	7	2.5	Cardiac Failure	5	1.9	Encephalopathy	7	3
9.	Post Partum Haemorrhage	4	1.5	Cardiac Failure	7	2.5	Hepatic Failure	4	1.5	Chronic Liver Diseases	7	3
10.	Tuberculosis	4	1.5	Asthma	6	2.3	Hypoglycaemia	4	1.5	Sepsis	5	2.0
	All Others	79	30.3	All Others	97	35.1	All Others	79	30.3	All Others	89	37.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Nkoranza Municipal Directorate of Health Service, 2014.

### **1.2.11.5 Communicable Diseases in the Municipality identified between 2010 & 2013**

The highest cases of communicable diseases identified in the health institutions between 2010 and 2013 are recorded in Table .... They include malaria, Tuberculosis, Measles, Leprosy and Meningitis. Malaria is fast becoming a serious health threat in the municipality. Efforts at stemming the spread of the disease are to be stepped up.

**Table 1.40: Five communicable diseases (2010-2013)**

<b>DISEASES</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
<b>Malaria</b>	62,423	89	59,035	50	62,834	48	63,270	<b>31</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	40	4	37	4	41	7	N/A	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Measles</b>	7	1	11	0	14	0	8	<b>0</b>
<b>Leprosy</b>	6	0	5	0	3	0	3	<b>0</b>
<b>Meningitis</b>	9	5	2	0	1	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	62,485	99	59,090	54	62,893	55	63,281	31

Source: Nkoranza Municipal Directorate of Health Service, 2014

### 1.2.11.6 Diseases of Public Health

Diseases	2006	2007	2008	2009
Malaria	49479	53096	67002	49327
HIV/AIDS	161	113	100	-
Tuberculosis	49	47	49	57
Buruli Ulcer	3	17	0	13
Onchocerciasis	-	-	-	-
Guinea worm	5	1	1	0

### Malaria Control

Malaria is the lead health problem in the Nkoranza South Municipal, with 59.1% cases affecting children and pregnant women in 2013 (see table 1.41)

**Table 1.41: OPD Malaria Trends in 2010 – 2013**

Patient Grouping	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Under 5 malaria	39,338	61.9	37,152	61.7	37,669	58.8	37,017	57.6
Above 5 malaria	23,085	36.4	21,883	36.3	25,165	39.3	26,253	40.9
Malaria in pregnancy	1,081	1.7	1,173	2	1,265	1.9	991	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,504</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60,208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64,099</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64,261</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report, 2013

It appears malaria cases appear to go down compared to the 2010 figure. The fact remains that malaria is still high in the municipality. In view of the magnitude of the malaria problem, the Municipality has been selected to participate in the voices for Malaria – Free Future pilot projects in Ghana. The programme aims to mobilize Leadership in Government and Civil Society to be involved in malaria programmes, enhance municipality-level advocacy, improve policy dissemination and reduce barriers to policy implantation, and advocate for increased funding for malaria in the municipality.

The project has been launched in the municipal and a Municipal Malaria Advocacy Team (DMAT) has been inaugurated to spearhead the malaria free Municipal campaign. It is expected the project, when well supported, will bring down malaria cases in the municipality significantly.

**Patronage of Health Facilities**

The field survey indicated that majority of the households in the Nkoranza South Municipality, 51% patronizes hospital at their source of health provider. (See Table ....). The implication is that the people have realized the need for orthodox treatment with a negligible number still relying on herbal medicine. One contributing factor to the choice of orthodox medicine has been the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme which seeks to eliminate the cash and carry system of health care, thereby making health care accessible to all. The level of services, personnel and facilities at the hospital and serving as receptive for referral cases have also contributed to the magnitude of patronage. The health providers and the level of function are presented in Table 1.42 below:

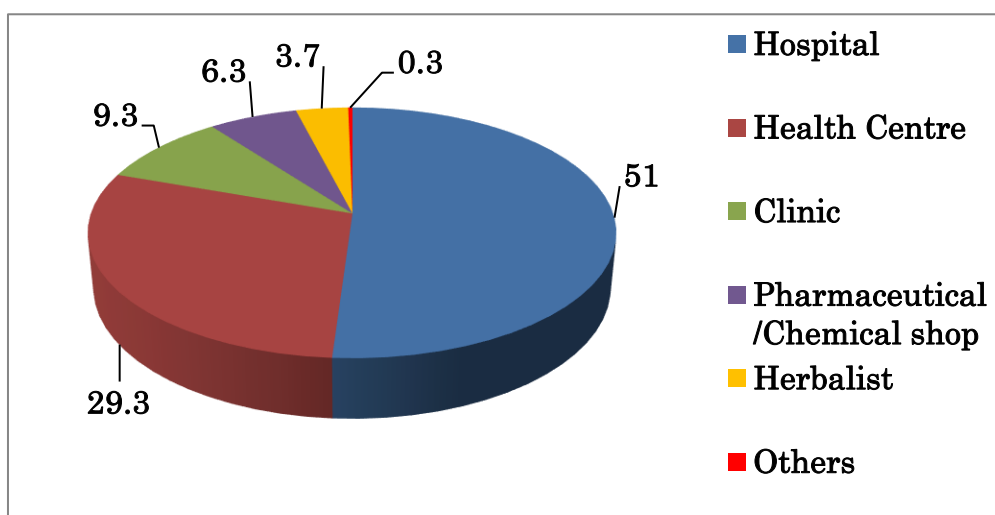
**Table 1.41: Patronage of Health Facilities**

Health Provider	Frequency	Percentage
Hospital	267	51
Health Centre	153	29.3
Clinic	49	9.3
Pharmaceutical/Chemical shop	33	6.3
Herbalist	19	3.7
Others	2	0.3
Total	523	100

Source: Nkoranza South MPCU Survey, 2010

Moreover, people are gradually appreciating the dangers in self medication, hence only 0.3% are into this practice and or spiritual healing. There is the need for more education programs on the dangers of self medication to eliminate it completely.

Health Centre’s, which also have relatively self sufficient facilities for their level of service also, have most of the people patronizing.



### **Incidence of Maternal, Child and Infant Health**

There are problems affecting maternal, infant and child health in the municipality. There were five (5) maternal deaths (institutional) in 2009 as against four (4) in 2008. About 18,594 children with malaria. This represented approximately 53.6% of the children (0 – 14) in the Nkoranza South Municipality. The municipality recorded 184 deaths at the hospital which represents 0.2% of the population. Total under age 5 deaths was 40 in 2009. About 1.8 of children under age 5 were malnourished in the municipality.

These figures show that the health problems in the municipality are not as devastating as those of the national and global figures. It can be attributed to the quality of health service and its affordability. The municipality should however double its efforts at controlling malaria.

### **Medical Staffing**

Below is a table showing the number of staff available and that are required.

**Table 1.41(a) staff Available and Required**

Category	No. Available	No. Required	Shortfall
Medical Doctors	5	8	3
Medical Assistants	6	12	6
Midwives / Nurses	48	75	27
Dispensary Staff	4	13	9
Laboratory Staff	4	13	9
Technical Officers	54	80	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>80</b>

Source: GHS, Nkoranza, 2013

**Table 1.41(b) Doctor – Patient and Nurse – Patient Ratios**

<b>Ratio</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Regional</b>	<b>Standard (UN)</b>
Doctor – Patient	1:25,758	1:22,012	1:8,000
Nurse – Patient	1:2,683	1:1,169	1:500

Source: GHS, Nkoranza 2013

128,791

From the tables above, there is pressure on the health personnel in the municipality giving a Doctor – Patient ratio of 1: 25,758. For instance, medical doctors required in the municipality are 16 and only 5 doctors are available creating a backlog of 11 doctors. The situation is the same for other health personnel in the municipality. With increasing numbers of patients who will be seeking health care as a result of the operations of the National Health Insurance Scheme, there is urgent need of posting and attracting more health personnel in the municipality.

### **Citizen’s Assessment of Health Care in the Municipal**

In order to assess the quality of health delivery in the municipality, households were interviewed on their perception on the waiting time for doctor consultation, quality of examination and treatment, availability of medicines, cost of treatment, condition of facilities, etc. The result of the interview is presented in the table below:

**Table 1.41(c) Citizen’s Assessment of Health Care in the Municipality**

<b>Weight</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very satisfied	58	10.7
Satisfied	310	57.4
Dissatisfied	138	25.6
Very dissatisfied	28	5.1
Indifferent	6	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MPCU Survey, 2010

The results shows that under the staff constraints, available health workers are doing their best in improving the health of the people as most of the households 68.1% are satisfied with the criteria listed above. About 31.9% of households are not satisfied with the health

delivery process in the municipality. Majority of them complained bitterly of the waiting time at the hospital before consultation with a doctor and at the dispensary. The complaints were skewed to the service of St. Theresah's Hospital, where a lot of people indicated patients have to queue from morning to evening before going home.

It is expected that additional hands (health personnel) will help curb this service delivery challenge.

### **Status of National Immunization Programme**

Education campaigns on national immunization have gone on well in the municipality. As a result, the municipality was able to achieve an average of 91.8% coverage on target in 2013 as presented in the table below.



**Table 1.42: Status of National Immunization Programme**

0-11mths	Achievement											
	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Target	Immunized	% Coverage	Target	Immunized	% coverage	Target	Immunized	% Coverage	Target	Immunization	% Coverage
BCG	4112	4630	112.60	4,214	4,857	115.26	4,225	4,862	115.15	4,322	4,900	113.37
OPV3	3,700	3,748	101.30	3,793	3,411	89.93	3,803	4,192	110.23	3,890	3,973	102.13
PCV3	3,700	0	0.00	3,793	0	0.00	3,803	2,217	58.30	3890	3,973	102.13
MEASELS	3,700	3,688	99.68	3,793	3,671	96.78	3,803	4,154	109.23	3,890	4,121	105.94
YELLOW FEVER	3,700	3,688	99.68	3,793	3,671	96.78	3,803	4,192	110.23	3,890	4,121	105.94
MEASELS 2	3700	0	0.00	3,793	0	0.00	3,803	4,008	105.39	3,890	3,225	82.90
ROTA 2	3700	0	0.00	3,793	0	0.00	3,803	2,480	65.21	3,890	3,901	100.21
TT2+	20,969	4,286	20.44	21,493	4,251	19.78	21,548	4,216	19.57	22,043	4,867	22.08

Source: GHS, Nkoranza, 2014

Immunization programmes in the municipality now run house – to – house rather than at the health facilities. This has increased awareness and patronage.

## **Population Management and Reproductive Health**

According to the data obtained from the Nkoranza South Municipal Health Directorate, there is effort in place to manage population. Among these is the access to and utilization of family planning services such as the use of contraceptives. From the data, 69.8% of Acceptors of family planning use injectable method.

**Table 1.43: Use of family Planning Methods**

<b>Contraceptive</b>	<b>No. of Acceptors</b>	<b>%</b>
Male Condom	321	7.6
Lactation Amenorrhoea/natural	469	11.1
Pill	327	7.7
Implant	163	3.8
Injectables	2,964	69.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: GHS Nkoranza , 2014.

Family Planning Services are offered at all health facilities in the municipality except the Municipal Hospital, St. Theresah's which is a Catholic Mission Hospital. The Catholic institution is not permitted to promote family planning methods. Only sterilization is done at the hospital on live saving grounds..

The objective of managing population growth is that there will not be much pressure on social services such as education, and health. Family planning reaches the people through the Municipal Health Personnel, the media and friends. The basic issue is coverage. It is therefore recommended that outreach education programmes and media coverage be intensified to cover everyone in the municipality.

Population Manage Campaigns have been educating the youth on sexual relationship, fertility regulation, adolescent health, marriage and child bearing; promoting the integration of HIV/AIDS into sexual and reproductive health programmes, delayed marriage and child bearing; promoting government's policy of compulsory education for children especially the girl-child up to secondary level; and government's compulsory and universal birth registration. These are promoted by the Municipal Directorate of Health, NGOs and other FBOs.

### **1.2.12 HEALTH INSURANCE**

Nkoranza South Municipal Health Insurance is referred to the ‘Mecca’ of Health Insurance in Ghana. The concept of health insurance started as a community Health Financing Scheme in 1992. With introduction of Government’s User Fee System otherwise known as “Cash and Carry” into Ghana’s health sector in the late 1985, many people had it difficult paying for their health medical bills (especially admissions).

Some people did not go to hospital until it was too late or their illness had advanced to a more complicated phase. A lot of people who dared attending hospital absconded without paying for their medical bills after treatment. This led to fast depletion of the municipal hospital’s weak finances. There was therefore the need to address these social and financial problems hence the introduction of the then Nkoranza Community Financing Scheme.

With the promulgation of National Health Insurance Law (ACT 650), there was the need for the Nkoranza Health Insurance Scheme to adhere to the tenets of ACT 650. The scheme therefore snitched on to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in 2003. The National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (ACT 650) was promulgated with the view to improving access to quality basic health care to Ghanaians, especially the poor, and the vulnerable.

#### **1.2.12.1 Health Insurance Enrolment**

The scheme has currently registered 102,015 members representing 61.2% of both Nkoranza North and South population. About 38.8% of the populations do not patronize the scheme. This implies that about a third of the population still operate “Cash and Carry System” the NHIS came to abolish. One of the reasons for non-patronage is because; a lot of the people live distant from nearby health facilities. These clusters of population obviously see no justification to register for a service they cannot easily access when the need arises. In spite of the numerous enrolment drives, such categories of people are not motivated to register.

The distribution of those registered cuts across the formal and informal sectors and the exempted categories (see Table 1.44)

**Table 1.44: Municipal Health Insurance Registration for 2013**

<b>Exempt</b>									
<b>Informal</b>	<b>SSNIT Contributors</b>	<b>SSNIT Pensioners</b>	<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>Pregnant Women</b>	<b>70 years +</b>	<b>Indigent</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
30,878	869	94	58,354	3,589	2,019	6,212	46,313	55,702	<b>102,015</b>
30.3%	0.9%	0.1%	57.2%	3.5%	2%	6%	45.4%	54.6%	

Note: these figures include both New and Old members of the Scheme for Nkoranza North and South

Source: Nkoranza Municipal Health Insurance Scheme.

From the table it is observed that women (54.6%) patronize the scheme more than men (45.4%). This is because women see the scheme as a social security to their fragility as far as their health issues are concerned. The same reason holds for their children who constitute 57.2% of the scheme's membership. As far as the figures indicate, members from the informal sector (30.3%) finance the Municipal scheme and about 11.5% of members are exempted from paying premium. The implication is that the informal sector should be encouraged to register in their numbers to sustain the scheme financially.

#### **1.2.12.2 Staffing Situation of the scheme**

Below is the table depicting the staffing situation of Nkoranza South Health Insurance Scheme.

**Table 1.45: Staffing Situation in Health Insurance**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number Available</b>	<b>Number Required</b>	<b>Shortfall</b>
<b>Claims Office</b>	6	—	—
<b>Accounts Office</b>	4	—	—
<b>ICT Office</b>	9	—	—
<b>PRO Office</b>	6	—	—
<b>Administrators</b>	5	—	—
<b>Total</b>	30	—	—

From table 1.45 above, the human resource capacity of the scheme is good as there is no deficit. This number of staff is serving both Nkoranza South Municipality and Nkoranza North District. It was also acknowledged that the scheme employ national service personnel every year to supplement the efforts of the permanent staff especially on registration of members and premium collection. The adequacy of staff should not create room for under performance of the scheme.

### **1.2.12.3 Assessing the equipment/tools needs of the Scheme**

The table below indicates the equipment/tools available and required for the proper functioning of Nkoranza South Health Insurance Scheme.

**Table 1.46: Equipment holding at Health Insurance**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number Available</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Number Required</b>	<b>Shortfall</b>
<b>Car</b>	2	Fairly good	3	1
<b>Motor Bikes</b>	2	functioning	4	2
<b>Computer/accessories</b>	38	functioning	43	5
<b>Furniture</b>	91	functioning	101	10
<b>Office equipments</b>	59	functioning	69	10
<b>Total</b>	192		220	28

The successful performance of every organization depends on the equipment/tools of that organization. This calls for assessing the equipment needs of the scheme to establish whether it is operating under full capacity or below capacity.

It can be deduced from the above table that, the scheme has 87.2% of its tools/equipment available for operations and a deficit of 12.8%. Cars and motorbikes are usually used in the hinterlands for public education on health insurance and registration.

### **1.2.12.3 Challenges of the Municipal Insurance Scheme**

The Municipal Health Insurance Scheme faces a lot of challenges including;

- Low patronage of the scheme
- Lack of permanent office accommodation
- Inadequate medical officers and paramedical staff to serve insured clients at health facilities, e.g. St. Theresah's Hospital. This increases the waiting time for patients/clients
- Negative attitude of some medical personnel towards insured clients of the scheme

These challenges should be addressed to improve the performance of the scheme and health delivery in general in the municipality.

### **1.2.13 HIV / AIDS**

HIV/AIDS epidemic is not only a major challenge to global health, but also a developmental problem. Globally, it is considered to be the fourth most common cause of death. It continues to be the single most important constraint to socio-economic development of many countries, especially Africa, including Ghana which has 1.7% median prevalence rate. This means that about 1.7% of the population is affected by the disease.

According to the data gathered from the Municipal Directorate of Health Services, a total of 1,943 clients were screened, out of which 152 tested positive in 2013, a large increase over 2012 figure of 40. This gives a median prevalent rate of 3.1% for the municipality which is higher than the national prevalent rate of 1.7%. High figures are recorded because they are meant for both Nkoranza South Municipal and North Districts since the hospital serves the health needs of the two. Out of the figure recorded for 2013, 116% represents PMTCT and 36 for CT cases.

**Table 1.47: Depicts HIV / AIDS cases in the municipality**

Indicators	No. Tested				No. Positive			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Clinical Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blood Donors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT	299	134	1452	559	31	19	15	116
PMTCT	1171	1371	1459	1384	47	33	25	36
Know Your Status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1470	1505	2911	1943	78	52	40	152

Several interventions in the area of information, education and communication, management, care and support have been made to halt or reduce the spread of the disease. Notwithstanding the efforts made, the fight against the epidemic has not ended. Some of the strategies adopted by the municipality include;

- Mitigation of socio – cultural, legal and economic impacts of the pandemic
- Prevention of New Transmission and Behaviour change
- Treatment, Care and Support

- Coordination of Programme Activities and Management of Decentralized response
- Resource mobilization and Funding of HIV / AIDS Programme
- Promotion of know – your – status campaign
- Research, Surveillance, Monitoring and the disease.
- Care of the people infected and affected by the disease

The measures are being implemented to reduce new infections and mitigate stigmatization and social effects of the disease.

## **1.2.14 WATER AND SANITATION SITUATION**

### **1.2.14.1 Water Situation**

There are about ninety-two (92) existing functioning facilities in the Nkoranza south distributed as follows:

**Table 1.48: Existing water facilities in the Nkoranza South Municipality**

<b>Type of Facility</b>	<b>No. Available</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1. Boreholes</b>	88	96.0
<b>2. Small Town Piped Systems</b>	2	2.0
<b>3. Hand-Dug Wells</b>	2	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Municipal Water and Sanitation Team Secretariat

Other sources of water in the municipality include dams, rivers, streams and ponds which are often polluted. These other sources are accessed by about 44.5% of the population which is not covered by the three main potable sources listed above. About 54.5% of the total population in the municipality has access to potable water provided by Nkoranza Municipal Assembly, Central Government, CWSA, ADRA, Catholic Relief Services and other donor agencies. Out of the boreholes available, about 8 of them are not functioning. The four existing hand-dug wells are also in use.

### **1.2.14.2 Opportunities of the Water Sector**

Opportunities which are the enabling factors for development identified in the municipality in the water sector include the following:

- Capital inflow from Central Government and Donors, e.g. DACF, AFD Water and Sanitation project, World Bank, DFID, Catholic Relief Services and so on.
- Existence of policy guidelines on water and sanitation

- Existence of rivers and streams for surface water treatment and supply
- Availability of trained community and Area Mechanics
- Municipal water and sanitation training and support from CWSA in place
- Willingness of Communities to pay matching funds
- Existence of two small town water systems for extension to new areas

#### **1.2.14.3 Challenges of Water Sector Development**

The opportunities available are constrained by the under-mentioned factors. The effects of these constraints must be minimized to harness opportunities in the municipality for effective provision of water facilities.

The constraints include:

- Low ground water potential
- Inadequate funds/budget for the provision of water and sanitation facilities
- Difficulty in getting spare parts
- Inadequate supervision and monitoring by CWSA staff
- Belief systems which negatively impact on the adoption of new water technology and user facilities
- Poor road conditions making remote communities inaccessible
- High poverty levels among the population

#### **1.2.14.4 Sanitation Situation**

This session of the plan provides baseline information on sanitation in the area of excreta disposal and management in the municipality to inform assessment of needs, strategies and actions needed to correct the undesired situation.

##### **Access to Toilet Facilities**

Access to toilet facilities in the municipality is generally poor. This fact is depicted by the 2010 population and Housing Census of Ghana and field data. The data from the two sources indicate that water closet (WC), the most preferred facility, is not common with majority of households in the municipality and in the region. Just about 4.1% of households in the municipality have access to water. The few existing WCs are mainly located in the municipal capital and other communities with access to piped water, such as Donkro-Nkwanta.



Majority of the households in the municipality frequently use public toilets which is about 40% and could be WC, KVIP or Pit latrine. Again, about 21% of the people adopt the use of the traditional pit latrine, popularly known in local parlance as “*hwii-tim*”). The water closet facility is not common with households in the municipality possibly because of the need for piped water for its use which does not exist in the communities.

About 23% of the people do not use any facility but rather adopt crude method, popularly known as “*free range*” disposal. Defecating anywhere, anyhow poses health hazards to the people. This is because the faecal substances are washed away into streams and rivers which also serve as source of drinking water to a section of the population.

Data generated from the field revealed similar situation indicated by the 2010 population and Housing Census Report. The field data however seem to show levels of improvement over the past decade, the situation however is still gloomy for the municipality.

Access to Water Closet improved from 1% in 2000 to 4% in 2010. This may be due to availability and extension of piped water schemes in Nkoranza and Donkro-Nkwanta. Table 1.49 Shows access to toilet facilities in 2010.

**Table 1.49: Access to Toilet Facilities in 2009**

No.	Toilet Facilities	%
1	Water Closet (WC)	4
2	Kumasi Improved Ventilated Pit (KVIP)	13
3	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	40
5	Pan Latrine	0.1
6	Pit Latrine	20
7	All Others (No facility, Free rang-bush/field etc)	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** MPCU Field Data, 2009/ GSS Population and Housing Census, 2010

In the Nkoranza South Municipality, public toilets are constructed by the Municipal Assembly and managed by private individuals for and on behalf of the Assembly. Household toilets are managed by the individual households and landlords. Patrons of public toilets pay facility user fees to the caretakers or private manager. About one-third

( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of the money realized is used to maintain the facility, a third is paid to the Assembly and the remaining one-third is retained by the caretaker as his wage or remuneration.

The private households operate their facilities on their own. However, they engage the services of the Assembly Environmental Health Unit, MWST and Works Unit for dislodgement services and technical support. Their level of management has seen the sustainable use of facilities. The private operations of the public facilities have a better edge over the Municipal Assembly managing the facilities directly. To maximize profit and to maintain business, the private care-taker tries to avoid revenue leakages and also good standard of cleanliness of the facility to attract patrons. The challenges of management of toilet facilities in the municipality include:

- High pressure on the limited number of facilities
- Dumping of foreign substances into toilets do not facilitate smooth dislodgement
- Low user fees fixed by the Assembly for the private operators
- Failure of private estate developers to construct household toilets as part of housing development is putting excess pressure on the few existing public facilities.

a) Opportunities in the Sanitation Sector

- ❖ Capital inflow from Central Government and donors
- ❖ Existence of sanitation policy and strategic plan
- ❖ Municipal sanitation training and support from CWSA in place
- ❖ Willingness of communities to pay matching contribution in kind or in cash

b) Challenges to the Sanitation Sector

- Inadequate sanitation facilities and services
- High illiteracy levels

- Low hygiene and health education
- Poor environment sanitation practices
- High poverty levels limiting the ability of households to pay for sanitation investment and services

## Waste management

### Liquid Waste

Liquid waste comprises sullage – from household washing and cooking and that from the toilet facilities. Sullage generated is proportional to the water consumption, ranging from 70 to 90 percent of water used.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census report (Analysis of District Data and Implications, 2005) indicates that majority of households in the municipality (46.8) dispose off liquid waste on the compound (See Table 1.50). The trend holds similarly for the region as a whole. The next adopted method of disposing liquid waste is thrown unto the street/outside, accounting for 44.8%. These practices accumulate stagnant water and as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other household pests who transmit diseases, such as Malaria, Cholera and Sleeping Sickness. The practice is probably due to lack of or inadequate drains and gutters. This is because the few open drains and gutters normally harder roads constructed in few urban towns in the municipality. Estates developers do not realize the need to construct proper drains and gutters for such purposes.

**Table 1.50: Liquid Waste Disposal Method**

Liquid Waste Disposal Method	Nkoranza South (%)	Brong Ahafo Region (%)
Compound	46.8	47.1
Thrown on street/outside	44.8	40.9
House		
Gutter	3.8	6.5
Soak away	3.6	4.1
Sewage system	0.7	1.2
Others	0.2	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Number of Latrines in the Municipality

According to data generated from the field, the total number of toilet facilities in the municipality is 2,642. This figure comprises private, public, institutional and industrial. The distribution is shown in Table 1.51 below.

**Table 1.51: Number of Toilet Facilities in the District**

Private	Public	Institutions	Industrial	Total
2,375	195	76	1	<b>2,647</b>
(89.7%)	(7.4%)	(2.9%)	(0.04)	<b>(100)</b>

Field Data (2008) Environmental Health Unit, Nkoranza South District Assembly

About 90% of the total stock of toilet facilities are private and are used by households. The public toilet facilities in the municipality are dotted with in and around the suburbs of the municipal capital, Nkoranza. The problem of management, dislodgement and ability to pay toilet tolls may form part of reasons for concentration of public toilets in the capital.

Industrial centres and institutions (schools and health facilities) do not have adequate number of toilets. The patrons of these institutions and the industrial centres may be compelled to use the *'free range'* method.

Table 8 Shows detail distribution of private, public, institutional and industrial toilets among the Urban/Town/Area Councils.

**Table 1.52: Number of Private/Public/Institutional/Industrial Latrines in the Municipality Distributed among the Area Councils**

AREA Council	PRIVATE							PUBLIC							INSTITUTIONS							INDUSTRIAL							
	WC	KVIP	VIP	STL	PAN	PIT	ALL OTHERS	WC	KVIP	VIP	STL	PAN	PIT	ALL OTHERS	WC	KVIP	VIP	STL	PAN	PIT	ALL OTHERS	WC	KVIP	VIP	STL	PAN	PIT	ALL OTHERS	
Nkoranza	167	508	212	0	2	135	11	2	3	3	7	0	25	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akuma	5	0	150	0	0	77	0	0	1	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D/Nkwanta	5	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	36	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Akumsa - Dumase	6	0	450	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		
Nkwabeng	0	3	317	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ayerede	0	5	26	0	0	126	0	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bonsu	8	1	47	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	3	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>		

Source: Field Data Nkoranza South Municipal 2008

## Sullage

The main sources of sullage generation the municipality identified as that from cooking, washing and bathing activities. Sullage generation was determined as a percentage of water consumption. The results obtained after some statistical calculations are presented in Table 9

**Table 1.53: Estimated Sullage Generation**

Average water consumption per house (L/d)	-	298
Overall average per capita water consumption per house (L/d)	-	22
Estimated sullage generation rate	-	80%
Average Sullage generate rate (L/d)	-	17.6

Waste water from residential houses is solely managed by residents. This is done in various ways such as free spillage into streets or neighbourhood, catch pits, well-constructed soakage pits and drainage system to join storm water drain. The general practice of disposing residential wastewater is free pour on the street. Whilst some residents saw the need for technical support in soakage pit design and construction to prevent breeding of mosquitoes and odour associated with existing systems, others felt satisfied with the unconventional existing practice. Yet a lot more simply do not know of any improved methods of waste water disposal. Wastewater from washing and cooking activities is mainly disposed off on available ground spaces in the house and outside the house or on the street.

### 1.2.14.4 Bathhouse Sullage

The field report indicates that the number of bathhouses in the municipality is 10,202 (See Table 10) and about 48.1% of this number is located outside the house, spilling wastewater around the environs. This practice mainly account for the high incidence of malaria, which is the main cause of morbidity in the municipality.

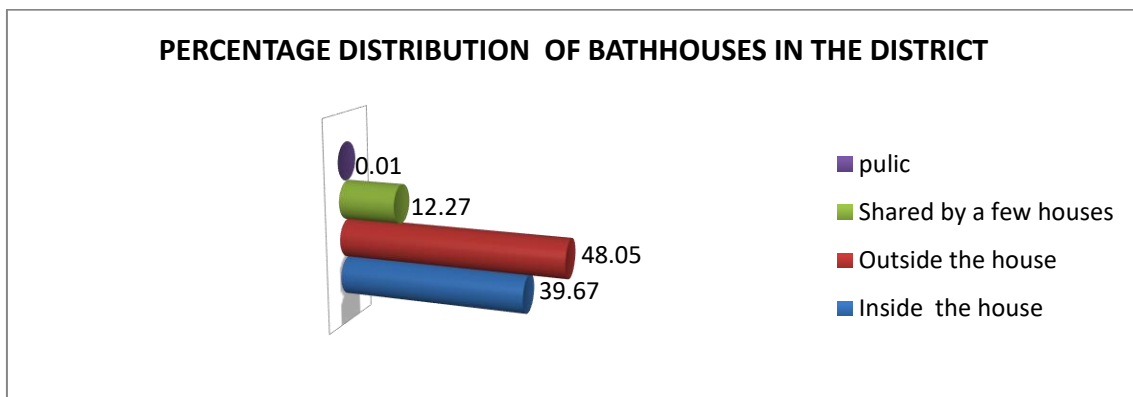
**Table 1.54: Type and Number of Bath-houses in the Municipality**

Type	Nkoranza	Akuma	D/Nkwanta	Akumsa-Dumase	Nkwabeng	Ayerede	Bonsu	Totals
Inside the House	1,156	365	453	452	541	1,040	40	<b>4,047</b>
Outside the House	822	1,550	1,302	403	161	18	646	<b>4,080</b>
Shared by a few No. of Houses	373	265	383	30	116	10	75	<b>1,252</b>
Public	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Totals	<b>2,352</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>10,202</b>

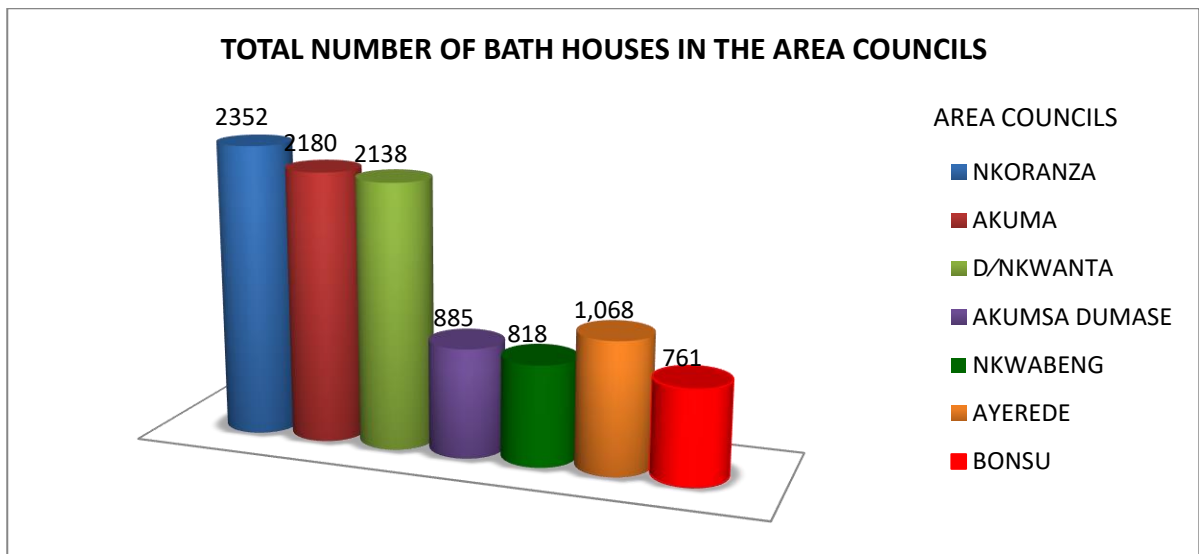
The charts below in figures 10 and 11 show the type and number of bathhouses and their distribution among the Area Councils in the municipality.

The bathhouses located inside the houses (39.7%) are quite manageable. Some have proper drainage systems constructed to direct wastewater to main drains. In the absence of a sewage system, some residents use soakage pits for disposal of sullage generated from bathrooms, but their maintenance has left much to be desired.

**Figure 10: Distribution of Bathhouses in Nkoranza South District**



**Figure 11: Distribution of Bathhouses in Area Councils**



As shown on the chart, it is obvious that the Area Councils with high populations such as Nkoranza, Akuma, Donkro-Nkwanta and Akumsa-Dumase share the highest number of Bathhouses.

Maintaining soakage pits involves removing filled stones, washing off slimy formations on the stones, drying and re-filling. This maintenance procedure is quite cumbersome and has thus deterred a lot of resident from attending to their soakage pits when they get full for the first time. The result has been overflowing pits behind bathrooms promoting algae growth and very unsightly conditions.

Catch pits are also sometimes seen to be overflowing, since scooping wastewater out after bathing has not been in good taste for yet those who prefer catch pits to soakage pits. Evaders of the above two forms of bathroom casing unsightly stagnation of sullage behind their bathrooms.

### **Management of Procedures of Liquid Waste Collection, Transportation and Disposal**

#### **Human Waste**

Review of specific liquid waste management systems of the municipality revealed that management of liquid waste in the residential areas presently involves both MA and residents playing specific and/or combined roles at various stages in the management of waste generated.

Collection and disposal of excreta stored in homes is done through private arrangement with some conservancy labourers in the case of bucket latrine which is phasing out. Dislodging of pit type latrines is done through the MA with the use of its cesspool emptier. The cesspool emptier collects the residue and transport it to the final disposal site at a fee fixed by the Assembly from time to time.

There were indications at the MA level, of provision of home toilets being a pre requisite for putting up new buildings. This is to encourage household toilets to ease the pressure on the few public toilets.

In spite of the fact that 20% of residents were satisfied with the level of service offered by the public toilets, 80% indicated a sordid state of affairs in the provision of services.

As a way of improving the situation, residents were of the opinion that the MA and/or service provider should as a matter of principle play one or more of the following roles:



- Provision of disinfectants and water to cleanse toilets effectively and regularly
  - Frequent dislodging
  - Regular collection and burning of all papers and other anal cleansing materials
  - Construct modern facilities and do away with bucket type
  - Monitor and educate users of toilet facilities
  - Enforcing sanitary bye-laws
  - Provide lighting
- 
- Private participation in management of toilets
  - Ensure proper design of toilet facilities
  - Relocate some toilets which are so close to residential houses
  - Rehabilitation of existing toilets
  - Construction of new toilet facilities

There are no treatment facilities for excreta. Final disposal points for seepage (from dislodged toilets) are open pits in outskirts of town. The danger involved in this practice leaves much to be desired. Present poor management of most public toilets should lend support to the provision of household toilets under GoG/AFD Rural and Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project in the Brong Ahafo Region.

### **Sullage**

Sullage is mostly collected at the point of generation and disposal off on-site or transported a few metres away from source of generation to disposal. Sullage from bathrooms is collected in soakage pits, catch pits or left to flow on ground behind the bathroom.

Contents of catch pits are scooped out and thrown around about 5m radius from collection point. Those with buckets inside the catch pit to collect the waste water from the bathroom are taken about 10-20m away from the bathroom and poured on any available ground space.

Collection points, which serve as final disposal points, have created very unsightly conditions of wastewater stagnation behind most bathrooms. Mosquito breeding, growth of algae and soil

helminthes as a result of this scenario, together with offensive odour nuisance is not farfetched. Methods of bathroom collection and disposal are given below:

**Methods of Bathroom Sullage Collection and Disposal**

Method	Percentage (%)
Catchpit/dug out (lined and unlined)	25
Small undeveloped earth drains	48
Soakage pits	12
Others	15
Total	100

**Source:** Municipal Environmental Health Unit (MEHU) Field Study, 2008



**Picture 1: Shows a typical Bathroom sullage collection point in use (Courtesy of MPCU, NSMA)**



**Picture 2: Typical Household toilet and bathroom in use by majority of residents (MPCU, NSMA)**

### **User Fees Levying, Charges, etc**

User fees are levied per visit to the public toilets. These fees are fixed by the MA implementation by the Care-takers. Presently a minimum of fee of GH¢0.5p is charged only for human waste management at the public toilets. This could be woefully inadequate looking at the sordid state of public toilets. Users of home toilets also pay GH¢20.00 per trip of cesspool emptier for emptying contents of their ceptic tanks, a purely private arrangement. This amount is subsidized by the MA as compared to the cost of fuel, disinfectants and maintenance of the cesspool emptier.

### **Solid Waste**

#### **Solid Waste Generation and Composition**

Knowledge of the source and types of waste, together with data on its composition, generation rates, is basic to the planning, design and operation of all the elements in the waste management system.

##### *i) Type and Sources of Solid Waste*

The types and sources of solid waste generated in the municipality as identified during the field survey is shown in Table 1.55

**Table 1.55: Types and Sources of Solid Waste Generation**

Source	Type of Waste Generated
Homes; Immediate vicinity of homes; Trees in domestic areas; Domestic animals Main streets, Market Centres, Lorry Stations, Recreational Centres	<p><b><u>Putrescible fraction</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yam, Cassava, Plantain &amp; Cocoyam peels;</li> <li>- Raw foodstuff waste &amp; cooked food leftovers</li> <li>- Vegetables &amp; fruits residues</li> <li>- Mango fruit waste (seeds &amp; peels)</li> <li>- Kenkey wrappers</li> <li>- Oil palm fruit waste (fibre)</li> <li>- Maize cobs &amp; membranes</li> <li>- Sugarcane</li> <li>- Fresh &amp; dried leaves, flowers</li> <li>- Animal droppings</li> <li>- Palm kernel and groundnut shells</li> </ul>
Fitters Area (Magazine) Homes Market Centres	<p><b><u>Non-putrescible fraction</u></b></p> Metals, plastic materials, polythene food waste, textiles, leather, wood, ash oil, paper, straw, tins and cans
Hospital, Health Centres Clinics	Tissues, human fetuses, amputations, placenta, gloves, disposed aprons, contaminated tubes, surgery and autopsy wastes; cotton wool/gauze from wounds dressings, needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, expired/unused drugs, plastic and bottle containers, etc

Ratio of putrescible to non-putrescible waste is about 85:15 by volume

ii) Estimation of Solid Waste (Refuse)

The average rate of refuse generation per house estimated during the field survey was done by:

- Direct measurements of refuse storage
- Verification of actual amounts of refuse generated in containers
- Interaction with respondents as to recyclable/recovered portions which were deducted from total amounts generated and
- Obtaining frequency of emptying of containers from respondents.

The above investigations yielded the following results after some statistical computations:

---

Maximum quantity per house (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	-	0.211
Minimum quantity generated per house (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	-	0.002
Average refuse generation rate per house (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	-	0.039
Average per capita refuse generation rate (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	-	0.0035
Average per capita refuse generation rate (kg/d)	-	1.225
Current approximate population	-	93,111
Approximate density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	-	350
Total refuse generation per day	-	<b>326m<sup>3</sup>/114,100kg</b>

---

Majority of the solid waste generated in the municipality is organic, with a compostable portion estimated to be above 80% by weight. The large organic fraction seems to justify investment in biological conversion (composting) or digestion technology. A high percentage of the population is in farming and investigation is necessary to establish if compost will be patronized for farming.

The fraction of refuse that is not easily degradable consists mainly of ash and plastics – used as food and ice water wrappers.





**Picture 3: Nature of Waste Generated, MPCU, NSMA**

### **iii) Specific Problematic Solid Waste Fraction**

Interviews and observation conducted at the markets and Lorry Parks indicate that waste fractions within the main waste stream are polythene materials and fruit wastes.

#### **Polythene Materials**

Different sizes of discarded polythene materials are used for wrapping all kinds of items sold in markets and Lorry Park. This results in high proportion of polythene (about 3% by weight) in the waste system. The inadequate number of receptacles for collection of the waste creates unsightly conditions as waste is scattered when the wind blows. On rainy days, it is carried away by run offs into drains and other waterways to block and choke drainage paths. At the intermediate dump sites polythene materials are generally difficult to degrade under natural conditions. The high-density type of polythene materials do not undergo complete combustion and adds to the mountain of wastes.

#### **Fruit waste**

Waste from fruit such as mangoes and banana by their method of storage and disposal (cluttering/ littering of grounds) and collection times (every 24 hours) attracts a lot of flies and other pests of diseases to its location, especially market and lorry park premises. They also create

unsightly conditions. The provision of proper storage receptacles and public education on the proper usage could minimize the problems associated with fruit waste.

### Methods of Refuse Disposal

Field investigation revealed that in the Nkoranza South Municipality 13.5% of households practice crude dumping of waste, solid wastes are dumped at unapproved dump sites, Residents dump their household refuse in the nearby bush or forest which are not designated for the purpose. About 76.9% of residents dump their refuse at a designated refuse site or containers.

Table 1.56: Shows the methods of refuse disposal in the municipality.

**Table 1.56: Methods of refuse disposal in the Municipality**

<b>Disposal Method</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Crude Dumping	13.5%
Public dump ( open space)	56.2%
Public dump (container )	20.7%
Burning / Incineration	4.1%
Burial	2.8%
Collected	1.2%
Others	1.6%

Source: GSS Population and Housing Census, 2010





**Picture 4: Typical Unapproved/Crude Dumping in the vicinity of residential area (MPCU, NSMA)**



**Picture 5: Approved Refuse Collection Point (MPCU, NSMA)**





**Picture 6: Example of Heap of refuse dumps in the municipality caught-up by housing development (MPCU, NSMA)**

## **Monitoring and Evaluation Issues of Water and Sanitation**

Monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted by the key actors in water and sanitation sector in the municipality. The MWST, Water and Sanitation Development Boards, Community WATSANs, Health Inspectorate Unit under M&E activities to ensure smooth delivery and management of facilities and services. Efforts made by stakeholders have ensured regular supply of potable water in the municipality and improved sanitation. However, to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation systems, the following challenges should be addressed:

- Inadequate logistics and equipment
- Inadequate data and poor data collection
- Lack of data input software

Monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation programmes should be participatory at all levels and provide feedback mechanisms to improve upon delivery of services. It should not be left upon the shoulders of the MWSTs.

### **1.2.15 GOOD GOVERNANCE**

The focus of this theme looks at the effectiveness of institutional structures in place for participatory and administrative decision-making. Various Non-Governmental Organizations have been identified and the level of Coordinating among Community Based Organizations examined.

#### **1.2.15.1: ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

##### **Introduction**

Development is not only multi-faceted but inter-disciplinary, thus entailing the involvement of several specialists in the development decision making process. The people must operate within clearly defined administrative or institutional structures indicating the various levels of interaction between them. It is only when there is a clearly defined chain of communication and role playing, that problem identification, choosing between alternative courses of action, mobilizing, allocating

and utilizing resources to solve societal problems could be easily carried out. Therefore, undoubtedly an efficient institutional structure is a pre-requisite for ensuring effective allocation of resources for development.

This section therefore covers the composition and structure of the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly and other related institutions. The roles of these institutions and agencies in planning and implementation and hence, in the overall development of the Municipality among other things, are also examined.

### **1.2.15.2 Composition of the Municipal Assembly**

In line with the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), the Nkoranza South Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Nkoranza South Municipality.

As provided by section 5 of the Act, the Assembly consists of the following members.

- The Municipal Chief Executive
- One Assembly member elected from each of the 29 Electoral Areas.
- The member(s) of parliament from the constituencies that fall within the area of authority of the Assembly
- Presidential appointments which should not exceed 30% of the total membership of the Assembly. There is also a presiding member elected from among the Assembly members.

Currently the Assembly has 29 elected Assembly Members and 13 government appointees with One (1) Member of Parliament as well as the Municipal Chief Executive of the Assembly making a total of 44 members.

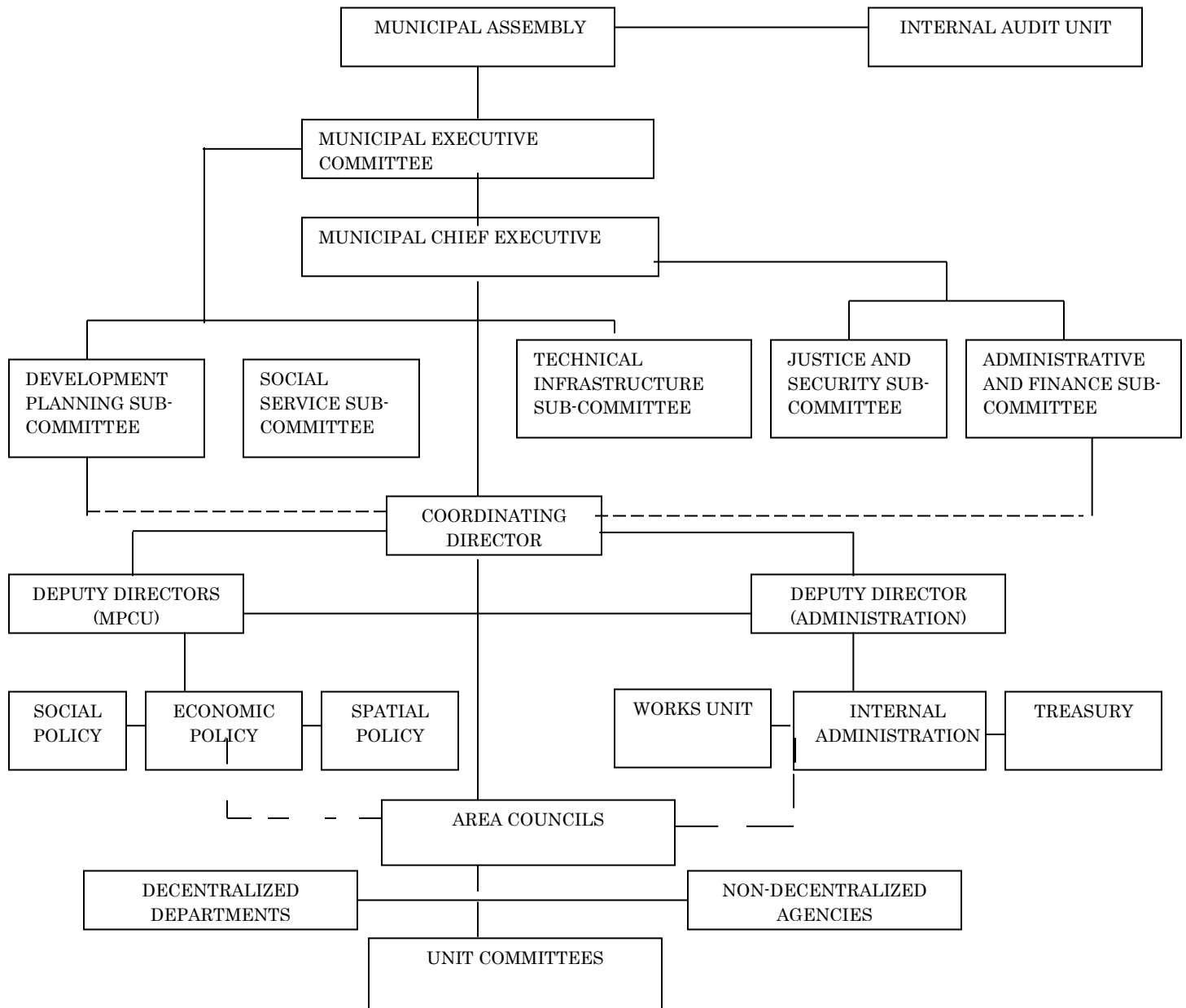
Out of this number, only four are females, three (3) government appointees and one (1) Municipal Chief Executive.

**Table: 1.57: Membership of Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Elected	29	-	29
Gov't Appointees	10	3	13
Member of Parliament	1	-	1
Municipal Chief Executive	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>

In addition there are; Executive Committee comprising all the Chairpersons of the Sub-committees and others nominated to it which, according to the Act, is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and is responsible for the performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Municipal Assembly; Sub-committees, a Municipal Planning Co-coordinating Unit (MPCU), an administrative unit, decentralized departments, other government agencies and the community. Figure 12 is an organogram designed in accordance with the prescriptions of the Act.

**FIGURE 12: STRUCTURE OF THE NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**



**KEY**

————— COMMAND LINK  
 - - - - - CONSULTANT LINK

□ STRUCTURE NOT EXISTING  
 □ STRUCTURES EXISTING

Source: National Development Planning Commission, 1994

### **1.215.3 THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The Executive Committee is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and consists of not more than 1/3 of membership of the Assembly. Figure 12 shows the organogram for the committees.

It has the following statutory sub-committees:

- Social Services
- Development Planning
- Works
- Justice and Security
- Finance and Administration

Apart from this Mandatory Sub-Committee, the Assembly in its own wisdom formed four other Sub-Committees to fully cater for some sectors which the Municipal Assembly considered as very necessary. They are as follows:

1. Environmental Protection Sub-Committee
2. Education Sub-Committee
3. Agriculture Sub-Committee
4. Women and Children Sub-Committee
5. MSE Sub-Committee

The sub-committees are saddled with the responsibility of deliberating on specific issues and submitting their recommendations to the Executive Committee, which in turn presents them to the Municipal Assembly for ratification.

Section 21 of Act 462 provides that the Executive Committee shall, among other things;

- Co-ordinate plans programmes of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.
- Develop and execute approved plans of the unit, area and town and sub-metropolitan districts as the case may be within the area of authority of the District Assembly.

#### **1.215.4 The Sub-District Institutions**

The whole concept of decentralization is grounded on the idea of popular participation in the decision – making process. Therefore, the main policy objective of setting up the sub-district structures is to try to actualize this concept as comprehensively as possible.

#### **TOWN/AREA COUNCILS**

Each Town/Area Council has not less than fifteen (15) or more than Twenty (20) members.

This consist of

- i. Not more than five (5) persons elected among the members of the relevant Assembly who have been elected from electoral areas within the area of authority of the Town/Area Council.
- ii. Not more than Ten (10) representatives from the unit committees in the area of authority of the Town/Area Council elected annually and on rotational basis.
- iii. Such other persons ordinarily resident in the Town not exceeding five (5) in number appointed by the Municipal Chief Executive on behalf of the President.

Currently Nkoranza South Municipal has a total of seven (7) Zonal Councils as indicated below:

- Nkoranza Urban Council
- Nkwabeng Town Council
- Donkro-Nkwanta Town Council
- Akumsa-Dumase Town Council
- Bonsu Town Council
- Akuma Town Council
- Ayerede Area Council

## **UNIT COMMITTEES**

They consist of not more than fifteen (15) persons made up of:

- (i) Ten (10) persons ordinarily resident in the unit elected at a meeting called by the Electoral commission.
- (ii) Such other persons ordinarily resident in the unit not exceeding five (5) in number as may be appointed by the District Chief executive on behalf of the President.

The fact still remains that the sub-district Institutions have a long way to go since they are not properly functioning due to the non-existence of permanent staff at the sub- Municipal level.

The capacity of the councilors and unit committee members is also inadequate to perform their statutory functions effectively. The councils do not have official accommodation.

### **1.2.15.5 The Municipal Departments**

Section 38 and the first schedule of Act 462 enjoin a district to establish the following eleven (11) departments:

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education, Youth & Sports
4. Municipal Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Physical Planning Department
7. Social Welfare and Community Dev't Department
8. Natural Resources Conservation Department
9. Works Department
10. Industry and Trade Department
11. Disaster Prevention Department

These thirteen (13) departments replace the former twenty two (22) decentralized departments listed under the schedule eight of the Act.

Table 1.58 shows the Decentralized Departments with their constituents.

The departments marked with asterisk (\*) are those, which are currently not in place

**Table: 1.58: Decentralized Departments**

No.	Department	Constituents
1.	Education, Youth & Sports	1. Education 2. Youth 3. Sports (*) 4. Ghana Library Board (*)
2.	Social Welfare & Community Dev't	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Development
3.	Works	1. Public Works Dept. 2. Dept. of Feeder Roads 3. Environmental Health Unit 4. Rural Housing (*)
4.	Physical Planning	1. Dept. of Town Planning 2. Dept. of Parks & Gardens
5.	Finance	1. Controller & Acct. – General
6.	Natural Resources Conservation	1. Forestry 2. Games & Wildlife(*)
7.	Central Administration	1. General Administration 2. Municipal Planning Co-ord. Unit 3. Information Services 4. Human Resource Unit 5. Budget Unit
8.	Trade & Industry	1. Business Advisory Centre 2. Cottage Industry (*) 3. Department of Co-operatives
9.	Disaster Prevention	1. Fire Service Dept. 2. NADMO
10.	Health	1. Office of Ghana Health Service 2. Births & Deaths Registry
11.	Department of Agriculture	1. Dept of Animal Health & Production 2. Dept. of Fisheries 3. Dept of Agricultural Extension Services 4. Dept of Crops Services 5. Dept of Agricultural Engineering

*Source: NSMA, MPCU – 2013*



Despite the existence of almost all the decentralized Departments, there is the need for the sector Departments to re-define their roles and functions and their relationships in the integration process. Also the decentralized sector Departments are not fully integrated into the Sub-District structures. Most of the Departments still continue to look up to their mother Departments for Policy Implementation.

In addition to these departments, other non-decentralized institutions also exist in the municipality

These are:

1. Ghana Commercial Bank
2. Lands Commission Secretariat
3. Agric Development Bank
4. Telecommunications Operators- Vodafone, MTN, Airtel, Tigo and Kasapa
5. Ghana Postal Services
6. Electoral Commission
7. National Commission for Civic Education
8. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
9. Ghana Police Service
10. CHRAJ
11. Nkoranza Area Teachers' Credit Union
12. Victory Credit Union
13. BACSSOD
14. Volta River Authority

Problems Facing the Decentralized Departments

1. Inadequate staff accommodation
2. Inadequate office accommodation
3. Inadequate skilled personnel
4. Inadequate logistics eg. Vehicle, computers etc.

### **1.2.15.6: Functions of the Municipal Assembly**

The Municipal Assembly, as a political, planning and administrative authority performs a number of functions, including deliberative, legislative, and executive functions. Section 10, sub-section (3) of Act 462 provides among other things that “a Municipal Assembly shall”

- a. Be responsible for the overall development of the municipality and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council.
  - i. of development plans of the municipality to the commission (NDPC) for approval; and
  - ii. of the budget of the municipality related to the approved plans to the Ministry of Finance for approval;
- b. Formulate and execute plans, Programmes and Strategies and effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- c. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- d. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the municipality;
- e. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the municipality.

Also under section 10, subsections (4) and (5). “It shall be the responsibility of a Municipal Assembly to take such steps and measures as are necessary and expedient to;

- a. Execute approved development plans for the municipality;
- b. Guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development plans;
- c. Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;

- d. Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans;
- e. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans, assess, and evaluate their impact on the development of the people, the municipality and the national economy.

A Municipal Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the municipality and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public Corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the municipality.

**1.215.7: Relationship of Municipal Assembly with Other Institutions and Organizations**

There are a number of other institutions and organizations in the municipality who work in collaboration with the Assembly towards the development of the municipal. These include public institutions, traditional authorities, multilateral and non-governmental and private business organizations.

Some of the public institutions include the Volta River Authority (VRA), and National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Telecom Operators, etc.

The traditional authorities (Chiefs) also play an important role in the development of the municipal. They are very instrumental in mobilizing resources for community development. However, the prevalence of Chieftaincy disputes in the municipal down plays this vital role of the chiefs.

Multi-lateral and non-governmental organizations operating in the municipal include the AfD, IDA, GSOP, United Purpose (formerly Concern Universal) and SODIA. These organizations operate in partnership with the Assembly and undertake several development Programmes and Projects.

Some of the projects currently being undertaken by the IDA/CWSA include the construction of 10No. Institutional latrines, Akuma-Brahoho Small-Town Water Project and Dotobaa limited mechanization.

The contributions of these institutions and organizations towards the municipality's development are enormous. Therefore, the Assembly should encourage and create an enabling environment for their smooth operation. Their activities should also be, where possible and necessary, coordinated by the Assembly to ensure efficiency and evidence of waste in resource allocation for the municipality's development.

#### **1.2.15.8: Vulnerable and the Excluded in the Nkoranza South Municipal**

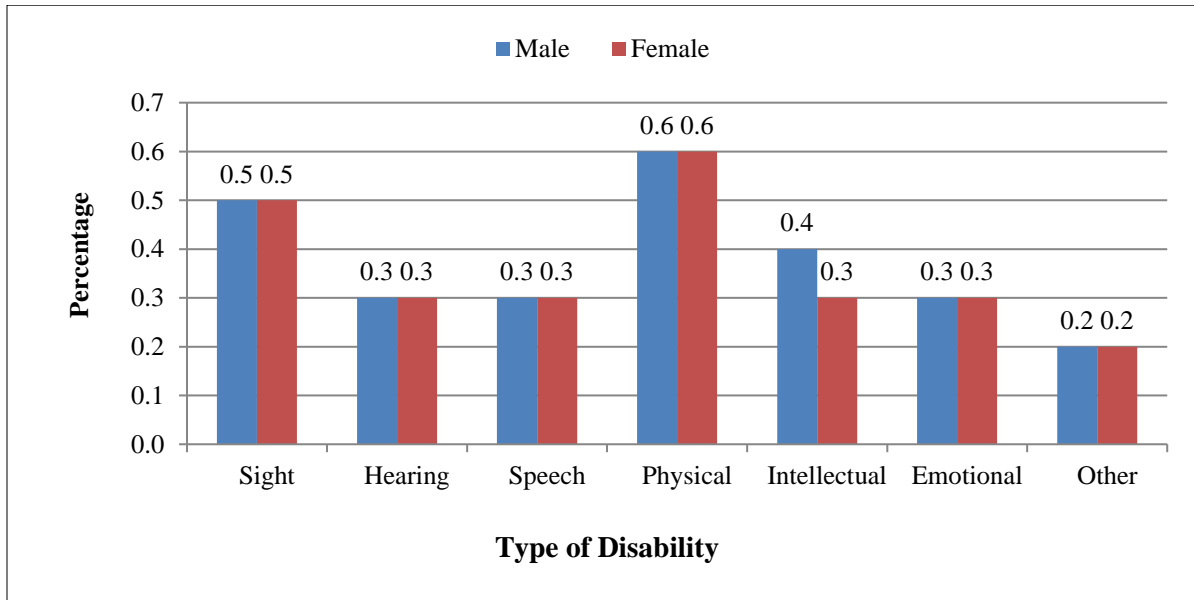
The most vulnerable and the excluded groups in the Nkoranza municipality include the following:

1. The physically – challenged persons
2. Children in difficult circumstances
3. Victims of abuse
4. The disadvantaged women
5. Rural agricultural producers
6. Victims of harmful traditional practices

#### **1.2.15.9 The Physically-Challenged Persons**

Nkoranza South municipal has a population of 100,929 and an estimated population of 128,791 in 2013. According to the 2010 PHC, 1,745 people have one form of disability or the other. This figure represents 1.7% of the municipality population as at 2010.

**Figure 13: Disability type by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The commonest disability in the municipality is physical impairment (0.6%) followed by sight related impairments (0.5%). The lowest count of disability (0.2%) in the municipality is other type of disability.

There are more males with disability (1.9%) than females (1.6%). The commonest disability in the municipality is physical impairment (0.6%) followed by sight related impairments (0.5%). The lowest count of disability (0.2%) in the municipality is other type of disability. With the exception of intellectual disability where males outnumbered females, no much variation is recorded among the various types of disabilities for both sexes.

Population in rural settings recorded the highest rate of 0.9 percent (928) while the urban centres accounted for 0.8 percent (817).

#### **1.2.15.10: Disability and Income**

Income and disability in the Nkoranza South Municipality are nothing to be proud of. Work and income are not adequate for people living with disabilities. The municipality has a total of 59,169 population 15 years and older and PWDs formed 2.3 percent (1,356). More than

half of PWDs are employed (723). Majority of the employed PWDs were suffering from physical impairment (0.5%), followed by those who are visually challenged (0.4%).

Even though 47.1 percent (794) of PWDs have never attended school, only 1.5 percent are unemployed. About 45.2 percent (613) of the total disabled population 15 years and older are economically not active. The rate of unemployed females disabled (1.3%) is slightly more than males (1.1%). Again, the percentages of economically not active males with sight, physical, intellect and emotional disability are more than that of females. The unemployed PWDs survive mainly through begging or they depend on their relatives.

#### **1.2.15.11 Vulnerability and Social Life in the Municipality**

Exclusion and the negative perception about people living with disabilities and disadvantaged people have greatly affected the psychosocial make-up. The about 1.7% of the municipality's population living with disabilities do not equitably participate in decision making in their families and communities. Their dependency level leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and marginalization.

#### **1.2.16 MUNICIPAL POVERTY PROFILING**

##### **1.216.1: Target Group and Gender Specific Manifestation of Poverty**

To undertake the first assignment in the municipal poverty profiling process, participants were tasked to describe poverty as it pertained in the Nkoranza South municipal by providing answers to the following questions from their own perspectives:

- a) Who the poor are in the Municipality i.e. the group's perception of the poor;
- b) What the manifestations of poverty are in the Municipality;
- c) Where the poor are located using the Area Councils; and
- d) What the current and future coping mechanisms of the poor are

##### **Who are the Poor?**

In response to 'who are the poor?' in the Nkoranza South municipality the groups identified the following as poor groups of people.

- Small-scale food crop farmers (usually with less than 4 acres of farmland) in the Municipality, both indigenous and settlers.

- ❑ Small-scale enterprises mainly petty traders and cooked food sellers;
- ❑ The unemployed; and
- ❑ Laborers in government institutions.

From the above groups of poor people the small-scale farmers in rural communities were considered as the POOREST. Among the small-scale farmers,

- Food crop farmers are poorer than the cash crop farmers; and
- Women in food crop farming are poorer than men.

### **1.2.16.1 Perceptions about the Poor**

The perceptions of who a poor person is according to areas of specialization of the participants were also considered and presented as follows.

From the GES point of view the poor constitute “parents who cannot pay their wards’ fees or provide them with basic educational needs like exercise books, text books, school uniform, etc”.

Others considered the poor as disaster-stricken people; those who cannot cater for their basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing; people who may have access to land but do not have money to develop them.

Thus poor people are perceived as small scale farmers who lack access to physiological needs like good drinking water, food, clothing, shelter and education.

### **1.2.16.2 Manifestation of Poverty**

According to the participants, poverty manifests itself in terms of limited access to livelihood assets. The consequences are portrayed in several ways including the following.

- (a) Children without school uniforms and basic school needs;
- (b) Unemployment especially among the youth;
- (c) Malnourished children and parents;
- (d) Low productivity of farmers;
- (e) Low yields in terms of farm produce, unacceptable levels of post harvest losses and low prices of farm produce;

- (f) Poor housing structures and facilities e.g. mud houses roofed with thatch;
- (g) Lack of potable water;
- (h) Lack of proper sanitary facilities; and
- (i) Inability to pay medical bills.
- (j) High illiteracy level;
- (k) High incidence of malaria;

### **1.2.16.3 Location of the Poor**

The poor food crop farmers are located in all the rural communities within the Municipality. However the poorest of them are found in the Ayerede Area Council particularly in the following communities: Pruso, Bonkru, Dassagwa, Kantankani and Ahyiyem. These communities are inaccessible in terms of transportation, social infrastructure and other services such as information on improved methods of farming. The average income of people in this area council is very low i.e. about 1/3 of the average income of the Municipal, is 350,000 cedis a month.

There are however pockets of the poor in all the 10 Area/Urban Councils in the Municipality namely; Nkoranza Urban Council, Kranka, Busunya, Dromankese, Nkwabeng, Yefiri, Akuma, Bonsu, Donkro Nkwanta and Ayerede area councils.

### **1.2.16.4 Gender Manifestation of Poverty**

In terms of social structure the poor are predominantly women and children. They do not participate in decisions affecting their lives due to socio-cultural and religious factors that put them at the background. The poor status of women in particular was attributed to the rather high levels of illiteracy among women, their responsibilities at home and the fact that women generally have a tendency to underrate themselves.

### **1.2.16.5 Discussions on Causes of Poverty**

During the discussion some participants claimed that the poor farmers had resigned themselves to their fate and this accounted for why they remained in their present state of poverty. On the other hand, others said that these farmers simply denied themselves of the



basic services available in their communities because they seemed content with their present state.

One issue that came up for discussion was the fact that when these poor farmers are able to form groups and manage to access loans, they are unable to pay back loans because of several reasons. One of the main reasons is that their farming system is mainly rain-fed (that is totally dependent on the weathers). Consequently when the rain or the weather fails them, they have low yield and therefore low returns from the sale of their yields to be able to pay back their loans. Other participants raised the issue of the interest rates of loans being too high for the farmers, thus their inability to repay.

The main reason for the farmers' inability to repay loans was attributed to poor marketing and inappropriate pricing of agricultural products. It was identified that the pricing of agricultural produce has a tendency of making farmers perpetually indebted. For instance at the time when the repayment of loans are due, the prices of the farm produce are normally so low that they run into huge losses and this makes it rather very difficult for them to repay their loans.

#### **1.2.16.6 Coping Mechanisms and Potentiality Analysis**

The poor in Nkoranza municipality have several strategies of coping with their poverty situation. The following coping mechanisms of the poor were identified.

- Relying on relief items provided as and when disaster strikes;
- Reliance on the supply of school uniforms, dual-desks and stationery to needy school children yearly;
- Reliance on assistance programme to put up latrines in their homes;
- Reliance on assistance towards the provision of boreholes for community's that lack water;
- Reliance on traditional methods of farming; and
- Special concessions for the girl-child

Other coping strategies identified included the following

- Livestock farming and fishing.

- Burning of Charcoal
- Borrowing from local patrons or rich people
- Dependence on food crops produced in the local environment;
- Dependence on traditional medicine and drug peddlers for medical care;
- Dependence on middlemen who buy their produce at a very low price;

### **1.2.16.7 Poverty Pockets and Their Profiles**

#### **Characteristics of the Poverty by Area Councils**

##### **1. Nkoranza Urban Council**

##### **Characteristics**

Kwafre	-	Poor housing
Nyinase	-	Poor road network
Asempanay/Mpem	-	No potable water
Jerusalem	-	Constant bush fire
Atekoano	-	No Primary School (Atekoano)
Grumakrom	-	Poor school infrastructure
	-	Lack of electricity
	-	No improved storage facility
	-	Lack of health facility
	-	Low yield
	-	Low income
	-	Water-borne and water related disease

##### **2. Ayerede Area Council**

##### **Characteristics**

Bonkru	-	No schools
Dassagwa	-	Lack of health facilities
Kantankani	-	Lack of good drinking water
Dimango	-	Malaria prone zone
Camp	-	Lack of electricity
Nyamebikyere	-	Poor housing
Nyankamanu	-	Low accessibility to market

Pruso

- No improved storage facilities
- Inaccessible road network
- Low yields
- Lack of sanitary facilities
- Low income

### **3. Akuma Area Council**

#### **Characteristics**

Mim

- No improved storage facilities

Dompoase

- No markets

Mayere

- No schools

Mete

- Lack of health facilities

Nkubem

- Lack of sanitation facilities

Appeasua

- Low income

Ketekyekrom

- Inaccessible road network
- Poor housing
- Lack of electricity

### **4. Ahyiyem Area Council**

#### **Characteristics**

Nyamebekyere

- No electricity
- No school
- No potable water
- No health facility

### **5. Nkwabeng Area Council**

#### **Characteristics**

Krutu

- Less accessible

Ntanaaso

- Lack of potable water

Budawuro

- No electricity

Nankuma

- No health facility
- No school (at Krutu)

### **6. Bonsu Area Council**

#### **Characteristics**

- Asunkwa - Poor school infrastructure
- Adjeikrom - No health facility
- Wagadugu - No potable water
- Poor housing
- Frequent bush fire
- No electricity
- Less improved storage facilities

**7. Donkro-Nkwanta Area Council**

**Characteristics**

- Sallamkrom - Less accessible
- Gyeduase - Lack of electricity
- Asusu - No potable water
- Nwoase - No health facility
- Atimatim - Poor school infrastructure
- Kyekyewere - Poor housing
- Low yields
- Low income
- Lack of sanitary facilities
- No improved storage facilities

**1.2.16.8 Ranking of the Area Councils**

The ranking of the individual groups were considered in plenary and a unanimously agreed ranking determined as indicated in the table below. The ranking ranged from 1–12 with 1 indicating the highest level of poverty and 12 being the lowest level of poverty.

**Table 1.59: Ranking of Area Councils According to the Levels of Poverty**

Area Council	Ranking
Ayerede Area Council	1
Donkro-Nkwanta Area Council	2
Akuma Town Council	3
Nkwabeng Town Council	4

Bonsu Area Council	5
Nkoranza Urban Council	6
Akumsa-Domase Area Council	7

### **1.2.16.9: Potentiality Analysis**

The potentials available in the municipality were identified according to the urban/area councils as indicated below. This was to give a proper representation of the level of endowment of each area. The potentials are given as follows:

#### **NKORANZA**

- ❖ Grasscutter production
- ❖ Snail rearing
- ❖ Mushroom production
- ❖ Cashew production
- ❖ Vegetable and fruit production especially garden eggs, green pepper, watermelon, and mangoes
- ❖ Livestock rearing
- ❖ Tobacco production

#### **BONSU**

- ❖ Clay deposits
- ❖ Livestock production
- ❖ Artesian well
- ❖ Teak plantation
- ❖ Cashew production
- ❖ Sweet potatoes
- ❖ Tobacco production

#### **NKWABENG**

- ❖ Livestock production
- ❖ Teak production
- ❖ Water melon
- ❖ Pineapple production

- ❖ Cocoyam and yam production

#### **AKUMSA-DOMASE**

- ❖ Teak production
- ❖ Livestock production
- ❖ Watermelon and tomato production
- ❖ Tobacco production
- ❖ Maize, yam, cassava and cocoyam production

#### **AKUMA**

- ❖ Maize production
- ❖ Vegetable production
- ❖ Pineapple production

#### **AYEREDE**

- ❖ Vast clay deposits
- ❖ Good land for jute and cashew production
- ❖ Waterfall site

#### **DONKRO NKWANTA**

- ❖ Vast deposits
- ❖ Favourable land for mechanized farming

### **1.2.17 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

The following development issues were identified during the performance review of the 2014-2017 plan period. The issues also include those identified in the review of the municipal profile. These are presented in Table 1.60 below:

**Table 1.60: Summary of key Development issues of GSGDA II**

<b>Thematic Areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key Identified Issues from Performance Review, Municipal Profile, and Community Needs and Aspirations</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Low Revenue Generation by the Assembly
	Over-reliance on Donor and Central Government funding
	Low Income levels
	High Poverty Levels
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate Market Facilities
	High Cost of Transportation
	High Interest Rate
	Difficulty in accessing Industrial Finance
	High cost of industrial inputs
	High import tax on inputs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	High Cost of farm Inputs compelling farmers to reduce farm holding size
	Inadequate tractor services
	Improper application of agro-chemicals
	High Cost of using tractor services
	Lack of access to Agriculture Finance
	Inadequate Means of Transport for Extension Delivery
	Decline in Soil Fertility
	Lack of Storage Facilities
	Low on-farm prices for Agriculture Produce
	Frequent and rampant bushfires
	Uncontrolled deforestation and erosion
	Low attention to Veterinary Services
	Non-attractiveness of farming to the youth
	Inadequacy of Extension Officers
	Frequent outbreak of Pest and Diseases, affecting crops and livestock
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor Housing facilities
	Inadequate Water coverage
	Low Electricity Coverage
	Poor Road networks increasing Post-Harvest Losses
	Poor Management of Liquid Waste
	Inadequate number of toilets in Public Places
	Poor Environmental Sanitation Practices

	Inadequate Sanitation Facilities and Services
	Low user fees for private toilet operators
	Inability of Landlords/ladies to construct household toilets
	Low Groundwater potentials
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Non-uniformity in Reporting by the decentralized departments
	Malnutrition of children in rural areas
	Inadequate Health Facilities
	Poor School Infrastructures
	Inadequate Staff Accommodation
	Inadequate Skilled Personnel
	High Illiteracy Rate
	Low Hygiene and Health Education
	High HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate
	Teenage Pregnancy
	High Rate of School Drop Out
	Inadequate Medical Staff
	Lack of Permanent Office Accommodation for Health Workers
	Low patronage of National Health Insurance
	High Doctor-Patients Ratio
	High Nurse-Patients ratio
	High Maternal and Child Mortality
	High rate of Malaria cases
	Low Coverage of School Feeding Programme
	Inadequacy of School Furniture
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Non-involvement of stakeholders in Plan Implementation
	Completed projects not used immediately
	Non-adherence to planned activities
	Over ambitious plan
	Chieftaincy problems in some areas
	Inadequate Office Accommodation
	Inadequate logistics eg, vehicle for monitoring
	Inadequate Supervision and Monitoring



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains the community needs identified through the engagement of community members in each community within the district. The needs were then prioritized with the involvement of community members. The identified needs were then harmonized with the issues identified during the performance review to determine the relationship between the current issues and those that existed during the implementation of the 2014-2017 MTDP. In the harmonization, each community need was matched against the development issues presented in the performance review.

The chapter further tries to prioritize all the adopted development issues identified after determining their relationship with issues in the GSGDA II. The adopted development issues were then subjected to the analysis of POCC. The potentials and opportunities are used to address some of the issues whilst other measures were considered to address the constraints and challenges. The intention is to determine how feasible it is to tackle all the issues adopted.

**Table 2.1 Prioritized Needs and Aspirations of Communities (2018-2021)**

<b>Name of Community</b>	<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>
<b>Nkoranza</b>	Reconstruct drains and roads
	Construction of additional market
	Furnishing of classrooms
	Extension of water coverage
	Provision of light poles and transformers
	Maintenance of Street lights
	Provision of refuse bins at vantage points
	Strengthen the watchdog committees
<b>Grumakrom</b>	Mechanization of boreholes
	Renovation of KG Classroom
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Provision of additional street lights
	Engagement of more Extension Officer
<b>Wagadugu</b>	Construction of Speed Ramps
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Extension of Electricity
	Procurement of Furniture for schools
	Construction of Market
	Construction of drains and culverts
	Construction of gari processing centre
	Construction of community sign post
<b>Bonsu</b>	Construction of Feeder Road(Bonsu-Beposo)
	Construction of SHS for the community
	Extension of water supply

	Construction of market
	Construction of culvert or bridge on main road
	Construction of Police Post
	Extension of Electricity
	Expansion of road(Nkz-Techiman)
<b>Atiekoano</b>	Tarring of Akropong-Dandwa Road
	Mechanization of boreholes
	Construction of KG
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Extension of Electricity
	Provision of streetlights
	Construction of Public toilet
<b>Dotobaa</b>	Reconstruction of Dotobaa-Bonsu Road
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of additional classrooms for Primary and JHS
	Provision of additional Boreholes
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of Police Post
	Construction of Market
<b>Koforidua/Biniani</b>	Mechanization of Borehole
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of KG
	Timely collection of refuse at dumping site
	Reconstruction of drains

<b>Kantankani</b>	Construction of road
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of JHS
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of CHPS Compound
<b>Bredi No.1</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of SHS
	Provision of transformer and extension of electricity
	Construction of Mechanized Borehole
	Construction of Market
	Construction of KG
	Construction of additional Public Toilet
<b>Nyinase</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Reconstruction of Road and Bridge
	Extension of Electricity
	Enrolment onto School Feeding Programme
	Construction of JHS
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Asuoso</b>	Construction of Road and Drains
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Additional Boreholes
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Nkyinkamamu</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Kramokrom</b>	Construction of Nyamebikyere-Dimango Rd

	Construction of KG and Primary Block
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Jerusalem</b>	Renovation of KG and Primary
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Repair of Mechanized Water System
	Construction of Drains
	Construction of Bridge on Fia River
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Procurement of Furniture for School
	Extension of Electricity
	Repair of Street Lights
	Construction of Speed ramps
<b>Asemaneye and Mpem</b>	Mechanization of Borehole with Reservoir
	Extension of Electricity
	Renovation of School Block
	Procure of School Furniture
<b>Prusu</b>	Completion of JHS Block
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Renovation of classroom(KG & Primary)
	Construction of Speed ramps
	Provision of Mechanize Boreholes
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Procurement of Furniture
	Extension of Electricity
	Enrolment on School Feeding
<b>Camp</b>	Construction of Road

	Construction of Classroom Block
	Extension of Electricity
	Provision of additional water system
	Procurement of Furniture
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
<b>Nyamebekyere</b>	Construction of Speed Ramp
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of additional borehole
	Repair of Street Lights
	Construction of Street Light
	Construction of Lorry Station
	Construction of warehouse for storage
<b>Breme No. 1</b>	Construction of Road
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Bridge on Breme-Seeko Road
	Provision of School Feeding
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Provision of additional boreholes
<b>Mampongline</b>	Construction of Borehole
	Construction of Road
	Construction of classroom
	Construction of Health Post
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
<b>Nkwaease</b>	Construction of Road

	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Classroom Block
	Provision of additional Boreholes
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of School Toilet
<b>Subodom</b>	Construction of Health Post
	Construction of Road
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of School
	Construction of additional borehole
<b>Kyirefene</b>	Construction of Road
	Construction of Health Post
	Renovation of School
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Provision of furniture for schools
	Extension of Electricity
	Provision of additional borehole
	Provision of corn mill for the community
<b>Apiesu No.1 &amp; 2</b>	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Road
	Construction of KG Block
	Construction of Health Post
	Provision of Additional Borehole
	Non-formal education for adults
<b>Apesika</b>	Rehabilitation of Road
	Construction of CHPS Compound

	Adoption of Community School
	Recruitment of additional Teachers
	Extension of Electricity
	Repair of Borehole
<b>Beposo</b>	Construction of Road
	Construction of additional borehole
	Completion of School Building
	Construction of Bridge and Culvert
	Introduction of Community Birth Attendants
	Extension of Electricity
	Introduction of School Feeding
	Construction of School Toilet facility
	Repair of Street Light
<b>Nyamesomyede</b>	Repair and mechanize Borehole
	Extension of Electricity
	Provision of Pesticide
	Reconstruction of Road
	Construction of KVIP toilet
	Construction of irrigation Dam
<b>Yerepemso</b>	Construction of Borehole at Yerepemso & Bepoayease
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of KG Block
	Education of TBAs
	Construction of road to Bepoayease
<b>Dompoase</b>	Rehabilitation of Dompoase-Brahohe FR
	Provision of drug for Nsunensa CHPS Compound
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme



	Provision of School Facility
	Construct Cassava Processing Facility
	Rehabilitation of Classroom Block
	Supply of Pesticide for spraying
	Extension Services
	Standardize prices for farm produce
	Provision of Street Lights
	Provide access to farm credit
<b>Hwidiem</b>	Construction of Road
	Construction of Borehole
	Repair of Street Lights
	Construction of KG Block
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of Market
<b>Beboano</b>	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Supply of School Furniture
	Rehabilitation of Road
	Operationalization of CHPS Compound
	Drilling additional Borehole
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Connect school to Electricity grid
	Construction of KVIP
	Construction of Irrigation Dam
	Construction of Market
<b>Amponsahkrom</b>	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of KG Block
	Drilling of Borehole

	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Road
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Mim</b>	Construction of Road
	Extension of Electricity
	Drilling Borehole at Sunkwa, & Kwadjo Numkrom
	Construction of grinding mill
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Nsugum</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of Road
	Construction of ICT Laboratory for school
	Drilling of Borehole
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Creation of Revenue Check Point
<b>Aboasu</b>	Construction of Road
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Procurement of School Furniture
	Completion of School Block
	Drilling of additional Borehole
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Pruso No.2</b>	Construction of KG Block
	Extension of Electricity

	Replacement of Street lights
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Borehole
	Construction of Pruso-Braho FR
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Anama</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Anama-Banofour Feeder Road
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Posting of Teachers to JHS
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Provision of Street Light
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of Market
<b>Ntanaaso</b>	Construction of Road
	Extension of Electricity
	Posting Health Personnel to CHPS Compound
	Construction of additional Borehole
	Renovation of KG Block
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
<b>Amponsahkrom</b>	Extension of Electricity
	Completion of School project
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Training in entrepreneurial skill for women
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Rehabilitation of Road

	Construction of additional Borehole
<b>Makyinmabre</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Completion of School Project
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Drilling of additional Borehole
	Rehabilitation of Road
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Krutu</b>	Rehabilitation of Krutu-Nkwabeng Feeder Road
	Facilitate access to farm credit
	Enrolment on School feeding Programme
<b>Nankuma</b>	Construction of Road
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Borehole
	Construction of Health Post
	Construction of JHS Block
	Construction of Processing Mill
<b>Kotonso</b>	Construction of Health Post
	Construction of warehouse for storage
	Construction of culvert
	Evacuate of Refuse Dump
	Extension of electricity
	Construction of SHS
	Construction of mechanize borehole
<b>Dwenewoho</b>	Provision of additional borehole
	Extension of Electricity
	Completion of School Building
	Provision of pesticide for spraying

<b>Asuoano</b>	Gravelling of Ayerede-D/Nkwanta Road
	Completion of Asuoano School
	Provision of Furniture for School
	Revive bricks and tiles factory
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of JHS Block
	Replacement of Street Light Bulbs
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Ayerede</b>	Construction of Toilet for School & CHPS Compound
	Construction of Nurses Quarters
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Provision of Computers for schools
	Construction of Classroom Block (6-Unit)
	Construction of Police Post
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Market
	Enrolment on School Feeding
	Construction of Speed ramp
	Rehabilitation of Ayerede-Asuoano Road
	Rehabilitation of Town Roads
	Rehabilitation of Agric. Extension Officer Bungalow
<b>Dimango</b>	Rehabilitation of Dimango-Ayerede Road
	Construction of Teachers quarters
	Rehabilitation of Dimango-Asuoano Road
	Extension of Electricity to Community
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Establishment of Maize and Groundnut Processing factory

<b>Ahyaiem</b>	Construction of Small Town Water System
	Transit Quarters for Newly Posted Teachers & Nurses
	Construction of Drains along main road
	Gravelling of Town Roads
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of Speed ramp
	Expansion of Health facility
	Construction of Pre-school classroom block
	Construction of Market
	Regular Clearing Refuse Site
	Replacement of Light Pole at Health Centre
	Posting of additional Teachers for JHS
	Rehabilitation of Feeder Road
	Construction of Storage Facility
<b>Dassagwa</b>	Gravelling of Road
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Furnishing of Newly constructed CHPS Compound
	Construction of additional Classroom Block
	Construction of additional Borehole
	Extension of Electricity
	Establishment of Forest Task Force
	Support construction of Household Toilets
<b>Joe Nkwanta</b>	Drilling of Borehole
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Reshaping Joe-Nkwanta-Braho Road
	Construction of Basic School
	Establishment of Gari Processing Plants

	Conduct training on Agro-Processing
	Provide access to credit
<b>Meta</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Repair of Existing Borehole
	Extension of Electricity to new areas
	Construct JHS Block
	Construction of Football and playing park
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Procurement of School Furniture
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Provide computers for school
	Construction of Public Toilet
<b>Brahoho</b>	Replace/additional Transformer
	Rehabilitation of Brahoho-Joe-Nkwanta Road
	Construction of Drains and spot improvement of Akuma-Brahoho Road
	Extension of Electricity to New Areas
	Rehabilitation of Market
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Renovation of Classroom Block
	Construction of Vocational Training school
	Construction of Institutional Toilets
	Renovation of Community Centre
	Establishment of Gari Processing Factory
	Construction of Community Library & ICT Centre
	Construction of Playing Ground
<b>Banofour</b>	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme

	Provision of School Furniture
	Mechanization of Borehole
	Construction of Classroom Block for KG
	Construction of Speed ramp and Road Signs
	Construction of Toilet for Schools
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of JHS
	Provision of Street Lights
	Drilling of Borehole at Baadua Junction
<b>Akuma</b>	Provision of additional Transformer
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Drain along main road
	Construction of Market
	Rehabilitation of Akuma-Anama Road
	Renovation of Basic School classroom
	Construction of Library/ICT Centre
	Construction of Community Centre
<b>Kyekyewere</b>	Construction of JHS Block
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of Kupong Junction-Kyekyewere Road
	Construction of Pre-School Block
	Drilling of additional Borehole
	Support farm spraying exercise
	Renovation of School Block
	Extension of Electricity
	Replacement of Street Light Bulbs and Poles
	Construction of CHPS Compound



	Procurement of furniture for school
<b>Nwoase</b>	Extension of Electricity
	Reshaping & gravelling of road
	Construction of Institutional Latrine
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Establishment of Satellite Market
	Construction of JHS Block
<b>Abountem</b>	Construction of School Building
	Complete electricity extension project
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Repair broken down Borehole
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Provision of School Furniture
	Construction of Storm Drains
	Provision of Street Lights
	Construction of School Play Ground
	Maintenance work irrigation dam
<b>Kyeradeso</b>	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Extension of Electricity
	Construction of Speed Ramp
	Provision of School Furniture
	Construction of classroom(3-Unit)
	Construction of School Toilet
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Provision of Street Lights

	Construction of Community Library
	Construction of Police Post
	Construction of Drains
	Rehabilitation of Kyeradeso-Nkwaese Road
<b>Donkro Nkwanta</b>	Completion of Police Station
	Complete Electrification Project
	Reconstruct Market Sheds
	Construction of classrooms(6-unit & 3-unit)
	Repair crack on Bresan Bridge
	Complete Library Project
	Construct Speed ramp
	Construct Drain along main road
	Construct Community Centre
	Evacuate Refuse
	Rehabilitation of Ayerede-D/Nkwanta Road
<b>Akropong</b>	Construct CHPS Compound
	Post Health Personnel
	Provide Vaccine Fridge and health equipment
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of Speed Ramp
	Extension of Electricity
	Drilling of Borehole
	Construction of Market
	Development of Waterfall
	Provision of Dust Bin at various points
	Construction of Police Post

<b>Dandwa</b>	Posting of Midwife
	Fencing of CHPS Compound
	Provide means of transport for CHPS Compound
	Provide water to CHPS Compound
	Provide Security for the CHPS Compound
	Construction of JHS
	Construction of Speed Ramp
	Extension of Electricity
	Enrolment on school Feeding Programme
	Extend electricity to school
	Provision of furniture to school
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of toilet for school
	Procure computers for the school
	Construction of Library for the school
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
<b>Asunkwa</b>	Posting of Midwife to CHPS compound
	Provide toilet for the CHPS Compound
	Extend electricity to CHPS Compound
	Furnishing of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Nurses Quarters
	Provide Poly tank for CHPS Compound
	Renovation of CHPS Compound
	Provide security for CHPS Compound
	Construction of Road
	Extension of electricity to town
	Construction of Market

	Enrolment on School Feeding Programme
	Construction of School Block
	Construction of Borehole
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
<b>Nsunensa</b>	Construction of Nurse Quarters
	Renovation of Health Facility
	Posting of Midwife
	Provide means of transport
	Extend light to Health facility
	Create access road to Health facility
	Procurement of Ambulance
	Construction of JHS Block
	Construction of Playing Ground
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Posting of Teachers
	Procurement of furniture to school
	Drilling of Borehole
	Extension of electricity
	Construction of Market
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of Drains
	Provision of Dust Bins
<b>Salamkrom</b>	Construction of Maternity Ward
	Drilling of Borehole for the CHPS Compound
	Construction of Nurse Quarters
	Posting of Midwife
	Construction of Bridge

	Construction of Toilet for the CHPS Compound
	Drilling of Borehole for the community
	Construction of Road
	Construction of Bridge
	Extension of Electricity
	Improve the coverage of mobile phone network
	Construction of Public toilet
	Construction of Drains

## **2.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues from Performance Review and Profiling from 2014-2017**

The current needs and aspirations of communities are harmonized with the identified development issues from 2014-2017 to show whether if there are strong, weak or no relationship between them. Three different rates are used to compare the relationship between each community needs/aspirations and identified key development issues/problems. The score 2 indicates a strong relationship between the two whilst 1 means a weak relationship. The score 0 means there is no relationship between the community needs and development issues.

The average score was then derived after the total scores were divided by the total number of community needs/aspirations. Each score was then compared with the average score to determine the implication for each need/aspiration in the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan. The scores that are above the average score means the needs/aspiration and the key development issues are of high importance and must therefore be given high attention in the 2018-2021 MTDP.

<b>Nkoranza</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Reconstruct drains and roads	Poor road networks increasing Post-Harvest Losses	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of additional market	Inadequate Market Facilities	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Furnishing of classrooms	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Extension of water coverage	Inadequate Water coverage	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Provision of light poles and transformers	Low electricity coverage	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Maintenance of Street lights	Low revenue generation of the Assembly	1	1.63	Weak relationship
Provision of refuse bins at vantage points	Inadequate sanitation facilities and services	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Strengthen the watchdog committees	Low income levels	0	1.63	No relationship
	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>13</b>		

<b>Grumakrom</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications for 2018-2021</b>
Mechanization of boreholes	Inadequate Water Coverage	2	1.84	Strong relationship
Renovation of KG Classroom	Poor School infrastructure	2	1.84	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.84	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.84	Strong relationship
Provision of additional street lights	Low electricity coverage	1	1.84	Weak relationship
Engagement of more Extension Officer	Inadequacy of Extension Officer	2	1.84	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		

<b>Wagadugu</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Speed Ramps	Poor road networks	1	1.63	Weak relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Procurement of Furniture for schools	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of Market	Inadequate Market Facilities	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of drains and culverts	Poor road networks	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of gari processing centre	High cost of industrial inputs	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of community sign post	Poor road network	0	1.63	No relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		

<b>Bonsu</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Feeder Road(Bonsu-Beposo)	Poor Road Networks	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of SHS for the community	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Extension of water supply	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of market	Inadequate Market facilities	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of culvert or bridge on main road	Poor road network	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Construction of Police Post	Low revenue generation of the Assembly	0	1.63	No relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.63	Strong relationship
Expansion of road(Nkz-Techiman)	Poor road network	1	1.63	Weak relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		



<b>Dotobaa</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Reconstruction of Dotobaa-Bonsu Road	Poor road network	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Construction of additional classrooms for Primary and JHS	Poor School infrastructure	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Provision of additional Boreholes	Inadequate Water coverage	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Construction of Police Post	Low revenue generation of the Assembly	0	1.75	No relationship
Construction of Market	Inadequate Market facilities	2	1.75	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>		

<b>Atekoano</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Tarring of Akropong-Dandwa Road	Poor road network	2	1.58	Strong relationship
Mechanization of boreholes	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.58	Weak relationship
Construction of KG	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.58	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.58	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.58	Strong relationship
Provision of streetlights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.58	No relationship
Construction of Public toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.58	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		

<b>Koforidua-Bibiani</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Mechanization of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.86	Weak relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of KG	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Timely collection of refuse at dumping site	Poor environmental sanitation practices	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Reconstruction of drains	Poor road network	2	1.86	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		

<b>Kantankani</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of road	Poor road network	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of JHS	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		

<b>Bredi No. 1</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of SHS	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Provision of transformer and extension of electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of Mechanized Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.86	Weak relationship
Construction of Market	Inadequate Market facilities	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of KG	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of additional Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.86	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		

<b>Nyinase</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship
Reconstruction of Road and Bridge	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Enrolment onto School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of School Feeding Programme	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of JHS	Poor School Infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>		

<b>Asuoso</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Road and Drains	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Additional Boreholes	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilet in public places	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		

<b>Nyinkamamu</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	2	Strong relationship
	Total	6		

<b>Kramokrom</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Nyamebekyere-Dimango Rd	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of KG and Primary Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>		

<b>Jerusalem</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Renovation of KG and Primary	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.5	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.5	Strong relationship
Repair of Mechanized Water System	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.5	Weak relationship
Construction of Drains	Poor road networks	2	1.5	Strong relationship
Construction of Bridge on Fia River	Poor road networks	2	1.5	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.5	Strong relationship
Procurement of Furniture for School	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.5	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.5	Strong relationship
Repair of Street Lights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.5	No relationship
Construction of Speed ramps	Poor road networks	0	1.5	No relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		

<b>Asemaneye and Mpem</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Mechanization of Borehole with Reservoir	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.75	Weak relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Renovation of School Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.75	Strong relationship
Procurement of School Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.75	Strong Relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>		

<b>Pruso</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Completion of JHS Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.67	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.67	Strong relationship
Renovation of classroom(KG & Primary)	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.67	Strong relationship
Construction of Speed ramps	Poor Road Networks	0	1.67	No relationship
Provision of Mechanize Boreholes	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.67	Weak relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.67	Strong relationship
Procurement of Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.67	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.67	Strong relationship
Enrolment on School Feeding	Low coverage of School Feeding Programme	2	1.67	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		

<b>Camp</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Classroom Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Provision of additional water system	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Procurement of Furniture	Inadequacy of School Furniture	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>		

<b>Nyamebekyere</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Speed Ramp	Poor road networks	0	1.23	No relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.23	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.23	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate school infrastructure	2	1.23	Strong relationship
Construction of additional borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.23	Strong relationship
Repair of Street Lights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.23	No relationship
Construction of Street Light	Low electricity coverage	0	1.23	No relationship
Construction of Lorry Station	Low revenue generation by the Assembly	1	1.23	Weak relationship
Construction of warehouse for storage	Lack of storage facilities	2	1.23	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		

<b>Breme No. 1</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Bridge on Breme-Seeko Road	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Provision of School Feeding	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	2	Strong relationship
Provision of additional boreholes	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>		

<b>Mampongline</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of classroom	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Health Post	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		

<b>Nkwaese</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of Classroom Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Provision of additional Boreholes	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of School Toilet	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.86	Weak relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		

<b>Subodom</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Health Post	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship



Construction of School	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of additional borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		

<b>Kyirefene</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Health Post	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Renovation of School	Poor School Infrastructure	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Provision of furniture for schools	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Provision of additional borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Provision of corn mill for the community	Lack of storage facilities	0	1.75	No relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>			

<b>Apiesua No. 1 &amp; 2</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of KG Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of Health Post	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	2	Strong relationship	
Provision of Additional Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship	
Non-formal education for adults	High illiteracy rate	2	2	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			

<b>Apesika</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Rehabilitation of Road	Poor road networks	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
Adoption of Community School	Inadequate skilled personnel	0	1.5	No relationship	
Recruitment of additional Teachers	Inadequate skilled personnel	1	1.5	Weak relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
Repair of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>			

<b>Beposo</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Road	Poor road networks	2	1,67	Strong relationship	
Construction of additional borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Completion of School Building	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of Bridge and Culvert	Poor road network	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Introduction of Community Birth Attendants	High maternal and child mortality	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Introduction of School Feeding	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of School Toilet facility	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.67	Weak relationship	
Repair of Street Light	Low electricity coverage	0	1.67	No relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>			

<b>Nyamesomyede</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Repair and mechanize Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.5	Weak relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
Provision of Pesticide	Frequent outbreak of pest and diseases	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
Reconstruction of Road	Poor road networks	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
Construction of KVIP toilet	Inadequate number toilets in public places	2	1.5	Strong relationship	
Construction of irrigation Dam	High cost of farm inputs	0	1.5	No relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>			

<b>Yerepemso</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Borehole at Yerepemso & Bepoyease	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.8	Strong relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health facilities	2	1.8	Strong relationship	
Construction of KG Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.8	Strong relationship	
Education of TBAs	High maternal and child mortality	1	1.8	Weak relationship	
Construction of road to Bepoyease	Poor road networks	2	1.8	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>			

<b>Dompoase</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Rehabilitation of Dompoase-Brahoho FR	Poor road networks	2	1.55	Strong relationship	
Provision of drug for Nsunensa CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	0	1.55	No relationship	

Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.55	Strong relationship
Provision of School Facility	Poor school infrastructures	2	1.55	Strong relationship
Construct Cassava Processing Facility	Low on-farm prices for agric. produce	1	1.55	Weak relationship
Rehabilitation of Classroom Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.55	Strong relationship
Supply of Pesticide for spraying	Frequent outbreak of pest and diseases	2	1.55	Strong relationship
Extension Services	Inadequacy of Extension Officers	2	1.55	Strong relationship
Standardize prices for farm produce	Low on-farm prices for agric. produce	2	1.55	Strong relationship
Provision of Street Lights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.55	No relationship
Provide access to farm credit	Lack of access to agriculture finance	2	1.55	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>		

<b>Hwidiem</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Road	Poor road network	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Repair of Street Lights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.67	No relationship	
Construction of KG Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of Market	Inadequate Market Facilities	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>			

<b>Beboano</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.6	Strong relationship	
Supply of School Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.6	Strong relationship	
Rehabilitation of Road	Poor road networks	2	1.6	Strong relationship	

Operationalization of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.6	Weak relationship
Drilling of additional Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Connect school to Electricity grid	Low electricity coverage	1	1.6	Weak relationship
Construction of KVIP	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of Irrigation Dam	High cost of farm inputs	0	1.6	No relationship
Construction of Market	Inadequate market facilities	2	1.6	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		

<b>Amponsahkrom</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage		2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of KG Block	Poor school infrastructure		2	2	Strong relationship
Drilling of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage		2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate Health Facilities		2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Road	Poor road network		2	2	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places		2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>		

<b>Mim</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Road	Poor road network		2	1.67	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage		2	1.67	Strong relationship
Drilling Borehole at Sunkwa, & Kwadjo Numkrom	Inadequate water coverage		2	1.67	Strong relationship
Construction of grinding mill	Low on-farm prices for agric. produce		0	1.67	No relationship

Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.67	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.67	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		

<b>Nsugum</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.88	Strong relationship	
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.88	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.88	Strong relationship	
Construction of Road	Poor road network	2	1.88	Strong relationship	
Construction of ICT Laboratory for school	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.88	Weak relationship	
Drilling of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.88	Strong relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilet in public places	2	1.88	Strong relationship	
Creation of Revenue Check Point	Low revenue generation by the Assembly	2	1.88	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>			

<b>Aboasu</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Road	Poor road network	2	2	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	2	Strong relationship	
Procurement of School Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	2	Strong relationship	
Completion of School Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship	
Drilling of additional Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	2	Strong relationship	

	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		
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<b>Pruso No.2</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of KG Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.72	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.72	Strong relationship	
Replacement of Street lights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.72	No relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health infrastructure	2	1.72	Strong relationship	
Construction of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.72	Strong relationship	
Construction of Pruso-Brahoho FR	Poor road networks	2	1.72	Strong relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilet in public places	2	1.72	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			

<b>Anama</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Anama-Banofour Feeder Road	Poor road networks	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Posting of Teachers to JHS	Inadequate skilled personnel	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Provision of Street Light	Low electricity coverage	0	1.75	No relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilet in public places	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Market	Inadequate Market Facilities	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>			

<b>Ntaanaso</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Road	Poor road network	2	2	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship	
Posting of Health Personnel to CHPS Compound	Inadequate Medical Staff	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of additional Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship	
Renovation of KG Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	2	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			

<b>Amponsahkrom</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
Completion of School project	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
Training in entrepreneurial skill for women	High poverty levels	1	1.89	Weak relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilet in public places	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
Rehabilitation of Road	Poor road network	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
Construction of additional Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.89	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>			



<b>Makyinmabre</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	2	Strong relationship	
Completion of School Project	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	2	Strong relationship	
Drilling of additional Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship	
Rehabilitation of Road	Poor road network	2	2	Strong relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	2	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			

<b>Krutu</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Rehabilitation of Krutu-Nkwabeng Feeder Road	Poor road network	2	2	Strong relationship	
Facilitate access to farm credit	Lack of access to Agriculture Finance	2	2	Strong relationship	
Enrolment on School feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	2	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>			

<b>Nankuma</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Road	Poor road network	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of Health Post	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.67	Strong relationship	
Construction of JHS Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.67	Strong relationship	

Construction of Processing Mill	Low on-farm prices for agric. produce	0	1.67	No relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		

<b>Kontonso</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Health Post	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of warehouse for storage	Lack of storage facilities	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of culvert	Poor road network	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Evacuate of Refuse Dump	Inadequate sanitation facilities and services	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Extension of electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of SHS	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of mechanize borehole	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.86	Weak relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		

<b>Dwenewoho</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Provision of additional borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	2	Strong relationship
Completion of School Building	Poor school infrastructure	2	2	Strong relationship
Provision of pesticide for spraying	Frequent outbreak of pest and diseases	2	2	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>		

<b>Asuoano</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Gravelling of Ayerede-D/Nkwanta Road	Poor road network	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Completion of Asuoano School	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Provision of Furniture for School	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Revive bricks and tiles factory	Poor Housing Facilities	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of JHS Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Replacement of Street Light Bulbs	Low electricity coverage	0	1.75	No relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>			

<b>Ayerede</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Toilet for School & CHPS Compound	Poor school infrastructure	0	1.54	No relationship	
Construction of Nurses Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.54	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.54	Strong relationship	
Provision of Computers for schools	Poor school infrastructure	0	1.54	No relationship	
Construction of Classroom Block (6-Unit)	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.54	Strong relationship	
Construction of Police Post	Inadequate office accommodation	2	1.54	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.54	Strong relationship	
Construction of Market	Inadequate Market Facilities	2	1.54	Strong relationship	
Enrolment on School Feeding	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.54	Strong relationship	
Construction of Speed ramp	Poor road network	0	1.54	No relationship	
Rehabilitation of Ayerede-Asuoano Road	Poor road network	2	1.54	Strong relationship	

Rehabilitation of Town Roads	Poor road network	2	1.54	Strong relationship
Rehabilitation of Agric. Extension Officer Bungalow	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.54	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>		

<b>Dimango</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Rehabilitation of Dimango-Ayerede Road	Poor road network	2	1.84	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.84	Strong relationship	
Rehabilitation of Dimango-Asuoano Road	Poor road network	2	1.84	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity to Community	Low electricity coverage	2	1.84	Strong relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.84	Strong relationship	
Establishment of Maize and Groundnut Processing factory	High cost of industrial inputs	1	1.84	No relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>			

<b>Joe Nkwanta</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Drilling of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.58	Strong relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.58	Strong relationship	
Reshaping Joe-Nkwanta-Braho Road	Poor road network	2	1.58	Strong relationship	
Construction of Basic School	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.58	Strong relationship	
Establishment of Gari Processing Plants	High cost of industrial inputs	1	1.58	Weak relationship	
Conduct training on Agro-Processing	High interest rate	0	1.58	No relationship	
Provide access to credit	Difficulty in accessing industrial finance	2	1.58	Strong relationship	

	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		
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<b>Meta</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Repair of Existing Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity to new areas	Low electricity coverage	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construct JHS Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of Football and playing park	Low revenue generation by the Assembly	0	1.6	No relationship
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Procurement of School Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Provide computers for school	Low revenue generation by the Assembly	0	1.6	No relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.6	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		

<b>Brahoho</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Replace/additional Transformer	Low electricity coverage	2	1.39	Strong relationship
Rehabilitation of Brahoho-Joe-Nkwanta Road	Poor road network	2	1.39	Strong relationship
Construction of Drains and spot improvement of Akuma-Brahoho Road	Poor road network	2	1.39	Strong relationship
Extension of Electricity to New Areas	Low electricity coverage	2	1.39	Strong relationship
Rehabilitation of Market	Inadequate Market Facilities	2	1.39	Strong relationship

Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.39	Strong relationship
Renovation of Classroom Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.39	Strong relationship
Construction of Vocational Training school	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.39	Weak relationship
Construction of Institutional Toilets	Poor school infrastructure	0	1.39	No relationship
Renovation of Community Centre	Teenage pregnancy	1	1.39	Weak relationship
Establishment of Gari Processing Factory	High cost of industrial inputs	1	1.39	Weak relationship
Construction of Community Library & ICT Centre	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.39	Weak relationship
Construction of Playing Ground	Teenage pregnancy	0	1.39	No relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>		

<b>Barnofour</b>				
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.46	Strong relationship
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.46	Strong relationship
Provision of School Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.46	Strong relationship
Mechanization of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.46	Weak relationship
Construction of Classroom Block for KG	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.46	Strong relationship
Construction of Speed ramp and Road Signs	Poor road network	1	1.46	Weak relationship
Construction of Toilet for Schools	Poor school infrastructure	0	1.46	No relationship
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.46	Strong relationship
Construction of JHS	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.46	Strong relationship
Provision of Street Lights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.46	No relationship
Drilling of Borehole at Baadua Junction	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.46	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		

<b>Akuma</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Provision of additional Transformer	Low electricity coverage	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Drain along main road	Poor road network	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Market	Inadequate Market Facilities	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Rehabilitation of Akuma-Anama Road	Poor road network	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Renovation of Basic School classroom	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.75	Strong relationship	
Construction of Library/ICT Centre	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.75	Weak relationship	
Construction of Community Centre	Teenage Pregnancy	1	1.75	Weak relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>			

<b>Kyegyewere</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of JHS Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Construction of Kupong Junction-Kyegyewere Road	Poor road network	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Construction of Pre-School Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Drilling of additional Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Support farm spraying exercise	Frequent outbreak of Pest and Diseases	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Renovation of School Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Replacement of Street Light Bulbs and Poles	Low electricity coverage	0	1.82	No relationship	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.82	Strong relationship	
Procurement of furniture for school	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.82	Strong relationship	

	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>		
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<b>Nwoase</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage		2	1.86	Strong relationship
Reshaping & gravelling of road	Poor road network		2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of Institutional Latrine	Inadequate sanitation facilities and services		1	1.86	Weak relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities		2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation		2	1.86	Strong relationship
Establishment of Satellite Market	Inadequate market facilities		2	1.86	Strong relationship
Construction of JHS Block	Poor school infrastructure		2	1.86	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>		

<b>Abountem</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>
Construction of School Building	Poor school infrastructure		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Complete electricity extension project	Low electricity coverage		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Repair broken down Borehole	Inadequate water coverage		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Provision of School Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Construction of Storm Drains	Poor road network		2	1.46	Strong relationship
Provision of Street Lights	Low electricity coverage		0	1.46	No relationship
Construction of School Play Ground	Teenage pregnancy		0	1.46	No relationship
Maintenance work on irrigation dam	Uncontrolled deforestation and erosion		0	1.46	No relationship



	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		
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<b>Kyeradeso</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
Construction of Speed Ramp	Poor road network	0	1.42	No relationship	
Provision of School Furniture	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
Construction of classroom(3-Unit)	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
Construction of School Toilet	Inadequate sanitation facilities and services	0	1.42	No relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
Provision of Street Lights	Low electricity coverage	0	1.42	No relationship	
Construction of Community Library	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.42	Weak relationship	
Construction of Police Post	Inadequate office accommodation	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
Construction of Drains	Poor road network	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
Rehabilitation of Kyeradeso-Nkwaese Road	Poor road network	2	1.42	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>			

<b>Donkro Nkwanta</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Completion of Police Station	Inadequate office accommodation	2	1.64	Strong relationship	
Complete Electrification Project	Low electricity coverage	2	1.64	Strong relationship	
Reconstruct Market Sheds	Inadequate market facilities	2	1.64	Strong relationship	
Construction of classrooms(6-unit & 3-unit)	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.64	Strong relationship	
Repair crack on Bresan Bridge	Poor road network	2	1.64	Strong relationship	

Complete Library Project	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.64	Weak relationship
Construct Speed ramp	Poor road network	0	1.64	No relationship
Construct Drain along main road	Poor road network	2	1.64	Strong relationship
Construct Community Centre	Teenage pregnancy	1	1.64	Weak relationship
Evacuate Refuse	Inadequate sanitation facilities and services	2	1.64	Strong relationship
Rehabilitation of Ayerede-D/Nkwanta Road	Poor road network	2	1.64	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>		

<b>Akropong</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construct CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Post Health Personnel	Inadequate Medical Staff	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Provide Vaccine Fridge and health equipment	Inadequate health facilities	0	1.50	No relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilet in public places	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Construction of Speed Ramp	Poor road network	0	1.50	No relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Drilling of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Construction of Market	Inadequate market facilities	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Development of Waterfall	Low revenue generation of the Assembly	0	1.50	No relationship	
Provision of Dust Bin at various points	Inadequate sanitation facilities and services	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
Construction of Police Post	Inadequate office accommodation	2	1.50	Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>			

<b>Dandwa</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Posting of Midwife	Inadequate Medical Staff	2	1.14	Strong relationship	
Fencing of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.14	Weak relationship	
Provide means of transport for CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	0	1.14	No relationship	
Provide water to CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	0	1.14	No relationship	
Provide Security for the CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	0	1.14	No relationship	
Construction of JHS	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.14	Strong relationship	
Construction of Speed Ramp	Poor road network	0	1.14	No relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.14	Strong relationship	
Enrolment on school Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.14	Strong relationship	
Extend electricity to school	Low electricity coverage	1	1.14	Weak relationship	
Provision of furniture to school	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.14	Strong relationship	
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number toilet in public places	2	1.14	Strong relationship	
Construction of toilet for school	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.14	Weak relationship	
Procure computers for the school	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.14	Weak relationship	
Construction of Library for the school	Poor school infrastructure	1	1.14	Weak relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>			

<b>Asunkwa</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Posting of Midwife to CHPS compound	Inadequate Medical Staff	2	1.6	Strong relationship	
Provide toilet for the CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.6	Weak relationship	
Extend electricity to CHPS Compound	Low electricity coverage	1	1.6	Weak relationship	
Furnishing of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.6	Weak relationship	

Construction of Nurses Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Provide Poly tank for CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.6	Weak relationship
Renovation of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.6	Weak relationship
Provide security for CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.6	Weak relationship
Construction of Road	Poor road network	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Extension of electricity to town	Low electricity coverage	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of Market	Inadequate market facilities	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Enrolment on School Feeding Programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of School Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.6	Strong relationship
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.6	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>		

<b>Nsunensa</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Nurse Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.53	Strong relationship	
Renovation of Health Facility	Inadequate health facilities	2	1.53	Strong relationship	
Posting of Midwife	Inadequate Medical Staff	2	1.53	Strong relationship	
Provide means of transport	Inadequate means of transport for Extension delivery	0	1.53	No relationship	
Extend light to Health facility	Low electricity coverage	0	1.53	No relationship	
Create access road to Health facility	Poor road network	1	1.53	Weak relationship	
Procurement of Ambulance	Inadequate health facilities	0	1.53	No relationship	
Construction of JHS Block	Poor school infrastructure	2	1.53	Strong relationship	
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.53	Strong relationship	
Posting of Teachers	Inadequate skilled personnel	1	1.53	Weak relationship	

Procurement of furniture to school	Inadequacy of school furniture	2	1.53	Strong relationship
Drilling of Borehole	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.53	Strong relationship
Extension of electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.53	Strong relationship
Construction of Market	Inadequate market facilities	2	1.53	Strong relationship
Construction of Public Toilet	Inadequate number of toilet in public places	2	1.53	Strong relationship
Construction of Drains	Poor road network	2	1.53	Strong relationship
Provision of Dust Bins	Inadequate sanitation facilities and services	2	1.53	Strong relationship
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>		

<b>Salamkrom</b>					
<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified Key Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Implications</b>	
Construction of Maternity Ward	Inadequate Health facilities	1	1.62	Weak relationship	
Drilling of Borehole for the CHPS Compound	Inadequate water coverage	1	1.62	Weak relationship	
Construction of Nurse Quarters	Inadequate staff accommodation	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Posting of Midwife	Inadequate Medical Staff	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Construction of Bridge	Poor road network	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Construction of Toilet for the CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	1	1.62	Weak relationship	
Drilling of Borehole for the community	Inadequate water coverage	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Construction of Road	Poor road network	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Construction of Bridge	Poor road network	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Extension of Electricity	Low electricity coverage	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Improve the coverage of mobile phone network	Low income levels	0	1.62	No relationship	
Construction of Public toilet	Inadequate number of toilets in public places	2	1.62	Strong relationship	
Construction of Drains	Poor road network	2		Strong relationship	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>			

**Table 2.2: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2021-2021**

<b>Thematic Areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Regular evacuation of Refuse at dumping sites
	Construction of Lorry Station
	Creation of additional Revenue Check Points
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Training of Women in Entrepreneurial Skill
	Revive Bricks and Tiles Factory
	Establishment of Maize and Groundnut Processing Factory
	Construct training on Agro-Processing
	Development of Waterfalls in the municipality
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Engagement of Extension Officers
	Construction of Gari Processing Centre
	Construction of warehouse for storage
	Construction of Processing Mills for some communities
	Provision of Pesticides
	Construction of Irrigation Dams
	Construction of Cassava Processing Facility
	Facilitate access to farm credit
	Renovation of Extension Officers bungalows
Establishment of Forest Task Force	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Construction of market
	Construction of drains, speed ramps and roads
	Provision of light poles and transformers
	Maintenance of streetlights
	Provision of refuse bins
	Extension of Electricity

	Provision of additional transformers
	Construction of Bridge over Fia River
	Construction of Bridge over Breme-Seeko Road
	Rehabilitation of feeder roads
	Establishment of Satellite Market
	Repair of cracked Bresan Bridge
	Improve the coverage of mobile phone network
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Furnishing of classrooms
	Extension of water
	Strengthen watchdog committees
	Mechanization of boreholes
	Renovation of classrooms
	Construction of Teachers Quarters
	Construction of CHPS Compound
	Construction of Community SHS
	Construction of Police Post
	Construction of KG
	Construction of Public Toilet
	Construction of JHS
	Enrolment of more schools on School Feeding Programme
	Repair of Mechanized Water Systems
	Construction of Health Posts
	Non-formal education for adults
	Adoption of some community schools
	Recruitment of additional teachers
	Introduction of Community Birth Attendants
	Construction of toilet for some schools

	Education of TBAs
	Connect some schools to National Grid
	Construction of ICT Lab for schools
	Posting of Teachers to schools that lack them
	Posting of Health Personnel to CHPS compounds
	Provision of computers for schools
	Construction of Small Town Water Systems
	Construction of Vocational Training School
	Renovation of Community Centre
	Construction of Community Library
	Provide vaccine Fridge and Health Equipment
	Posting of Midwives
	Provide transport for CHPS Compounds
	Provide security for CHPS Compounds
	Procurement of Ambulance
	Construction of Maternity Ward
Transparency, Responsive and Accountable Governance	



## **2.4 HARMONIZATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021 WITH THOSE OF THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (2018-2021) UNDER THE LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LTNDP 2018-2057)**

In order to ensure continuity of relevant ongoing development programmes and projects, issues identified in the 2014-2017 MTDP were matched against those listed in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework. This exercise was undertaken to harmonize all issues associated with GSGDA II with those in the 2018-2021 as presented in table 2.3 (a) below. The overall objective is to ensure that all projects and programmes started by the previous government are continued and executed as planned.

The two sets of issues in table 2.3 (a) &(b) were then matched to determine their relationship in terms of similarity and adopted for implementation in 2018-2021 as presented in table 2.3(b) below. In cases where there were similarities, the issues from GSGDA II were adopted by replacing them with those in NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas.

**Table 2.3 (a): Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF (2018-2021)**

<b>GSGDA II (2014-2017)</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS (2018-2021)</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low Revenue Generation by the Assembly	Economic Development	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Over-reliance on Donor and Central Government funding		Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Low Income levels		Slow economic growth
	High Poverty Levels		High interest rates
			Weak capacity for policy management and coordination
			Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
			Poor coordination among relevant agencies
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate Market Facilities	Economic Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	High Cost of Transportation		High cost of electricity tariff
	High Interest Rate		Inadequate and unreliable electricity
	Difficulty in accessing Industrial Finance		Inadequate investments in Industrial Research
	High cost of industrial inputs		Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	High import tax on inputs		Severe poverty and underdevelopment among rural communities
			Limited local participation in economic development
			Tax burden on businesses
			Inadequate access to affordable credit

			Low domestic saving rate
			High cost of capital
			Limited access to credit by SMEs
			Predominant informal economy
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	High Cost of farm Inputs compelling farmers to reduce farm holding size	Economic Development	Poor marketing systems
	Inadequate tractor services		High cost of production inputs
	Improper application of agro-chemicals		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yield
	High Cost of using tractor services		Low level of irrigated agriculture
	Lack of access to Agriculture Finance		Erratic rainfall patterns
	Inadequate Means of Transport for Extension Delivery		Poor storage and transportation systems
	Decline in Soil Fertility		Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	Lack of Storage Facilities		Lack of database on farmers
	Low on-farm prices for Agriculture Produce		Limited insurance for farming activities
	Frequent and rampant bushfires		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Uncontrolled deforestation and erosion		Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Low attention to Veterinary Services		Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
	Non-attractiveness of farming to the youth		Lack of credit for agriculture
	Inadequacy of Extension Officers		Weak extension services delivery
	Frequent outbreak of Pest and Diseases, affecting crops and livestock		Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards
		Environment, Infrastructure and	Loss of forest cover

		Human Settlement	
			Weak enforcement of forestry regulations
			Environmental degradation
			Pollution of water bodies
			Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
			Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas
			Incidence of wildfire
			Inappropriate farming practices
			Indiscriminate use of weedicides
			Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
			Vulnerability and variability to climate change
			Loss of trees and vegetative cover
			Inefficient energy use
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor Housing facilities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	High unaccounted for water
	Inadequate Water coverage		Increasing demand for household water supply
	Low Electricity Coverage		Poor planning for water at the municipal assembly level
	Poor Road networks increasing Post-Harvest Losses		Inadequate maintenance of water facilities
	Poor Management of Liquid Waste		Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislations regulating the decentralized development system in the water sectors
	Inadequate number of toilets in Public Places		Poor quality of drinking water
	Poor Environmental Sanitation Practices		High dependency on development partners

			for support to urban water
	Inadequate Sanitation Facilities and Services		High prevalence of open defecation
	Low user fees for private toilet operators		Poor sanitation and waste management
	Inability of Landlords/ladies to construct household toilets		Low level of investment in sanitation sector
	Low Groundwater potentials		Poor hygiene practices
			Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
			Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
			Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
			Limited community level sports and recreational activities
		Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
			Inadequate ICT infrastructure
			Poor waste disposal practices
			Poor drainage system
			Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
			Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
			Inadequate spatial plans for the municipality
			Growing house deficit
			High and increasing cost of building materials
			Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services

Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Non-uniformity in Reporting by the decentralized departments	Social Development	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Malnutrition of children in rural areas		Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Inadequate Health Facilities		Low participation in non-formal education
	Poor School Infrastructures		Low participation of females in learning science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate Staff Accommodation		Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs
	Inadequate Skilled Personnel		Inadequate funding source for education
	High Illiteracy Rate		Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Low Hygiene and Health Education		Inadequate emergency services
	High HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate		Poor quality of health care services
	Teenage Pregnancy		Unmet needs for mental health services
	High Rate of School Drop Out		Inadequate financing for the health sector
	Inadequate Medical Staff		Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	Lack of Permanent Office Accommodation for Health Workers		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
	Low patronage of National Health Insurance		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	High Doctor-Patients Ratio		Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits, condoms)
	High Nurse-Patients ratio		Infant and adult malnutrition
	High Maternal and Child Mortality		High fertility rate among adolescent
	High rate of Malaria cases		Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services
	Low Coverage of School Feeding		Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy

	Programme		and accompanying school drop-out rates
	Inadequacy of School Furniture		Inadequate sexual education for young people
			High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls
			High youth unemployment
			Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration
			Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
			Child neglect
			Inadequate care for the aged
			Weak social protection systems
			Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions
			Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
			Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
			High unemployment rate amongst PWDs
			Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
			Inadequate of education on accessibility standards
			Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
			Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs
			Poor living conditions of PWDs
			Low levels of technical and vocational skills
			Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-

			employment
			Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
Transparency, Responsive Accountable Governance and	Non-involvement of stakeholders in Plan Implementation	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Low participation of Persons with Disability in decision making
	Completed projects not used immediately		Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process
	Non-adherence to planned activities		High incidence of violence and crime
	Over ambitious plan		Limited respect of the rights of youths
	Chieftaincy problems in some areas		Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth
	Inadequate Office Accommodation		Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Inadequate logistics eg, vehicle for monitoring		Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate Supervision and Monitoring		Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level
			Poor service delivery at the local level
			Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
			Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development
			Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the district level
			Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
			Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
			Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization



			Implementation of unplanned expenditures
			Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation
			Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
			Weak coordination of administrative functions
			Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
			Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
			Overlapping functions among public sector institutions
			Poor record keeping
			Weak coordination of development planning system
			Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
			Inadequate financial resources
			Weak research capacity of the Assembly
			High perception of corruption among public office holders
			Low transparency and accountability of public institutions

**Table 2.3(b): Adopted Goals and Issues of 2018-2021 MTDP**

<b>DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Slow economic growth
	High interest rates
	Weak capacity for policy management and coordination
	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
	Poor coordination among relevant agencies
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	High cost of electricity tariff
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity
	Inadequate investments in Industrial Research
	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among rural communities
	Limited local participation in economic development
	Tax burden on businesses
	Inadequate access to affordable credit
	High cost of capital
	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Predominant informal economy
	Poor marketing systems
	High cost of production inputs
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yield
	Low level of irrigated agriculture
	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Poor storage and transport systems
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	Lack of database on farmers

	Limited insurance for farming activities
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
	Lack of credit for agriculture
	Weak extension service delivery
	Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards
	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Implementation of unplanned expenditures
<b>Social Development</b>	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Low participation in non-formal education
	Low participation of females in learning science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs
	Inadequate funding source for education
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Inadequate emergency services
	Poor quality of health care services
	Unmet needs for mental health services
	Inadequate financing for the health sector
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits, condoms)
	Infant and adult malnutrition
	High fertility rate among adolescent
	Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services

	Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	Inadequate sexual education for young people
	High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls
	High youth unemployment
	Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	Child neglect
	Inadequate care for the aged
	Weak social protection systems
	Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
	High employment rate amongst PWDs
	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	Inadequate of education on accessibility standards
	Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
	Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs
	Low living conditions of PWDs
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
<b>Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Loss of forest cover
	Weak enforcement of forestry regulations
	Environmental degradation
	Pollution of water bodies
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas
	Incidence of wildfire
	Inappropriate farming practices

	Indiscriminate use of weedicides
	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Inefficient energy use
	High unaccounted for water
	Increasing demand for household water supply
	Poor planning for water at the municipal assembly level
	Inadequate maintenance of water facilities
	Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislations regulating the decentralized development system in the water sectors
	Poor quality of drinking water
	High dependency on development partners for support to urban water
	High prevalence of open defecation
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Low level of investment in sanitation sector
	Poor hygiene practices
	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
	Limited community level sports and recreational activities
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure
	Poor waste disposal practices
	Poor drainage system
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Inadequate spatial plans for the municipality
	High and increasing cost of building materials
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services

<b>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	Low participation of Persons with Disability in decision making
	Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process
	High incidence of violence and crime
	Limited respect of the rights of youths
	Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth
	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Ineffective sub-district structures and accountability of leadership at the local level
	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level
	Poor service delivery at the local level
	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the district level
	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation
	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Weak coordination of administrative functions
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Overlapping functions among public sector institutions
	Poor record keeping
	Weak coordination of development planning system
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	Inadequate financial resources
	Weak research capacity of the Assembly
	High perception of corruption among public office holders
	Low transparency and accountability of public institutions

**Table 2.4: Application of POCC Analysis**

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Availability of Internal Audit Unit	Availability of External Audit Unit	Non availability of effective tracking system to monitor collection	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of Internal and External auditors will help address the revenue leakages and loopholes. However, the Assembly will ensure that the new software introduced by the Ministry of Finance will be used to track and monitor collection.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Existence of F&A Subcommittee	Introduction of GIFMIS and Warrant System		
<b>Conclusion:</b> F&A committee together with the GIFMIS and warrant systems will ensure that expenditures are put under control.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak capacity for policy management and coordination	Existence of MPCU to coordinate activities of all sectors		Inadequacy of funds to service the operations of MPCU	
Conclusion:				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	Availability of the Planning Unit	Availability of National Service Personnel for data collection	Lack of data storage facility. Lack of capacity to process and manage data	Lack of fund
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the availability of Planning Unit and National Service Personnel data collection will be done on regular basis. However, budgetary allocation will be done to procure storage facility as well train the personnel within the unit to build their capacity in data management and processing.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor coordination among relevant agencies	Existence of MPCU to coordinate activities of all sectors	Creation of new Planning Ministry	Inadequacy of funds to service the operations of MPCU	Existence of mother departments at the Central level
<b>Conclusion:</b> MPCU and Planning Ministry will be relied on in coordinating activities of all activities from the various agencies. Annual budgetary allocation will be made for MPCU activities				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Adequacy of raw materials for processing	Existence of 1D1F and Planting for Job and Investment	Inadequacy of capital	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of adequate raw materials and government's policy on 1D1F will held in processing and value addition. Since there is inadequate capital for investment the Assembly will facilitate the engagement of investors outside the district through the Ministry of Industry and Special Initiatives				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High cost of electricity tariff	Adequate sunshine for solar light	Availability of Energy Commission	High capital cost of Solar	
<b>Conclusion:</b> With adequacy of sunshine and availability of Energy Commission, efforts will be made to encourage the use of solar as an alternative to the electricity. Assembly needs to facilitate a negotiation with solar supply companies to have a sound payment terms for the landlords/ladies				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate and unreliable electricity	Adequate sunshine for solar light	Availability of Energy Commission	High capital cost of Solar	Limited number of experts for



				maintenance works
<b>Conclusion:</b> With adequacy of sunshine and availability of Energy Commission, efforts will be made to encourage the use of solar as an alternative to the electricity. Assembly needs to facilitate a negotiation with solar supply companies to have a sound payment terms for the landlords/ladies				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Availability of young graduates. Availability of BAC for training	Closeness to KNUST and other technical and vocational schools	Inadequacy of local industries	High cost of training
<b>Conclusion:</b> With existence of young university graduates, BAC and KNUST, skilled industrial manpower is expected to increase. Efforts must be put in place through 1D1F initiative to establish more industries to absorb the young graduates				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Severe poverty and underdevelopment among rural communities	Availability of vast arable land	Government policy of “planting for food and jobs”	High cost of farming inputs	High interest rate from the banks
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the availability of vast arable land and government policy on planting for food and jobs, strategies must be put in place to attract the youth into agriculture in order to eradicate poverty				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate access to affordable credit	Availability of local cooperatives for credit and financial institutions	Favourable government policy	Low rate of loan repayment	High interest rate
<b>Conclusion:</b> The potential and opportunities available will help address the inadequate access to credit. Meanwhile efforts will be made to ensure that loan repayment is increased				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Availability of financial institutions	Government's policy on credit scheme for SMEs	Poor attitude towards loan repayment	Demand of collateral from the financial institutions in granting of loans
<b>Conclusion:</b> With availability of financial institutions and government's policy on SMEs, the issue of limited access to credit can be easily tackled. Strategies must be put in place to address the problem of loan default. The challenge of collateral must be equally addressed.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High cost of production inputs	Existence of Technical Institute in the municipality	Proximity to other input dealers in Techiman and Kumasi	High cost of transportation	

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yield	Existence of Agric. Extension Officers	Government policy on Agriculture	High cost of technological inputs	Poor price for on-farm produce
<b>Conclusion:</b> AEA's and sound government policy on agriculture is catalyst to improve technology level of small holder farmers. Efforts will be made to ensure cost of inputs are subsidized.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low level of irrigated agriculture	Availability of streams and rivers across the municipality	Government's programme of "one village one dam"	Inadequacy of capital to undertake large scale farming	High cost of tractor services and inputs
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of streams and rivers and government's interest in constructing irrigational facilities can address the current perennial erratic rainfall into all year-round farming. Strategies will be put in place to support farmers to increase their acreage.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Erratic rainfall patterns	Availability of streams and rivers across the municipality for irrigation	Government's programme of "one village one dam"	High Cost of construction	Inability of water table to hold enough water during dry season

**Conclusion:** The existence of streams and rivers and government's interest in constructing irrigational facilities can address the current perennial erratic rainfall into all year-round farming. Strategies will be put in place to support farmers to increase their acreage.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor storage and transport systems	Availability of defunct silos in Nkoranza	Availability of DFR and Defunct Storage facility	Slow adoption to new technologies	Phasing out of donor supports

**Conclusion:** Storage and transport problems can be tackled by rejuvenating the defunct silos and resourcing the Feeder Roads Department. Strategies will be adopted to ensure new technologies are used in storage

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Annual Budgetary allocation to Agric. sector in the Assembly's composite budget	Existence of Ghana Social Opportunities project	Untimely release of DACF for project implementation	Short life span of the project

**Conclusion:** With annual budgetary allocation to agric. And GSOP's intervention in road infrastructure, the subsector will be developed to ensure increase in agriculture productivity. Steps will be taken to correct all constraints and challenges facing the sector.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Lack of database on farmers	Availability of Agriculture Department	Existence of Statistical Service Agric. Census	Non-readiness of farmers to divulge information to the data collectors	Lack of statistical service personnel in the district to update records

**Conclusion:** The existence of basic institutions can support the development of data base on farmers. Educational programmes will be embarked upon to ensure farmers divulge right information for a database. Steps will be taken to ensure statistical service officer is sent with supports from the National Service Secretariat to embark on data collection.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Limited insurance for farming activities	Existence of adb bank for saving of farmers income	Availability of Insurance companies	Distance of bank from the farmers for deposit	Difficulty of farmers to access funds in times of need

**Conclusion:** The existence of financial and non-financial institutions can guarantee the safety of farmers. Efforts will be made to facilitate the opening of mobile banking in the rural communities.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	Large number of agriculture activities in the district	Existence of small scale processing enterprises	Large capital requirement	High Rate of tax

**Conclusion:** The large number of agriculture activities and processing enterprises are assurance for the establishment of agribusiness enterprises. Efforts will be put in place to facilitate small scheme loans and savings for businesses

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Large number of unemployed youth	Government programme of Planting for Food and Jobs	Low level of income	Low price for on-farm produce

**Conclusion:** Large youth unemployment and government's planting for food and jobs can entice the unemployed graduates to take to farming. Efforts will be made to put plans in place to raise initial capital and seeds for youth interested in agriculture. Assembly needs to intervene in the pricing of farm produce

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	Availability of credit institutions	Government policy on youth enterprise development	Difficulty to access credit from the banks	High interest rate

**Conclusion:** Existing credit institutions and government’s policy on youth enterprise development can help raise start-up capital for the youth to start business. Assembly will facilitate accessing of reduced interest rate from the Ministry of Trade and Industry

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Lack of credit for agriculture	Availability of credit institutions	Government policy on planting for food and jobs	Difficulties in recouping the loans from borrowers.	Demand for collateral

**Conclusion:** Credit institutions and government policy of Planting for Food and Jobs can help improve the agriculture subsector. Efforts will be made to ensure that defaulting rate has reduced

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak extension service delivery	Availability of ANGUTECH to train human resource for agriculture	Government’s interest in developing the agriculture sector	Limited number of extension officers	Inability of government budget to recruit large number of extension officers

**Conclusion:** Availability of a training institution and government’s interest in agriculture development can help increase the number of qualified extension officer. Efforts must be made at the national level to increase budgetary allocation for the recruitment and payment of extension officers

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards	Existence of Organized Groups of Farmers and Traders	Existence of Ghana Standard Authority	Low bargaining powers of farmers on prices for their produce	Closeness of nearby markets, e.g. Techiman and Abofuor

**Conclusion:** Organized farmers groups and GSA can help improve the situation. All stakeholders must be brought together to find answer to the constraint and challenges.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job	Availability of Undeveloped Waterfalls and	High interest in the private sector to develop waterfalls	Lack of commitment by the traditional authority	Huge capital requirement

creation	other tourist attractions			
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existing tourism potential and private sector's interest can be exploited to develop some of the economic resources available to help create job for the youth. A Committee should be established to work out modalities at solving the existing constraints and challenges.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Existence of organized market	Government's plan to modernize the existing market facilities	Inadequate data on revenue items	Huge capital requirement
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the available potential and opportunities, the Assembly will be able to improve its revenue mobilization. Plans will be put in place to improve data on revenue items and involve government agencies to compel Land valuation Authority to reduce their charges				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	Availability of Sponsorship package for teacher trainees	Existence of UCC Distance Learning programme	High number of applicants for the sponsorship package	High cost of training teachers
<b>Conclusion:</b> The sponsorship packages available can help train more teachers through the distance education programme. Effort will be made to tackle the constraints and challenges.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	Existence of Circuit Supervisors		Inadequate means of transport for supervision	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The circuit supervisors will be able to check teachers' absenteeism. However, efforts will be made to tackle the inadequate means of transport for supervision				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Low participation of females in learning science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Sponsorship package for girls offering Science, mathematics and engineering	Introduction of Free SHS education	Inadequate funds to support Girl-child education in STME	Inadequate job opportunities after completion
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs	Allocation of DACF for disabilities	Existence of National law on the right of disabilities to education	Inadequate educational infrastructure for the disable children	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The availability of Disability fund and laws on the right of disability to education are key potentials and opportunities to help solve the issue of inequity in disabilities access to education. Building plans of educational facilities must consider the disable persons				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Assembly's policy to construct CHPS compounds in most communities	Availability of NGOs and philanthropist to support equipping of the health facilities	Resistance of newly posted Trainee Nurses to accept posting to the remote areas	Delay in payment of newly posted nurses
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the construction of various CHPS compounds and benevolence of philanthropists, accessibility to quality health care will be improved. Motivational packages for newly posted nurses to rural areas will be introduced whilst efforts will be made to ensure their salaries are paid on time				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate emergency services	Existence of Health Personnel for emergency services	Existence of national Ambulance Service	Poor access to rural communities in times of emergencies	Inadequate funds

**Conclusion:** Inadequate emergency services can be tackled with existence of health personnel and ambulance services. Efforts will be made to improve road conditions in the rural areas to ensure emergency services are handled smoothly without any hindrance.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of health care services	Existence of Health facilities in a number of communities	Existence of Health Insurance Scheme	Inadequate medical personnel	Non-readiness of qualified health officers to accept posting to the district
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existing health facilities and Insurance scheme will help improve the quality of health. In order to ensure that the issue is tackled completely, efforts will be made to improve the inadequate medical personnel constraint. Packages will also be introduced to entice medical officers into the district.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High fertility rate among adolescent	Availability of qualified nurses	Availability of National contraceptive programmes	Negative cultural practices of the people about family planning	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existing potentials and opportunities of qualified nurses and contraceptives will help reduce the high fertility issues among the adolescents. Education on family planning will be increased.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Unmet needs for mental health services	Existence of Health Centre for minor mental health treatments	Existence of three mental health institutions	Stigmatization against mental health patients	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The mental health services being provided by the Health Centre will complement the National efforts to help meet the needs of those who suffer mental health conditions. Education will also be stepped up to reduce stigmatization against mental health.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and	Existence of Municipal AIDS	Existence of Testing and Counselling	Negative behavior of youth about protective sex	Irregular supply of Anti-Retroviral Drugs



AIDS	Committee	Services		
<b>Conclusion:</b> Operations of the AIDS Committee and Testing and Counselling activities will ensure that education is stepped up against stigmatization. Adolescent and reproductive programme will be intensified among the youth.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Existence of Anti-Retroviral Drugs	Existence of AIDS Commission	Negative behavior of youth about protective sex	Irregular supply of anti-retroviral drugs

**Conclusion:** Anti-Retroviral drugs and AIDS committee will help to support the youth with HIV/AIDS conditions. Adolescent and reproductive programme will be intensified among the youth.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Infant and adult malnutrition	Existence of District Nutritionists	Existence of Regional Nutritionist	Limited number of Nutritionists. Lack of knowledge on nutritional requirement	
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High fertility rate among adolescent	Existence of birth control methods	Existence of USAID programme on adolescent and reproductive health	Poor Parental Control. High poverty rate. Inadequate knowledge on birth control methods. Religious belief	Inaccessibility of birth control kits
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existing potentials and opportunities of qualified nurses and contraceptives will help reduce the high fertility issues among the adolescents. Education on family planning will be increased.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	Existence of birth control methods	Existence of USAID programme on adolescent and reproductive health	Poor parental control. High rate of poverty. Religious belief	Peer influence
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existing potentials and opportunities of birth control methods will help reduce teenage pregnancy and school drop-out. Traditional authorities would be involved to ensure parental controls are high. Assembly needs to enact and gazette by-law				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate sexual education for young people	Existence of Guidance and Counselling Unit of GES	Existence of adolescent and reproductive health programme for schools	Inadequate budgetary allocation for the Guidance and Counselling Unit's operations	Inadequate guidance personnel in the communities. Cultural Beliefs and practices
<b>Conclusion:</b> Existence of Guidance and Counselling for schools, and USAID programmes on adolescent and reproductive health issues can help address this issue. Efforts will be made to make budgetary allocation each year.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls	Existence of Guidance and Counselling Unit and Girl Child Education officer	Availability of FCUBE nationwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer influence among the adolescent girls</li> <li>• High poverty levels</li> </ul>	High unemployment level. Less priority on girl-child education
<b>Conclusion:</b> The Guidance and Counselling Unit of GES is a good potential in helping to address the issue. However, steps will be taken to address the constraint of peer influence.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High youth unemployment	Fertile and vast land for cultivation of crops including cashew	Introduction of Government policy on Youth Employment	Non-attractiveness of agriculture to the youth	High cost of inputs for agriculture
<b>Conclusion:</b> The availability of fertile land for cultivation, coupled with government's policy on Nation Builders Corps are good avenues in helping to address the youth unemployment situation. However, steps would be taken to attract the youth to go into agriculture.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Child neglect	Existence of Social Welfare	Existence of Child Right	High Poverty levels	

	Department and CHRAJ	Organizations		
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of Social Welfare Department and CHRAJ and Child Right Organizations will help protect children against neglect. The Assembly will ensure that poverty reduction programmes are put in place to reduce poverty levels in the municipality.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate care for the aged	Existence of LEAP programme	Availability of Ministry of Gender and Social Protection	Political influence in the selection of beneficiaries	Inadequate fund
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of LEAP and Gender Ministry will provide assurance for the aged against vulnerability. However, efforts will be made to eliminate the politics from the selection of the beneficiaries.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak social protection systems	Existence of LEAP programme	Availability of Ministry of Gender and Social Protection	Political influence in the selection of beneficiaries	Inadequate fund
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of LEAP and Gender Ministry will provide assurance for the aged against vulnerability. However, efforts will be made to eliminate the politics from the selection of the beneficiaries.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	Existence of Department of Social welfare	Existence of Ministry of Gender and Social Protection and Disability Act	Lack of means of transport to carry out public education.	Ineffective coordination of different Disabled groups
<b>Conclusion:</b> The Social Welfare and Gender Ministry can help in erasing the negative perception that people have against PWDs. Efforts will be made to ensure that only one Disability Association is formed in order to ease coordination of PWD.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	Availability of training opportunities. Existence of Artisonry workshop for raining of the disabled	Existence of CF for People with Disabilities	Inadequacy of funds to start-up business	Lack of logistical support from the regional bodies
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the existence of training programmes and dedicated fund for the PWDs, unemployment rate among the PWDs can be reduced. The Assembly will facilitate the provision of logistic from the regional bodies to support local association.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	New designs for putting up public buildings	Availability of regulations on construction of public places for Disabilities.	Difficulty of creating access within the old public buildings	Lack enforcement of laws on disability
<b>Conclusion:</b> The new policy and regulations on design of public places will help in addressing the issue. However, efforts will be made to provide old public places with disability friendly access.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate support for special education for PWDs	Existence of one school for special education	Existence of Laws on disabilities	Stigmatization against special children	Inadequate trained teachers for special education
<b>Conclusion:</b> Additional structures will be put up at the only special school to increase enrolment. Regular public education will be done by social welfare department to address stigmatization. Sponsorship packages will be introduced to entice teacher trainees into special education.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Existence of Nkoranza Technical Institute	Existence of NACVET	Small number of equipment for demonstration and teaching technical students	Inadequate resources
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of NTI and NACVET will help increase technical and vocational skills. However, proposals will be submitted through NACVET to provide demonstration equipment for NTI students				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Existence of Nkoranza Technical Institute	Existence of entrepreneurialship training programmes throughout the country. Availability of mentoring Artisans outside the district		High cost of training
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of NTI and other training programmes will help increase entrepreneurial skills. Plans will be put in place to support the youth training programmes.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Loss of forest cover	Increasing interest in growing cashew	Government support to plant more cashew through PERD. Government's afforestation programme	Clearing of land for building and cropping	Inadequate provision of cashew seedlings
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue of loss of forest cover can be addressed through the growing interest of people in cashew plantation with support from the Central Government. Plans will be put in place to ensure that buildings are put up according to the planning scheme of the Assembly.				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Adequate provision of dust	Availability of Zoomlion domestic	Inadequate household toilets. Untimely emptying of waste	Delay in paying Zoomlion workers

	bins and containers at vantage points in the municipal capital Existence of cesspit emptier	services	bins	
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**Conclusion:** With sufficient dust bins and containers coupled with operations of Zoomlion, the issue of improper disposal of solid and liquid waste can be minimized. However, household will be supported through CWSA and donor funding to provide toilet facilities.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Incidence of wildfire	Existence of Ghana Fire Service and NADMO	Existence of anti-bushfire laws	Inadequate number of fire volunteers in rural communities	Inadequate for personnel and lack of logistics

**Conclusion:** The Ghana Fire Service and NADMO can conduct regular public education on the need to prevent bush fires and anti-bushfire bylaws.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inappropriate farming practices	Availability of Department of Agriculture (High ratio of AEA to farmer)	Availability of NGOs, such as United Purpose	Non-readiness of farmers to adopt modern farming practices	High cost of farming tools

**Conclusion:** With the existence of Department of Agriculture and NGOs, farmers can be supported to adopt good farming practices. Demonstration farms will also be operated to exhibit good farming practices and its outcomes to farmers. Efforts will be made to address the challenge of high cost of farming inputs.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Indiscriminate use of weedicides	Availability of Department of			

	Agriculture			
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Mass plantation of cashew trees	High demand for cashew product internationally	Reduction in food crop production	

**Conclusion:** With high interest in cashew production and demand, vegetative cover will be maintained. Plans will be put in place to ensure that crop production is done alongside cashew plantation.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Increasing demand for household water supply	Existence of high level water table	Existence of CWSA and Donor interest in water sector	Poor Management System for existing water facilities	High capital cost

**Conclusion:** High water table and existence of CWSA and donor interest can help increase household water coverage. Due to high capital cost and poor management, the Assembly will exercise central control of all water systems throughout the municipality.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor planning for water at the municipal assembly level	Existence of MWST	Existence of CWSA to facilitate	Inadequate logistics for monitoring of existing water facilities	High cost of construction materials

**Conclusion:** With the existence of MWST and CWSA, proper planning of the water sector would be done to ensure proper monitoring and evaluation.

Adopted Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	Establishment of WSMTs and Trained Technicians	Existence of CWSA	Low revenue generation for regular maintenance	High cost of power

**Conclusion:** With the establishment of WSMTs and Technicians the issue of inadequate maintenance of the facilities can be addressed. A monitoring system will be put in place to enable the enhancing of revenue generation for the various systems.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High dependency on development partners for support to urban water	High revenue generation from NWSS	Introduction of a pilot system by CWSA to create a pool of fund for extension works	Resistance from beneficiary communities	High operational cost

**Conclusion:** With high revenue from the NWSS and other centrally controlled systems, extension works will be carried out to other areas. Measures will be put in place to ensure power efficient system through the use of solar.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High prevalence of open defecation	Readiness of house owners to construct household toilets through support	Existence of AF-SRWSP to end Open defecation	Bad cultural beliefs and practices	High cost of building materials

**Conclusion:** With the readiness of house owners and existence of AF-SRWSP to end open defecation, the issue can be addressed.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor sanitation and waste management	Existence of Zoomlion Company. Existence of Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly	Existence of DACF	Lack of education on indiscriminate waste disposal	High cost of processing waste materials

**Conclusion:** The existence of Zoomlion company and DACF can help address poor sanitation and waste management issues. Education on indiscriminate waste disposal will be intensified.

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor hygiene practices	Existence of Environmental Health Unit		Lack of education	

**Conclusion:**



<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	Existence of DESSAP		Inadequate fund to implement DESSAP	
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Existence of land for development	High interest of private sector to invest into sports	High cost of construction	
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the availability of land and private sector interest in sports, infrastructure in the sector can be developed.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Limited community level sports and recreational activities	Existence of land for development	Readiness of private sector to invest in sports	Fear of low patronage to recoup investment	High cost of construction
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the availability of land and private sector interest in sports, infrastructure in the sector can be developed.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Existence of Feeder roads for expansion and upgrading	Government interest in upgrading feeder roads	High level of erosion affecting feeder roads	High cost of tarring roads
<b>Conclusion:</b> Availability of Feeder roads and government's interest in feeder road upgrading can help to improve the condition of road transport network in the municipality.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Existence of new structure for ICT Centre	Existence of NCA and Min. of Communication	Non-availability of computers and internet services	High cost of procuring internet services
<b>Conclusion:</b> The development of existing ICT centre can support the extension of ICT services to other parts of the municipality. Funds need to be allocated from the DACF to procure computers and services for the operation of the existing as well as those yet to be developed.				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor waste disposal practices	Existence of waste disposal bins	Existence of Zoomlion Company	Inadequate education on handling of waste. Non existing of site for disposal of liquid waste	High cost of Waste Treatment Plant
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor drainage system	Existence of Dept. of Urban Roads	Annual Budgetary allocation for urban roads at the Central Government	High cost of constructing drains	Difficulty in accessing central government road fund
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Existence of Works Department	Existence of DACF and IGF	Inadequate allocation of DACF	Delay in the release of central government funds
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Existence of lay-outs	Existence of Building Regulations	Non-adherence of developers to approved plans	High cost of logistics
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate spatial plans for the municipality	Existence of Physical Planning Department	Interest of GIZ in technical support for the department	Non-availability of tools for the physical planning department	High cost of acquiring equipment
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High and increasing cost of building materials				
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services				
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Low participation of Persons with Disability in decision making	Existence of Association for the Persons with Disability	Allocation of DACF for People with Disability		
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process	Existence of youth associations	Existence of NYA	Non-attractiveness of politics to the youth	
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High incidence of violence and crime	Existence of Security Service(Police)		High use of illicit drugs by the youth	
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Ineffective sub-district structures and accountability of leadership at the local level	Existence of zonal council offices		Non-existence of permanent working staff	High cost of wages to council staff
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Availability of Capacity Building Plan	Existence of DDF Capacity Building Fund	Non availability of logistics to work with	High cost of training
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development	Existence of MPCU	Existence of RCC and NDPC	No uniformity in reporting from different departments. Inadequacy of funds to implement plans	Adherence of Depts to directives from their mother departments
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the district level	Establishment of District Budget Committee represented by all HODs	Introduction of Programme based budgeting and composite budget	Non-adherence to Annual Action plans	Central Government directives overthrows district annual budgets
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Existence of Physical Planning Department	Support from GIZ, USAID and CIDA	Non-availability of logistics for spatial planning	

**Conclusion:**

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers			Low IGF generation to supplement central government transfers. Delay in completion of projects	Inflation affects original cost of projects

**Conclusion:**

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Establishment of sub-district structures to carry out engagements with citizenry	Existence of NGOs and CSO on Social Accountability programmes	Inadequate budgetary allocation for citizen engagement	Inadequate fund

**Conclusion:**

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poor record keeping	Existence of Registry	Availability of capacity programmes	High cost of training	

**Conclusion:**

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Weak coordination of development planning system	Existence of MPCU	Existence of RCC		

**Conclusion:**

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation	Existence of MPCU	Existence of Training Institutions on M&E.	Poor reporting systems from the Dec.	

of development policies and plans		Existence of M&E Ministry	Departments	
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate financial resources	Existence of Business activities	Central Government's programme on digitization and street naming and property addressing system	Lack of reliable data on rate payers	
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

<b>Adopted Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High perception of corruption among public office holders	Existence of Assembly members	Existence of External Audit Service	Inability to hold regular Social Accountability for a	High cost of servicing accountability for a
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Development projections deals with future trends in basic needs and infrastructure related to accelerating socio-economic development of the municipality. It is with this information base, that decisions on issues can be made regarding the kind of interventions with respect to the set district goal. The prioritized issues were used as the basis for development projections for the district for 2018 – 2021 planning period. Development projections in the 2018-2021 MTDP were limited to population, school enrolment, health and agriculture production.

#### 3.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections were undertaken to estimate future demands for both social and technical infrastructure over the plan period. The projections were based on the 2010 Population and Housing figures. An annual growth rate of 2.3% was used with the help of exponential progression method. The projected figures are shown in the table below. It is assumed that the following are constant: migration, birth and death rates and proportions of age cohorts.

**Table 3.1: Total Population Projection**

Year	Population by Sex		Total Population
	Male	Female	
2010	50,071	50,858	100,929
2017	53,613	55,534	109,147
2018	54,888	56,786	111,674
2019	56,183	58,061	114,244
2020	57,497	59,383	116,880
2021	64,486	65,499	129,985

The result in table 3.1 indicates that by the end of plan period in 2021 the entire population of the municipality will grow by 22.4% over the 2010 figure. It is also anticipated that the population under 18 years will also grow by 12.04 percent over the 2010 figure.

**Table 3.2: Population Projection for under 18 years**

Year	Under 18 Population by Sex		Total under 18 Population
	Male	Female	
2010	24,757	23,582	48,339
2017	24,932	24,205	49,137
2018	25,294	24,597	49,891
2019	25,691	25,028	50,719
2020	26,014	25,389	51,403
2021	26,479	25,747	52,226

The increase in the population below 18 years implies that policies and programmes should be put place to cater for the growing young population of about 7.4% within the 4 years plan period. More jobs should be generate, especially in the non-farm agricultural sector to absorb the increasing labour force to ensure a low age-dependency.

There is the need to also provide more social amenities and infrastructural facilities in the municipality such as sanitation, roads, schools, housing, water and electricity to avoid pressure on the facilities.

### 3.3 EDUCATION PROJECTIONS

#### 3.3.1 Projections for School Enrolment

The projections have been limited to the KG, Primary and Junior High Schools. This is due to the fact, it would be very difficult to project for Senior High School enrolment, as such schools draw students from all over the country and not necessary from the Municipality alone. The future enrolment figures were projected based on the population growth rates among the age cohort.

**Table 3.3: Projection for School Enrolment**

Level of Education	Existing Enrolment (2017)			Projected Enrolment			
	M	F	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	5,324	4,466	9,790	10,079	10,347	10,615	10,883
Primary	8,969	8,554	17,523	18,045	18,751	19,631	20,862
JHS	3,251	3,022	6,273	6,017	5,837	5,697	5,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,544</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>33,586</b>	<b>34,141</b>	<b>34,935</b>	<b>35,943</b>	<b>37,318</b>

Source: GES MIS Unit, NSMA, 2017



### 3.3.2 Projection for Teachers at All Levels

As at 2017/2018 academic year the municipality had 1,123 trained teachers, 227, 419 and 314 distributed among the various schools had been posted to the KG, Primary and Junior High School respectively. The projected enrolment figures for 2018 – 2021 were used to project the future need for teachers in the municipality. The projected figures are presented in the table below:

**Table 3.4: Projection of Teacher population**

Level of Education	No. of Teachers (2017)	Projected needs			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
KG	371	477	654	1,006	1,404
Primary	665	666	674	688	695
JHS	405	367	338	313	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>2,378</b>

Source: GES MIS Unit, NSMA, 2017

### 3.3.3 Projection for Furniture at All Levels

The projected enrolment figures (33,586) for schools in the municipality indicate that there will be the need to provide an additional 20,679 pieces of furniture by the end of the plan period.

**Table 3.5: Projection of Furniture**

Level of Education	Number Available (2017)	Projected needs				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
KG	3,846	5,201	509	510	527	6,747
Primary	8,196	1,191	158	214	157	1,720
JHS	3,237	3,834	50	100	150	4,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,279</b>	<b>12,244</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>20,679</b>

Source: GES MIS Unit, NSMA, 2017

### 3.3.4 Projection for Classroom at All Levels

More enrolment means more classrooms constructed. The municipality currently has 790 classrooms. However if enrolment figures increase as projected in table 3.3, the government has

to construct an additional 1,069 classrooms by the end of the plan period as indicated in table 3.7 below.

**Table 3.6: Projection of Classroom**

Level of Education	Number Available (2017)	Projected needs				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
KG	166	38	51	63	83	235
Primary	462	163	169	179	175	686
JHS	162	14	30	41	63	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1,069</b>

Source: GES MIS Unit, NSMA, 2017

### 3.4 AGRICULTURE PROJECTION

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the Nkoranza South Municipality employing about 66.6% of the active labour force. Its contribution to food production, employment and income generation will continue in the plan period. The present performance of agriculture, the problems and potentials identified for development have been used as the basis for projecting outputs/yields from 2018-2021 based on the assumption that the employment situation of the municipal economy will not change, and the other sectors such as industry and services will not gain prominence at the expense of agriculture sector. A total of five major crops were therefore used for the projection.

The municipality will take advantage of the Presidential Special Initiatives, Planting for Food and Jobs and Planting for Jobs and Investments as well the Youth in Agriculture Programme with the various modules in agriculture to create employment and increase production and improve yield.

#### 3.4.1 Agriculture Production Level

It is anticipated that production of major crops in the area of food and cash crops such as cassava, maize, yam, cashew and plantain will continue to increase at the rate of between 3% and 15% annually for each main product as shown in the table 3.8 below:

**Table 3.7 Projected Agricultural Production Level**

Projected Average land Holding (Hectares)					Projected Yield (Metric Tonnes)			
Crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	68,250	70,455	73,035	75,220	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.0
Cassava	12,342	13,388	14,735	16,081	6.5	7.2	8.4	10.2
Yam	15,534	16,335	16,938	18,025	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.4
Cashew	50,550	58,620	62,360	68,750	10.4	12.8	14.4	15.0
Plantain	2,542	2,885	3,222	4,432	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.6

With the introduction of the Presidential Special Initiatives on agriculture (Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Jobs and Investment, etc.), it is expected that agriculture productivity may exceed the projected figures above.

### 3.4.1 AEA Availability Projection

Improvement in agricultural production and productivity in Ghana is dependent on technical assistance from Agriculture Extension Officers to farmers. The Municipality currently has an AEA: Farmer ratio that is slightly above the national ratio as indicated in the table below.

**Table 3.8: AEA: Farmer Ratio & Requirements 2018 – 2021**

No.	Year	District Population	Farmer Population At 66.6%	Annual Farmer Population Increase (%)	AEA: Farmer Ratio (20 AEs)	Requirements	Total AEs Needed
						EXTRA AEs at 1:1,500	
1.	2018	106,145	39,000	-	1:1,950	-	20
2.	2019	114,355	39,897	2.3	1:1,995	-	20
3.	2020	122,008	40,815	2.3	1:2,041	1	21
4.	2021	129,987	41,754	2.3	1:2,088	-	21

The 20 AEs available will be able to serve the farmer population for the plan period. However, one more AEA may be added in 2020 to cater for the projected unserved population.

### 3.5 PROJECTIONS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

In view of the projected increase in population, it is assumed that additional health facilities and personnel would be needed to cater for the health needs of the increasing population. In addition, a number of the existing facilities would be upgraded. With the establishment of Nkoranzaman

Poly Clinic, it is expected that access to higher order health care facilities will be improved. These facilities would also require medical equipment to meet the needs of the facilities.

The table below depicts the existing health facilities, personnel and the projected needs for the plan period.

**Table 3.9: Projected Health Facilities**

Type of Health Facility/ Personnel	Threshold Population	Existing Facility/ Personnel (2017)	Additional Requirement			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
Municipal Hospital (Mission)	80,000–200,000	1	1	-	-	-
Health Centre	5,000 – 25,000	8	-	-	-	-
CHPS Compound	5,000	5	5	5	5	5
Doctor-Patient Ratio	1:8,000	1:14,820	5	2	1	1
Nurse-Patient Ratio	1:500	1:1,235	147	5	6	6

Based on the growing population and its associated health needs, it is expected that one (1) municipal hospital and twenty (20) CHPS compounds will be constructed, equipped and staffed by the end of 2021. Also the government has to post an additional 164 nurses and 9 doctors to augment health care service delivery in the municipality.

### **3.6 WATER & SANITATION PROJECTION**

#### **3.6.1 Water Projection**

The municipality has a fairly high access to potable water facilities. Potable water source in the municipality includes the pipe-borne system, boreholes with hand-pumps, covering about 88% of the water needs. Currently, there five (5) small town water systems in the municipality located in Nkoranza, Donkro-Nkwanta, Ayerede, Nkwabeng and Akuma /Brahoho. The primary source of water for the small town water systems are Mechanized Boreholes. Other parts of the municipality have boreholes fitted hand pumps or mechanized (limited) to stand pipes.

**Table 3.10: Water Facilities**

Type of Facility	No. Available	%
<b>Boreholes with hand pumps</b>	128	70
<b>Small Town Piped Systems</b>	5	3
<b>Limited Mechanized Schemes</b>	50	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100</b>

Water provision is mainly funded by GoG and donor funds and due to the spontaneity of these sources of funding sources assumptions cannot be made about the number of water facilities that will be provided for over the plan period. It is however expected that the remaining 12% of the population without access to potable water will be catered for by the end of the plan period.

The small town piped systems will be extended to nearby communities and some of the 128 boreholes too will be mechanized to maximize coverage and utility.

### **3.6.2 SANITATION PROJECTION**

#### **3.6.2.1 Solid Waste**

In estimating the refuse disposal facility needs for the municipality, the populations of the urban centre such as Nkoranza, Nkwabeng, Akumsa Dumase and Donkro-Nkwanta, where waste generation capacity per person is estimated at 0.5kg. There is the need to establish at least 2 improved disposal sites in each urban area. There is also the need to provide additional skips in the urban communities to cater for the increase in waste generation over the plan period. With the assumption that all households will patronize the skips whilst the dislodgement will be twice every week, it is projected that when the following number of facilities is provided, the objective of achieving clean environment in the municipality will be achieved.

#### **3.6.2.2 Liquid Waste**

Majority of the population are using unsanitary means of liquid waste disposal. Waste water are disposed thrown out in the streets. More than 40% of the population also engages in open defecation and pit latrines. It is however expected that with sanitation improvement interventions from government and NGOs, majority of the population will adopt more hygienic methods by the end of the plan period as indicated in table 3.12.

**Table 3.11: Projection for Toilet Facilities**

Type of Toilet Facility	% of Pop. (2017)	% of Pop. (2018)	% of Pop. (2019)	% of Pop. (2020)	% of Pop. (2021)
Water Closet (WC)	4	10	15	20	25
Kumasi Improved Ventilated Pit (KVIP)	13	15	10	5	2
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	40	40	50	60	70
Pan Latrine	0.1	0	0	0	0
Pit Latrine	20	15	10	5	2
All Others (No facility, Free range-bush/field, etc.)	23	20	15	10	1

Source: EHU, NSMA, 2017

### 3.7 REVENUE PROJECTIONS

Analysis from the Municipality's financial statement for the past four years (2014-2017) served as the basis for revenue projections for the plan period. The projected figures are depicted in the table below.

#### 3.7.1 IGF Revenue Projection

Based on historical data internally generated revenue in the municipality, it is estimated that there be an average will increase of 10% annually.

**Table 3.12: IGF Revenue Projection (2018-2021)**

Revenue Item	2017 Actual (GHC)	2018 (GHC)	2019 (GHC)	2020 (GHC)	2021 (GHC)
Rates	63,005.90	69,306.49	76,237.14	83,860.85	92,246.94
Lands & Royalties	74,297.50	81,727.25	89,899.98	98,889.97	108,778.97
Rent of Land & Building	40,645.00	44,709.50	49,180.45	54,098.50	59,508.34
Licenses	88,294.00	97,123.40	106,835.74	117,519.31	129,271.25
Fees	143,239.30	157,563.23	173,319.55	190,651.51	209,716.66
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	200	220.00	242.00	266.20	292.82
Miscellaneous & Unidentified Revenue	5,877.95	6,465.75	7,112.32	7,823.55	8,605.91

Grants	4,584,309.72	5,042,740.69	5,547,014.76	6,101,716.24	6,711,887.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,999,869.37</b>	<b>5,499,856.31</b>	<b>6,049,841.94</b>	<b>6,654,826.13</b>	<b>7,320,308.74</b>

Source: Budget Unit, NSMA, 2017

### 3.7.2 All Revenue Sources Projection

Table 3.13: Projection for all Revenue Source

Revenue Item	2017 Actual (GHC)	2018 (GHC)	2019 (GHC)	2020 (GHC)	2021 (GHC)
IGF	440,600.00	484,660.00	533,126.00	586,438.60	645,082.46
Compensation Transfer	2,302,864.84	2,533,151.32	2,786,466.46	3,065,113.10	3,371,624.41
Goods & Services transfers	35,773.41	39,350.75	43,285.83	47,614.41	52,375.85
Assets transfer	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DACF	4,198,485.84	4,618,334.42	5,080,167.87	5,588,184.65	6,147,003.12
DDF	1,000,453.79	1,100,499.17	1,210,549.09	1,331,603.99	1,464,764.39
MP's CF		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PWD fund		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other (CIDA, GSOP, SRWSP)	1,468,822.12	1,615,704.33	1,777,274.77	1,955,002.24	2,150,502.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,447,000.00</b>	<b>10,391,700.00</b>	<b>11,430,870.00</b>	<b>12,573,957.00</b>	<b>13,831,352.70</b>

Source: Budget Unit, NSMA, 2017

### 3.8 ELECTRICITY PROJECTIONS

Total No. of Houses Connected to Electricity as at December 2017	Number of New Connections (2017)	Average Number of New Connections Per Year			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
13,168	1,902	1,149	1,264	1,390	1,529

#### 3.8.1 Challenges VRA (Nkoranza South Area) faces in electricity extension.

- i. Difficulties in planting poles to serve other customers due to land demarcation, that's most people prevent VRA/NEDCO from mounting poles on their lands
- ii. Most customers build under the VRA networks which is highly disastrous

- iii. Illegal connections are made to use power free
- iv. Non-payment of bills by some customers

### **3.8.2 Electricity extension plans for Nkoranza South from 2018 to 2021.**

Data on areas not connected have been submitted to Ministry of Energy through the VRA head office. It is therefore expected that work in these areas will be started as soon as funds are released.

### **3.8.3 What plans do VRA have to solve persistent low voltage problems in the Municipality?**

Plans have also been put in place to upgrade areas that have low voltage. This activity is already being undertaken in those areas.

## **3.9. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

In order to achieve overall national development goal, the goals of the municipality in its 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan was tailored along the path of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 (An Agenda for Jobs: Creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all 2018-2021). This subsection presents the goals, objectives and development projections of the municipality in the next four years.

### **3.9.1 National Development Focus**

The main theme of the Agenda for Jobs is to ensure the creation of prosperity and equal opportunity for all. The process will be underpinned by lifting workers from low-productive agriculture to higher production activities, putting the economy on a growth path that creates jobs, opens up decent work opportunities for all, alleviates poverty and reduces income and social inequalities, leverage our natural resources endowments, agriculture potentials and relatively large human resource base and accelerate socio-economic transformation through value addition and industrial production starting with light manufacturing and diversification.

The above process will be underpinned by partnership with the private sector to expand development of critical infrastructure including Public-Private Partnership (PPPs)

Major focus areas of the Agenda for Jobs include:

- Strong and resilient economy
- Industrial transformation



- Private sector development
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Education and training
- Health and health service
- Food and nutrition security
- Water and sanitation
- Poverty and inequality
- Climate variability and change
- Disaster management
- Science, Technology and innovation
- Energy and petroleum

The broad strategic dimensions for Agenda for Jobs focus on:

- Economic Development;
- Social Development;
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; and
- Ghana and International Community.

### **3.9.2 Municipal Development Goal**

In considering the national development goal above, the Nkoranza South Municipality intends to focus on improving the socio-economic well-being of the people in the municipality through provision of quality services in collaboration with the private sector to facilitate job creation, increase productivity, access to basic social services such as health care, education, potable water supply, security from crime and violence and the ability of the people to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

### **3.9.3 Goal Compatibility Analysis**

The Municipal Goal was tested to identify its compatibility with the national goal of the Agenda for Job using scores 3 to 0 defined as follows:

**Table 3.13: Definition of Goal Compatibility scores**

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Score</b>
Very Strong results or impact	3
Average result	2
Weak results	1
No results	0

The test on completion showed that the Municipal goal was strongly compatible with the national goal and aspiration as shown in table 3.2.

**Table 3.14: Goal Compatibility Analysis**

<b>Municipal Goal</b>	<b>Agenda for Job Goal</b>				
Improving the socio-economic well-being of the people in the municipality through provision of quality services in collaboration with the private sector to facilitate job creation, increase productivity, access to basic social services such as health care, education, potable water supply, security from crime and violence and the ability of the people to participate in decisions that affect their lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build a prosperous society (A)</li> <li>- Create opportunities for all (B)</li> <li>- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment (C)</li> <li>- Maintain a stable, united and safe society (D)</li> <li>- Strengthening Ghana’s role in international affairs (E)</li> </ul>				
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

With this broad municipal development goal, specific goals, objectives, and strategies have been set for key areas of focus of the five dimensions of the Agenda for jobs as indicated in Table 3.3

**Table 3.15: Development focus and prospects matrix**

<b>DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Strong and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other</li> <li>• Weak expenditure and budgetary control</li> <li>• Slow economic growth</li> <li>• High interest rates</li> <li>• Poor coordination</li> </ul>	Build a prosperous society	1.1 Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	1.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages 1.2 Strengthen revenue section 1.3 Diversity sources of resource mobilization 1.4 Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) 1.5 Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914)
Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of electricity tariff</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> </ul>	Build a prosperous society	2.1 Ensure energy availability and reliability	2.1.3 Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew and expand the power transmission and distribution network
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</li> </ul>		2.4 Ensure improved skills development for industry	2.4.1 Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors  2.4.4 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"> <li>• Distressed but viable industries</li> </ul>		2.6 Pursue flagship industrial development	2.6.2 Implement one district, one factory initiative

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>		initiatives	
Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> </ul>	Build a prosperous society	3.1 Enhance Business Enabling Environment	3.1.6 Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholders engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>		3.3 Support entrepreneurship and SME development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth
Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> </ul>	Build a prosperous society	<p>4.1 Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development</p> <p>4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>4.1.1 Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain</p> <p>4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</p> <p>4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</p> <p>4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming</p> <p>4.3.7 Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One-village One dam' to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor storage and transportation systems</li> </ul>		Improve post-harvest management	4.4.3 Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District One Factory initiative 4.4.6 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of database on farmers</li> <li>Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> </ul>		4.5 Enhance the application of Science, Technology and Innovation	Promote the application of ICT in the agriculture value chain
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>Ageing farmer population</li> <li>Lack of credit for agriculture</li> </ul>		4.6 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	4.6.1 Support the youth to go into agriculture along the value chain

<b>DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>Low participation of females in learning science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.5 ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 1.1.6 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics and ICT education in basic and secondary education 1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>		1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>Poor quality of healthcare services</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of CHPS policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities 2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services 2.1.9 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>		2.3 Reduce disability morbidity and mortality	2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 2.3.7 Intensify efforts for polio eradication
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS</li> <li>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> <li>Periodic shortage of HIV &amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> </ul>		2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS 2.4.6 Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy
Food and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infant and adult malnutrition</li> </ul>	Create	3.1 Ensure food and	3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and

nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>	opportunities for all	nutrition security	lifestyles 3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition
Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High fertility rate among adolescent</li> <li>Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> <li>Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	4.1 Improve population management	4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 4.1.9 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</li> <li>High youth unemployment</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	4.2 Harness demographic dividend	4.2.3 Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages 4.2.5 Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>Improper protection and development of water resources</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management	5.1.5 Improve liquid and solid waste management 5.1.7 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>Unsustainable construction of</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	5.2 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.2.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 5.2.6 Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs

	boreholes and wells			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	5.4 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.4.4 Promote National Total sanitation Campaign 5.4.9 Provide public education on solid waste management 5.4.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation 5.4.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
Child and family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MMDAs 7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programmes and Capitation Grant 7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of children's right violation</li> <li>• Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</li> </ul>		7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.2.3 Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs 7.2.4 Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults



The aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate care for the aged</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	8.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged	8.1.6 Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, PWD and elderly	10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> </ul>		11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices
Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	13.1.4 Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour information 13.1.14 Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools
Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for all	14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	14.1.6 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure 14.1.7 Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure

**DIMENSION 3 : ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of forest cover</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	1.1 Expand forest conservation areas	1.1.1 Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars 1.1.3 Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities
Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	4.1 Reduce environmental pollution	4.1.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies
Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incidence of wildfire</li> <li>Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Soil erosion	5.1.2 Promote alternative livelihoods including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities
Climate variability and change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>Degraded landscapes</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	6.2 Reduce greenhouse gases	6.2.4 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	7.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	7.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 7.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of NADMO to perform its

				functions effectively
Transport infrastructure: road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	8.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism 8.1.5 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services
Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor drainage system</li> <li>Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>Poor landscaping</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	13.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	13.1.4 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs
Infrastructure maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	14.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	14.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure
Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	16.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	16.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide
Rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	17.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	17.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries 17.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development,

				financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development 17.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing
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**DIMENSION 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</li> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>• Poor service delivery at the local level</li> <li>• Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.1 Ensure the election of DCEs and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs 2.1.3 Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>			<p>implementation of LED and PPP policies at the district level</p> <p>2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the PFM Act 921</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</li> <li>• Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<p>2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>2.3.7 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<p>2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <p>2.5.3 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>
Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak coordination of the development planning system</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Weak research capacity of</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<p>4.1.2 Strengthen the implementation of development plans</p> <p>4.1.3 Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs</p>

	MMDAs			4.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects 4.1.8 Strengthen the relationship between national development planning system and the budgeting processes 4.1.9 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process
Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	5.1 Enhance public safety and security	5.1.5 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes 5.1.9 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry
Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of justice and slow pace in getting judgment</li> <li>• Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	7.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	7.1.4 Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice
Development Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	10.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	10.1.1 Create an enabling environment for development communication 10.1.5 establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 REVIEW AND FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Out of the adopted dimensions, issues, policy objectives and strategies indicated in the previous chapter, the Assembly has reviewed and formulated its programmes and sub-programmes to reflect the mandates and functions of Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly. The following table is therefore presented to reflect the selected programmes, sub-programmes and activities along the adopted national goals and policy objectives which are used for the Programme of Action for the four Dimensions from 2018 to 2021. Programmes and projects/activities identified in the Programme of Action were then taken through Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) to determine their social, economic and environmental impacts. Reasons and suggestions were then provided in Annex 1 to recommend mitigation measures to be adopted to reduce their impacts during implementation of the various activities. In all, five (5) programmes are presented as follows:

**Table 4.1: Adopted goals, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes**

<b>Adopted Goal 1: Strong and Resilient Economy</b>			
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programmes</b>
1. Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	1.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance
	1.2 Strengthen revenue section		
	1.3 Diversify sources of resource mobilization		
	1.4 Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)		
	1.5 Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914)		
	1.6 Ensure effective use of the GIFMIS System		

<b>Adopted Goal 2: Build a prosperous society</b>			
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programmes</b>
1. Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	1.1 Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
2. Improve production efficiency and yield	2.1 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme		
	2.2 Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain		
	2.3 Promote commercial and block farming		
	2.4 Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One-village One dam' to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation		
3. Improve post-harvest management	3.1 Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District One		



	Factory initiative		
	3.2 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system		
4. Enhance the application of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.1 Promote the application of ICT in the agriculture value chain		
5. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	5.1 Support the youth to go into agriculture along the value chain		
6. Ensure energy availability and reliability	6.1 Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew and expand the power transmission and distribution network	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism
7. Ensure improved skills development for industry	7.1 Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors		
	7.2 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		
8. Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	8.1 Implement one district, one factory initiative		
9. Enhance Business Enabling Environment	9.1 Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholders engagement		
10. Support entrepreneurship and SME development	10.1 Create an entrepreneurial centre, especially among the youth		

<b>Adopted Goal 3: Create Opportunities for all</b>			
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programmes</b>
1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library
	1.2 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science Technology, Engineering and Mathematics and ICT education in basic and secondary education		
	1.3 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels		
2. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	2.1 Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MMDAs		
	2.2 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programmes and Capitation Grant		
	2.3 Increase awareness on child protection		
3. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	3.1 Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour information		
	3.2 Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools		
4. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	4.1 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure		
	4.2 Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure		
5. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	5.1 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management
	5.2 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS		
	5.3 Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy		
6. Ensure food and nutrition security	6.1 Promote health diets and lifestyles		
	6.2 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition		
7. Improve population	7.1 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health		

management	7.2 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy		
8. Harness demographic dividend	8.1 Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages		
	8.2 Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment		
9. Promote sustainable water resource development and management	9.1 Improve liquid and solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
	9.2 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities		
10. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	10.1 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems		
	10.2 Revise and facilitate DWSPs with MMDAs		
11. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	11.1 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		
	11.2 Provide public education on solid waste management		
	11.3 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation		
	11.4 Development and implement strategies to end open defecation		
12. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	12.1 Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services
	12.2 Introduce District integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults		
13. Enhance the well-being of the aged	13.1 Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security		
14. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, PWD and elderly	14.1 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups		
15. Ensure that PWDs	15.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility		

enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices		
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<b>Adopted Goal 4: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment</b>			
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programmes</b>
1. Expand forest conservation areas	1.1 Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	Environmental Management	Environmental Management
	1.2 Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities		
2. Reduce environmental pollution	2.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies		
3. Soil Erosion	3.1 Promote alternative livelihoods including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities		
4. Reduce greenhouse gases	4.1 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities		
	5.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		
5. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	5.2 Strengthen the capacity of NADMO to perform its functions effectively		
	6.1 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capital and areas of high agricultural production and tourism		
6.2 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services			
7. Address recurrent devastating floods	7.1 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs		
8. Promote proper maintenance culture	8.1 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure		

9. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	9.1 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Spatial Planning
10. Enhance quality of life in rural areas	10.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries		
	10.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (LED)		
	10.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing		

<b>Adopted Goal 5: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>			
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programmes</b>
1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.1 Ensure the election of DCEs and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight
	1.2 Complete the establishment of the department of MMDAs		
	1.3 Strengthen sub-district structures		
2. Enhance public safety and security	2.1 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes		
	2.2 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry		
3. Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	3.1 Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice		
4. Improve decentralized	4.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory	Management and	Planning,

planning	planning and budgeting	Administration	Budgeting and Coordination
	4.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning		
	4.3 Create enabling environment for the implementation of LED and PPP policies at the district level		
	4.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the PFM Act 921		
5. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability		
	5.2 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government		
6. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	6.1 Strengthen the implementation of development plans		
	6.2 Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs		
	6.3 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects		
	6.4 Strengthen the relationship between national development planning system and the budgeting processes		
	6.5 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process		
7. Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	7.1 Create an enabling environment for development communication		
	7.2 Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance		
8. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	8.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance
	8.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization		
	8.3 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level		

## 4.2 PROGRAMME OF ACTION

<b>DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>																
<b>Adopted Goal : Strong and resilient economy</b>																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Project/ Activity	Location	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time Frame (20..)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
							18	19	20	21	DDF	IGF	DACF	Don/GoG	Lead	Collaborators
Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Train 30 No. Revenue Collectors	Nkoranza		→							Fin. Dept	Rev. Unit	
	Strengthen revenue section			Organize 7 No. Sensitization workshops for zonal counsellors	Nkoranza		→		→					Fin. Dept.	Rev. Unit	
	Diversity sources of resource mobilization Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)			Conduct education on the need to pay levies promptly	Municipal wide		→							Fin. Dept.	Rev. Unit	
	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public			Revise and update revenue records and data	Nkoranza		→							Fin. Dept.	Rev. unit	

	Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914)																		
	Ensure effective use of the GIFMIS System			Reshuffle Revenue Collectors	Municipal wide		→										Fin. Dept.	Rev. Unit	
				Repair 1 Revenue Mobilization Vehicle	Nkoranza		→										MA	Fin. Dept.	
				Serve tax defaulters with notice	Municipal wide		→										Fin. Dept.	Rev. Unit	
				Establish Revenue Tax Force	Nkoranza		→										MA	Rev. Unit	
				Erect 5 Revenue barriers to check tax evasion by exports	5 sites to be located including Nsugum		→										MA	Fin. Dept.	
				Street naming and Property Addressing in Nkoranza	Nkoranza		→										MA	Physical Planning Dept./ GIZ	
Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support Farmers Day Celebrations	Nkoranza		→										MA	Dept. of Agriculture (DoA)	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain			Train 15 DOA Technical staff in post-harvest handling techniques in mango and cashew	Nkoranza		→										DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose	
Improve	Promote			Conduct training	Nkoranza		→										DoA	MA/CIDA/	



post-harvest management	commercial and block farming			for producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling of mango and cashew														United Purpose	
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of ICT in the agriculture value chain			Provide technical support to crop and livestock farmers	Agric. Zones													DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
	Support the youth to go into agriculture along the value chain			Undertake supervisory visits to AEAs by Dev. Officers	Agric. Zones													DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
	Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District One Factory initiative			Undertake supervisory visits by MDA, MCD and other officers to operational areas	Municipal wide													DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One-village One dam' to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed			Formation of 90 FBOs each year for selected cash crops	Municipal wide													DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose

	small-scale irrigation																		
	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain			Strengthen 15 existing FBOs	Municipal wide		→											DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system			Organize 2 study tours to Good Agronomic Practice Centres each year	Ejura and SARI		→											DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Conduct training on GAPs in Water melon production for farmers	Nkoranza		→											DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Conduct 2 M&E Visits with MPCU each year	Municipal wide		→											DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Carry out series of meetings: Municipal Planning Review; regional technical review, mid-year review, zonal meetings and municipal technical review	Nkoranza and Sunyani		→											DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Train 15 DOA	Nkoranza		→											DoA	MA/CIDA/







				Train 20 potential fish farmers with collaboration from Fisheries Dept. in site selection for pond construction	Municipal wide		→						DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Train 20 fish farmers with collaboration from Fisheries Dept.	Fish pond operation communities		→						DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Conduct 2 stakeholder meetings on grading and standardization systems for 10 commodities	Nkoranza		→						DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Develop grading and standardization systems for 10 commodities without grades and standards			→						DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Conduct 10 promotional programmes for the adoption of grading and standardization system for 5 commodities for the local market each year	Akuma		→						DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose
				Facilitate development of marks and labels in the identification and marketing of standardized produce for 5	Municipal wide		→						DoA	MA/CIDA/ United Purpose







reliability	renew and expand the power transmission and distribution network																	
Ensure improved skills development for industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centre to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors			Support Local Economic Development Programmes	Municipal wide												MA	NGOs (United Purpose)
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	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			Facilitate the construction of Agro Processing Centres (Gari Processing Centres, etc)	Nyamesomede, Wagadugu & Dompouse												BAC	MA/DoA
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Implement one district, one factory initiative			Construction of Market	Nkoranza, Wagadugu, Bonsu, Dotobaa, Bredi No.1, Hwidiem, Beboano,												MA	MoTI, MoF, Traders

					Anama & Ayerede															
Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholders engagement			Facilitate the revival of Bricks and Tiles Factory	Asuano				→										MoTI	MA
	Create an entrepreneurial centre, especially among the youth			Form and develop 20 women and 10 men's groups																
				Organize and train 40 women's group in income generating activities																
				Organize workshop for 2 women's groups on book-keeping and financial management																

<b>DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>																	
<b>Adopted Goal : Education and Training</b>																	
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame (20...)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies		
							18	19	20	21	DDF	IGF	DACF	Don/GoG	Lead	Collaborators	
					Refer to Table ....												
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participate in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library	Construction of 5 No. 3-unit classroom Block	Prusu, Dotobaa, Bonsu Methodist, Kramokrom, Atiekoano, Ayerede, Hwidiem, Camp, Asuoano, Nyinase, Jerusalem, Beposo, Amponsakrom		→								MA	GES	
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels			Completion of 1 No. 3-unit classroom Block	Kyeradeso		→								MA	GES	
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of Science, Technology, Engineering			Construction of 15 No. 6-unit classroom Block	Katankani, Nkwaese, Subodom, Apiesu 1&2, Yerepemso, Dompouse, Aboasu, Pruso No. 2 Ntanaso,		→								MA	GES	

	and Mathematics and ICT education in basic and secondary education				Makyinmabre, Nakuma, Dwenewoho													
	Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour information			Completion of 1 No. 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Bungalow at NTI	NTI			→									MA	GES/NTI
	Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools			Completion of Fencing of Community Sports Park	Nkoranza			→									MA	
	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure			Construction of 1 No. KG Block at Bonsu Methodist	Bonsu			→									MA	GES
	Promote partnership with private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure			Construction of 25 No. 6-unit classroom block	Refer to table - --- below			→									MA	GES
				Procurement of at 500 Dual Desk each year	Municipal wide			→									MA	GES
				Provide	Municipal			→									GES	MA

				financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	wide													
				Organize one Mock Exams for JHS final year students	Municipal wide												GES	MA
				Organize STME clinic for SHS students each year	Municipal wide												GES	MA
				Organize quarterly MEOC meetings each year	Municipal wide												MA	GES
				Organize My First Day at School each term every year	Municipal wide												MA	GES
				Facilitate the recruitment of additional teachers	Apesika & Anama												GES	MA
				Construction of school toilets	Nkwaese, Beposo & Ayerede												MA	GES
				Renovate 4 No. Classroom Blocks	Mpem, Kyirefene, Grumakrom & Dompoase												MA	GES
				Increase coverage of School Feeding Programmes	Nyinase, Pruso, Breme No. 1, Beposo, Dompoase, Beboano, Nsugum,												SFP	MA/GES

					anama, Krutu & Ayerede													
				Construct and operation of ICT Lab for schools	Nsugum & Ayerede			→									MA	GES
				Construction of Teachers Quarters	Grumakrom, Koforidua, Katankani, Jerusalem, Pruso, Camp & Aboasu			→									MA	GES
				Construction of Teachers Quarters	Nyamebekyere, Breme No.1, Mamponline, Nkwaese, Kyirefene, Beboano			→									MA	GES
				Construction of Teachers Quarters	Nsugum, Anama, Ntanaso, Makyinmabre, Asuano & Ayerede				→								MA	GES
				Completion of Community Centre	Nkoranza			→									MA	NYA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Construction of 1 No. Health Centre	Akumsa Domase			→									MA	GHS
Ensure food and nutrition	Intensify behavioural			Completion of 1 No. 1-Storey	Nkoranza			→									MA	GHS

security	change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS			Polyclinic													
Improve population management	Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy			Completion of 1 No. Community Clinic	Nyinase		→									MA	GHS
Harness demographic dividend	Promote health diets and lifestyles			Construction of 25 No. CHPS	Refer to attached table .....		→									GHS	MA/Donors
	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition			Build capacity of health professionals	Nkoranza & Sunyani		→									GHS	MA/USAID
	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health			Conduct disease surveillance, control and management	Municipal wide		→									GHS	
	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy			Implement Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health activities	Municipal wide		→									GHS	USAID
	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages			Support DRI on HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide		→									GHS	MA
	Develop a Youth Development Index to track			Support Malaria Control programmes	Municipal wide		→									GHS	MA

	progress on youth empowerment																			
				Carry Health Education and support National Immunization programme	Municipal wide														GHS	MA
				Construction of Nurses Quarters	Ayereade														MA	GHS
				Training of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)	Municipal wide														GHS	MA
				Facilitate the recruitment and posting of Health Personnel too various facilities	Ntanaso, Hwidiem and Akumsa Domase														GHS	MA
				Procure and equip Health facility	Nsunensa/ Dompouse														MA	GHS
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Improve liquid and solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organize at least 4 clean up exercise each year															MA	Environmental Health Unit
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their			Undertake periodic clearing and levelling of refuse site	Nkoranza and other bigger towns														MA	Environmental Health Unit







well-being of the aged	District integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults			Building for Social Welfare Staff														
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, PWD and elderly	Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security			Monitor/Registrar and assess the activities of NGOs/CSOs	Municipal wide		→										MA	DSW&CD
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups			Register all Daycare Centres	Municipal wide		→										MA	DSW&CD
	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility			Handling of maintenance, paternity and child cases	Municipal wide		→										MA	DSW&CD

	Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices																		
				Select and disburse DACF to PWDs	Municipal wide					→							MA	DSW&CD	
				Carry out Outreach programmes	Municipal wide					→							MA	DSW&CD	
				Carry out sensitization to advise citizens on their rights and protections	Municipal wide					→							MA	DSW&CD	
				Form study groups in all communities	Municipal wide					→							DSW & CD	MA	
				Organize /revive dormant PTAs and SMCs	Municipal wide					→							GES	MA/DSW&CD	
				Train WATSAN members on record keeping and maintenance of facilities	Municipal wide												DSW & CD	MA	
				Disseminate Government Policies	Municipal wide					→							NCC E	MA/ DSW & CD	
				Conduct community	Municipal wide					→							CD	MPCU	

				Needs Assessment														
				Educate communities on electoral process and the need to cast their votes													MA	NCCE
				Organize 8 sensitization durbars on cholera, malaria and other pressing health issues													GHS	MA/ DSW & CD

<b>DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>																		
<b>Adopted Goal : Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a resilient built environment</b>																		
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Project/ Activity	Location	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time Frame (20...)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies			
							18	19	20	21	DDF	IGF	DACF	Don/GoG	Lead	Collaborators		
					Refer to Table ....													
Reduce Environmental Pollution	Promote Science & Technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organize at least 4 clean up exercise each year													MA	Environmental Health Unit
	Enforce environmentally sound			Undertake periodic clearing and levelling of	Nkoranza and other bigger												MA	Environmental Health Unit

	management of chemical and all wastes throughout their life cycle			refuse site	towns														
	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, esp. groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies			Quarterly clearing of existing refuse heaps at container sites	Municipal wide													MA	Environmental Health Unit
	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products			Carry out periodic disposal of paupers	Municipal wide													MA	Environmental Health Unit
				Conduct manual dislodgement of choked toilets in the municipality	Municipal wide													MA	Environmental Health Unit
				Organize at least 1 public education on sanitation related issues	Municipal wide													MA	Environmental Health Unit
				Conduct periodic inspection on chop and drinking bars	Municipal wide													MA	Environmental Health Unit
				Periodic inspection and impounding of	Municipal wide													MA	Environmental Health Unit



gases	livelihoods including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities			victims	es												
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities			Conduct at least 1 anti-bush fire campaign each quarter	7 Zonal counsel centres											MA	NADMO/ GNFS
	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction			Strengthen Disaster Volunteer Groups with logistics												NADMO	MA
	Strengthen the capacity of NADMO to perform its functions effectively																
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capital and areas of high agricultural production	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Rehabilitate selected Feeder road	Bonsu-Beposo, Nyamebek yere-Dimango, Dompouse-Brahoho, Pruso-Brahoho											DFR	MA





					Aboasu, Kotonsu, Ayerede													
				Construction of 6 No. public toilets	Atiekoano, Dotobaa, Koforidua/ Bibiani, Bredi No. 1, Nyinase, Asuoso		→										MA	CWSA/Zonal Council
				Construction of 6 No. public toilets	Nkamamu, Kromokro m, Nyemesom yede, Hwidiem, Beboano & Amponsak rom		→										MA	CWSA/Zonal Council
				Construction of 7 public toilets	Mim, Nsugum, Aboasu, Pruso No.2, Anama, Makyinma bre & Asuano			→									MA	CWSA/Zonal Council
				Completion of 4 No. Water Closet Toilets	D/Nkwant a, Bonsu, Kokofu & Nkwabeng		→										MA	Contractor
				Tarring of Selected Feeder Roads	Akropong- Dandwa, Apesika, Bonsu- Dotobaa			→									DFR	MA
				Construction of Bridge	River Fia(Jerusal			→									DFR	MA

					em), Breme- Seeko, Beposo, Salamkro m													
				Construction of speed ramps on selected trunk roads	Wagadugu & Nkoranza		→										DUR	MA
				Construction/ Mechanization of Boreholes	Mamponli ne, Nkwaese, Subodom, Grumakro m, Atiekoano, Dotobaa, Bredi No. 1, Mpem		→										MA	CWSA
				Construction/ Mechanization of Boreholes	Jerusalem, Prusu, Camp, Breme No.1, Apiesu 1&2, Kyirefene, Apesika			→									MA	CWSA
				Construction/ Mechanization of Boreholes	Nyamebek yere, Beposo, Asunkwa, Hwidiem, Beboano, Pruso No.1 , Ntanaso, Nankuma & Kotonss				→								MA	CWSA

				Construction/ Mechanization of Boreholes	Dwenewoh o, Nsugum, Aboasu, Nyamesom yede, Yerepemso , Kwadjo Numkrom & Amponsak rom													MA	CWSA	
				Construction/ Extension of Piped Water System	Nkoranza, Bonsu/ Koforidua/ Bibiani														MA	CWSA
				Construction of 2 No. Semi- Detached Staff Bungalow	Nkoranza														MA	Contractors
				Maintenance of Staff Bungalows	Nkoranza															Contractors
				Maintenance of Street lights and other Assembly properties	Nkoranza														MA	Contractors
				Procurement of Street lights, Poles and accessories	Nkoranza														MA	Contractors
				Completion of 1 No. 3&2 bedroom semi-detached Magistrate Bungalow	Nkoranza														MA	Contractors
				Extension of Electricity	Grumakro m, Wagadugu, Bonsu,														VRA	MA

					Atiekoano, Dotobaa, Koforidua & Nyinase												
				Extension of Electricity	Kantankan i, Asuoso, Nkyinkam amu, Kramokro m, Jerusalem, Mpem, Pruso & Camp			→								VRA	MA
				Extension of Electricity	Nkwaese, Subodom, Nyamebek yere, Breme No. 1, Kyerefene, Apiese, No. 1&2 and Apesika			→								VRA	MA
				Extension of Electricity	Beposo, Nyamesom yede, Beboano, Amponsak rom, Mim, Aboasu & Pruso No. 2				→							VRA	MA
				Extension of Electricity	Ntanaso, Nankuma, Kotonso, Dwenewoh o & Ayerede				→							VRA	MA

Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Spatial Planning	Undertake the implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing	Nkoranza Township												MA	Physical Planning(PP) Dept. and GIZ
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries			Conduct at least 2 settlement planning radio education each year	Nkoranza												PP	Statutory Planning Committee
	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (LED)			Update District Base Map	Municipal wide												PP	MA
	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity,			Organize at least 1 Statutory Planning Subcommittee meeting each year	Nkoranza												MA	Statutory Planning committee

	road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing																		
				Procure Office Equipment for Physical Planning Department	Nkoranza														MA PP

<b>DIMENSION 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>																			
<b>Adopted Goal : Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>																			
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Project/ Activity	Location	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time Frame (20...)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies				
							18	19	20	21	DDF	IGF	DACF	Don/GoG	Lead	Collaborators			
					Refer to Table ....														
Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Organize at least 3 General Assembly meeting each year	Nkoranza		→								PM	MCD/MCE			
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning & Budgeting			Organize at least 3 meetings for each sub-committee every year	Nkoranza		→								Sub-com. Chair persons	MCD			
Enhance public safety and security	Create enabling env't for the			Organize at least 1 MPCU meeting each quarter every			→								MC D	HODs			

	implementation of LED and PPP policies at the district level			year														
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Ensure the implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and PFM Act 921			Construct 4 Zonal Council Offices	Bonsu, Ayerede, Akuma & Akumsa Domase....												MA	Zonal Counsel Executives/ Contractors
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity of MMDAs			Procure furniture and equipment for each zonal council	7 zonal councils												MA	Zonal Counsel Executives/ Contractors
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization			Recruit staff for each zonal council	7 zonal councils												MA	Zonal Counsel Executives
	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level			Provide support to the Security Services													MA	Ghana Police Service
	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability			Organize 1 Town Hall meeting each quarter every year	7 zonal council centres												MA	NGOs/CSOs





	local capacity for spatial planning																	
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning & Budgeting																	
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Management and Administration	General Administration	Carry out Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation on all Dev. Projects each year	Project sites												MA	MPCU
	Strengthen capacity of research & statistical information management of MMDAs			Prepare Composite Budget for year	Nkoranza												MA	Budget Committee
	Intensify the use of SEA in public policy processes and implementation of projects			Carry out maintenance works on all office equipment each year	Nkoranza												MA	
	Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process			Routine maintenance of office vehicles	Nkoranza												MA	Transport Unit



				Prepare and review Annual Composite Budget			→					Budget Com.	Central Adm.
				Undertake quarterly projects monitoring and evaluation and submission of M&E Reports	All Ongoing project sites		→					MPC U	Central Adm. Dev. Planning Subcommittee

### **4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY**

This subsection indicates the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP. The strategies for funds mobilization and utilization are therefore considered under the sources of funding. This included projected Central Government transfers, for instance inflows to decentralized departments, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), District Performance Based Grant, Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Direct Donor Funds, such as IDA and SIF

The financial strategy also includes expenditures areas to include cost which provides an idea about the cost of the 2018-2021 MTDP. Table 4.2 depicts the means of mobilizing and utilizing funds.

**Table 4.2: Indicative Financial Strategy**

Programme	Year	Total cost (2018 – 2021)	Expected Revenue							Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
			DDF	IGF	DACF	Don/GoG	Others	Total Revenue	Gap		
*All Programmes	2018	6,895,219.54	1,100,499.17	484,660.00	4,618,334.42	1,615,704.33	39,350.75	<b>10,391,700.00</b>	+3,496,480.46	Project proposals. Improve IGF collection	Re-shuffling of revenue collectors (IGF)
	2019	7,584,741.50	1,210,549.09	533,126.00	5,080,167.87	1,777,274.77	43,285.83	<b>11,430,870.00</b>	+3,846,128.50	Project proposals. Improve IGF collection	Re-shuffling of revenue collectors (IGF)
	2020	8,343,215.65	1,331,603.99	586,438.60	5,588,184.65	1,955,002.24	47,614.41	<b>12,573,957.00</b>	+4,230,741.35	Project proposals. Improve IGF collection	Re-shuffling of revenue collectors (IGF)
	2021	9,177,537.22	1,464,764.39	645,082.46	6,147,003.12	2,150,502.47	52,375.85	<b>13,831,352.70</b>	+4,653,815.48	Project proposals. Improve IGF collection	Re-shuffling of revenue collectors (IGF)
	Total	<b>32,000,713.91</b>	5,107,416.64	2,249,307.06	21,433,690.06	7,498,483.81	182,626.84	<b>48,227,879.70</b>	+16,227,165.79		

\* (1) Management and Administration, Environmental Management (2) Social Service Delivery (3) Infrastructure Delivery and Management (4) Economic Development (5) Environmental Management

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN -2018

#### 5.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society														
Programme:	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor/GoG	Lead	Collaborating
	1.Support agriculture development	Municipal wide		Improved agric. productivity	—————▶						25,954.60		DoA	MA, NGO, Donors
	2.Support Farmer's day Celebration	Selected Community		2018 Farmers Day celebrated				▶			20,000.00		DoA	MA
	3.Establishment of Demonstration farms	Selected communities		Ten (10) Demonstration farms established		————▶					25,000.00		DoA	Donors, MA
	4.Training of agriculture field officers	Nkoranza		Agric. Filed officers trained	————▶							10,000.00	DoA	Donors, MA
	5.Support Local Economic Development (Goods & Services)	Municipal wide		Payment made in support of LED activities	————▶						8,000.00		BAC	MA, NGOs, Donors
	6.Support Local Economic Development (Assets)	Municipal wide		Payment made in support of LED activities	————▶						38,954.60		MA	BAC, NGOs, Donors
	<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,909.20</b>	<b>35,000.00</b>		

# ACTION PLAN 2018

## 1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all														
Programme :	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor/GoG	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Roll-Over Projects:</b>													
	7 .Completion of 1 No. Fire Station	Nkoranza		1 No. Fire Station completed	→						43,088.87		MA	GNFS
	8.Rehabilitation of 5km Feeder Road	Ayerede-Dimango		5km road rehabilitated	→							301,000.00	MA	IDA/GSOP/MLGRD
	9 .Construction of 1 No. Small Town Water System	Dotobaa		Piped system constructed	→							900,000.00	IDA/CWSA	MA/WSMT
	10.Completion of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kyeradeso		3-unit classroom block constructed	→						120,000.00		MA	GES
	11 .Completion of 1 No. Community Clinic	Nyinase		1 No. clinic constructed	→						25,000.00		MA	GHS
	12 .Completion of 1 No. Polyclinic	Nkoranza		1 No. Polyclinic constructed	→				57,000.00				MA	GHS
	13 .Completion of 1 No. 6-unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Beposo		1 No. 6-unit classroom Block constructed	→							400,000.00	MA	GES/GETFUND
	14 . Completion of 1 No. 20-seater W/C Toilet	Nkwabeng		1 No. 20-seater W/C toilet constructed	→						195,611.00		MA	MLGRD
	15. Completion of 1 No. 10-seater W/C toilet	Bonsu		1 No. 10-seater W/C toilet constructed	→						97,759.00		MA	MLGRD
	16. Completion of 1	Donkro		1 No. 10-	→						97,422.00		MA	MLGRD



	No. 10-seater W/C toilet	Nkwanta		seater W/C toilet constructed															
	17. Construction of 1 No. Community Centre	Nkoranza		1 No. Community Centre constructed	→							984,000.00				MA		MLGRD	
	18. Construction of 1 No. Nurse Quarters	Asunkwa		1 No. Nurse Quarters constructed	→						200,000.00					MA		GHS	
	19. Construction of 1 No. Nurses Quarters	Salamkrom		1 No. Nurses quarters constructed	→						20,000.00					MA		GHS	
	20. Construction of 1 No. Nurses Quarters	Ahyiaiem		1 No. Nurses quarters constructed	→						200,000.00					MA		GHS	
	21. Completion of 1 No. 3&2 Bedroom Semi-Detached Magistrate Bungalow	Nkoranza		1 No. 3&2 Bedroom Semi-Detached Bungalow constructed	→							50,000.00				MA		Judicial Service	
	22. Completion of 1 No. 3-unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Pruso		1 No. 3-unit classroom Block constructed	→							76,280.10				MA		GES	
	<b>New Projects:</b>																		
	23. Construction of 1 No. KG Block	Bonsu		1 No. KG Block constructed	→							231,582.00				MA		GES	
	24. Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block including wiring, office, store, 4-seater KVIP toilet & 2-unit urinal	Dotobaa		1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→							250,000.00				MA		GES	
	25. Construction of 1 No. classroom block including	Pruso		1 No. 3-unit classroom block with	→							250,000.00				MA		GES	

	wiring, office, store, 4-seater KVIP toilet & 2-unit urinal			ancillary facilities constructed										
	26. Supply of 510 No. Dual Desks	Municipal wide		510 No. Dual Desks supplied	→					150,000.00			MA	GES
	27. Maintenance of staff residential accommodation	Nkoranza		Staff residential accommodation maintained	→					52,999.00			MA	
	28. Maintenance of office accommodation	Nkoranza		Office accommodation maintained	→					30,000.00			MA	
	29. Maintenance of other Assembly properties	Nkoranza		Other assembly properties maintained	→					31,977.80			MA	
	30. Support District Education Fund (Financial Assistance & Bursaries)	Municipal wide		Payments made to District Education Fund	→					64,897.78			MA	GES
	31. Construction of 1 No. Health centre	Akumsa Domase		1 No. Health Centre constructed	→					340,000.00			MA	GHS
	32. Support District Response Initiative(DRI) on HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide		Payments made for DRI on HIV/AIDS	→					16,224.45			MA	GHS
	33. Support prevention of malaria	Municipal wide		Payments made for malaria prevention activities	→					16,224.44			MA	GHS
	34. Support Health Education/ sensitization and support to National	Municipal wide		Payments made for Health Education/ sensitization	→					1,000.00			MA	GHS

	Immunization													
	35. Fumigation & Improvement & Sanitation Package	Municipal wide		Fumigation exercise carried out	→						408,250.00		MA	MEHU, Zoomlion
	36. Construction of speed ramps on selected trunk roads	Wagadugu & Nkoranza		Speed ramps constructed	→						200,000.00	DUR	MA	
	<b>Total</b>							<b>477,000</b>	<b>148,425.69</b>	<b>3,383,890.75</b>	<b>1,801,000.00</b>			

## ACTION PLAN 2018

### 2. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programme :	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor/GoG	Lead	Collaborating
	37. Street naming exercise	Municipal wide		All streets in Nkoranza named	→					15,000.00			MA	Dept. of Physical Planning
	38. Routine maintenance of Feeder Road	Brahoho-Hwidiem-Amponsakrom-Nsugum road		17km road maintained	→							250,000.00	DFR	MA
	39. Procurement of street lights, poles and accessories	Municipal wide		Street lights, poles and accessories procured	→						209,096.10		MA	
	40. Maintenance of street lights	Municipal wide		Street lights maintained	→					20,000.00			MA	VRA
	41. Maintenance of	Nkoranza		Lorry park	→					5,000			MA	

	lorry park			maintained					.00					
	42. Urban/feeder roads improvement	Municipal wide		Urban/feeder roads in good condition	→						90,000.00		DUR/DFR	MA
	43. Rehabilitation of CHRAJ office	Nkoranza		CHRAJ office rehabilitated	→				8,000.00				MA	CHRAJ
	44. Support self-help projects/substructures/counterpart funding	Municipal wide		Payments made to self-help projects/substructures / counterpart funding	→					64,897.80			MA	Zonal councils
	45. Procurement of office stationery	NSMA		Office stationery procured	→					40,000.00			MA	
	46. Maintenance of office equipment	NSMA		Office equipment maintained	→					20,000.00			MA	
	47. Maintenance of Mas official vehicles	NSMA		MA's official vehicles maintained	→					90,000.00			MA	
	48. Disaster Prevention and Management/Natural Resource Conservation and Management/Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Municipal wide		Payments made for disaster prevention and management	→						30,000.00		NADMO	MA, GNFS
	<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>0</b>	<b>48,000.00</b>	<b>423,993.90</b>	<b>370,000.00</b>			

## ACTION PLAN 2018

### 3. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programme :	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor/GoG	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Roll-Over Projects:</b>													
	49. Procure furniture for Zonal Council Office	Nkoranza, Nkwabeng & Donkro Nkwanta		3 sets of furniture purchased	—————▶				65,000.00				MA	Zonal Councils
	<b>New Projects:</b>													
	50. Support monitoring and evaluation (MPCU)	Municipal wide		4 quarterly monitoring visits conducted	—————▶						30,000.00		MPCU	MA
	51. Support preparation of 2019 Composite Budget	Municipal wide		2019 composite budget prepared	—————▶						20,000.00		Budget Unit	MA
	Subtotal								65,000.00	0	50,000.00	0		

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter tries to provide a guide for the measurement of progress towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the 2018-2021 MTDP. The chapter further describes how the Assembly will ensure the participation of all key stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of all programmes and projects to achieve value for money. The Monitoring and Evaluation plan will also facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes to assist the NDPC and relevant MDAs to make sound policy decisions from the Annual Progress Report of the Assembly.

The overall purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to ensure that all activities planned for the period are tracked to enable easy assessment of National Policy for “Agenda for Jobs”.

The chapter therefore thoroughly described the following:

- Indicators for monitoring for the four year period
- Mode and strategies for data collection and collation
- Data processing and validation
- Analysis and information generated from the results of the projects/activities in relations to the core and district specific indicators and targets
- How monitoring information will be disseminated and discussed with the relevant stakeholders and decision makers
- How mid-term and terminal evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall goals and objectives of the plan
- The role of all stakeholders in the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP

In order to track the performance of all the indicators, MPCU will keep a programmes/project register to facilitate easy reporting on all planned activities.

The assembly will also ensure that quarterly monitoring of activities in the plan are carried out by MPCU to make the preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports easy.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>										
<b>Focus Area 1: Strong and Resilient Economy</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Annual Growth in IGF	Rate of change in revenue	Output	25.77%	10%	10%	10%	10%		Annually	Finance Dept. and Budget Unit
<b>Focus Area 2: Industrial Transformation</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Ensure energy availability and reliability</b>										
Increase in non-residential Electricity connections	Difference between previous and current figures divided by previous figure X 100									
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 2: Pursue flagship industry development initiatives</b>										
Number of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programmes	Count of factories initiated and/or established under 1D1F	Output	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	NBSSI/BAC
<b>Focus Area 3: Private Sector Development</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Enhance Domestic Trade</b>										
Number of Modern Market and retail infrastructure developed	Count of modern market and retail infrastructure developed by government	Output	0	0	0	1	0		Annually	MA/MOTI
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 2: Formalize the informal economy</b>										
Proportion of properties covered by digital address system in Nkoranza -Properties (%)	No. of properties registered under digital address system in a year	Output	7,444	8,933	10,719	12,863	15,436		Annually	Department of Agriculture



<b>Focus Area 4: Agriculture and Rural Development</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural Development</b>										
Coverage of flagship agric. Programme of “Planting for Food and Jobs” -No. of beneficiary farmers -No. of Extension Officers -Total No. of jobs created	Total No. of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship agric. Programme of “Planting for Food And Jobs”									
<b>Adopted Policy Objectives 2: Improve production efficiency and yield</b>										
Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Output	1:1,900	1:1,950	1:2,041	1:2,088				Department of Agriculture
Tractor-to-farmer ratio	The ratio of total number of tractors available in the district to No. of farmers									
% of cultivated lands under irrigation -Total Area -Formal -Informal	The ratio of available land under irrigation to total available land, expressed as percentage									
Average productivity of selected crops - Maize - Cassava - Plantain - Yam	Output per hectare of selected crops(Mt/Ha)	Output		3.0	3.5	4.2	5.0		Annually	Department of Agriculture
		Output		6.5	7.2	8.4	10.2			
		Output		2.6	3.2	3.9	4.6			
		Output		7.5	8.0	8.6	9.4			
Total volume of selected cash crops	The total quantity of cashew produced in a									Department of

- Cashew Nut	given year	Output	10.1	10.4	12.8	14.4	15.0		Annually	Agriculture
Average land holding (hectares) for selected crops	The total land area cultivated in a year								Annually	Department of Agriculture
- Maize		Output		68,250	70,455	73,035	75,220			
- Cassava		Output		12,342	13,388	14,735	16,081			
- Plantain		Output		2,542	2,885	3,222	4,432			
- Yam		Output		15,534	16,335	16,938	18,025			
Average land holding(hectares) for cashew nut	The total land area cultivated in a year	Output		50,550	58,620	62,360	68,750		Annually	Department of Agriculture
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 3: Improve post-harvest management</b>										
% post-harvest losses:	The quantitative and qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agric. Produce incurred after harvest as a % of total production									
- Maize										
- Rice										
- Cassava										
- Yam										
- Fish										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 4: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>										
No. of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	The sum of graduates and other young persons registered under the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative and provided with support									
<b>Focus Area 5: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture</b>										
Quantity of fish produced in a year	The ratio of total supply(in tonnes per year) from fish ponds to total hectares of ponds per year									

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOAL 2: CREATE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL										
Focus Area 1: Education and Training										
Adopted Policy Objective1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Net enrolment ratio: - kindergarten - Primary, - JHS - SHS	The ratio of the No. appropriately aged pupils/student enrolled in the schools to the No. of children in KG, Prim, JHS &SHS									
JHS3 -SHS 1 Transition Rate	Proportion of JHS3 students in an academic year who progress to SHS/TVET in the ensuing academic year									
SHS Retention Rate	Proportion of a cohort starting SHS who stay on and complete SHS									
Total enrolment in: - TVET inst. - Tertiary - Special schools	The total No. of students, enrolled in tertiary education, TVET institutions and special schools									
Gender parity index in: - KG - Primary - JHS - SHS	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Output Output Output	1:1.20 1:1.05 1:1.08							Ghana Education Service
Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	The number of pupils per trained	Output	1:21	1:23	1:21	1:18	1:16		Annually	Ghana Education

	teacher									Service
BECE pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams as a % of all who sat for the exams	Output	94.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	Ghana Education Service
<b>Focus Area 2: Health and Health Services</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage</b>										
Proportion of functional CHPS zones	No. of functional CHPS zones/total No. of demarcated CHPS zones X 100%	Output	38%	43%	58%	72%	86%		Annually	Ghana Health Service
Proportion of public health facilities offering mental health	No. of public hospital with mental health units over total number of public health facilities	Output	38%	43%	58%	72%	86%		Annually	Ghana Health Service
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 2: Strengthen healthcare management system</b>										
Doctor-to-population ratio	No. of doctors divided by the total population		1:12,127	1:11,167	1:10,386	1:9,740	1:9,285		Annually	Ghana Health Service
Nurse-to-population ratio	No. of nurses divided by the total population	Output	1:428	1:372	1:326	1:292	1:289		Annually	Ghana Health Service
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 3: Reduce disability morbidity and mortality</b>										
Infant mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 100,000 live births	Output	0.00017	0.00015	0.00012	0.00010	0.00008		Annually	Ghana Health Service
Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live birth	Output	68.9 per 100,000 births	65	50	45	40		Annually	Ghana Health Service
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 4: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</b>										
HIV prevalence rate	% of people in the population living	Outcome	0.27%	0.25%	0.22%	0.20%	0.18%		Annually	Ghana Health Service

	with HIV									
% of PLWHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy	Total No. of PHWHIV who received ART combination therapy per year	Output	256	300	350	400	450		Annually	Ghana Health Service
<b>Focus Area 3: Population Management</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Improve population management</b>										
Household size: - Rural - Urban	The average No. of persons residing within a household in a particular area. It is computed by dividing the total population in households by the total No. of occupied housing units in that area									
<b>Focus Area 4: Water and Sanitation</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>										
Percentage of population with basic access to potable drinking water	Share of population with access to basic drinking water, expressed as a % of total population									
<b>Adopted Policy Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>										
% of population with access to improved liquid waste management	% of population with access to improved toilet facilities									
Proportion of communities achieving ODF status	Proportion of communities achieving ODF status expressed as a % of all communities	Output	1	3	5	7	9		Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit

<b>Focus Area 5: Child and family welfare</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objectives 1: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</b>										
Incidence of child abuse cases	No. of children who become victims of violence and abuse(defilement, assault) in a given year	Output	151	136	122	110	99		Quarterly	Department of Social Welfare
<b>Focus Area 6: Social Protection</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>										
No. of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	Total No. of households that receive cash grants under LEAP	Output	141	439	930	1,971	4,180		Quarterly	Department of Social Welfare

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>										
<b>ADOPTED GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>										
<b>Focus Area 1: Disaster Management</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective1: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of recorded incidence of disasters across the district	Total No. of disasters occurrences across the district in a year	Output	15	13	11	9	7		Annually	NADMO
<b>Focus Area 2: Transport Infrastructure (Road)</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>										
Total road network size (km) - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometres	Length	362.9	370	375	380	385		Annually	DFR
<b>Focus Area 3: Energy and Petroleum</b>										

<b>Adopted Policy Objectives: Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy</b>										
Percentage of households with access to electricity	The No. of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households									
<b>Focus Area 4: Human Settlements and Housing</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</b>										
Percentage of Spatial Development Frameworks and Structural Plans:  - Local Plans	The No. of Plans prepared for major towns as against total No. of major towns X 100	Output	73%	82%	91%	91%	100%		Annually	Physical Planning Dept.

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
<b>ADOPTED GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>										
<b>Focus Area 1: Local Governance and Decentralization</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Strengthen fiscal decentralization</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
The share of IGF to Central Government transfers	Total IGF divided by DACF X 100	Output	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%		Annually	Finance Department/ Budget Unit
<b>Focus Area 2: Human Security and Public Safety</b>										
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Enhance security service delivery</b>										
Police-citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the district population	Output								

<b>Adopted Policy Objective 2: Enhance public safety</b>										
Fireman-citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of fire officers to the district population									
Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	No. of reported incidence of bush fires and domestic fire disasters									



## **6.3 ARRANGEMENTS FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS**

### **6.3.1 Data Collection**

Primary and secondary data will provide clear pictures on how the 2018 – 2021 MTDP is implemented. Primary data will include data on demographic characteristics, socio-economic issues, physical environment, financial performance of the Assembly and progress of all programmes and projects implemented.

Secondary data will also include data from reports submitted by the decentralized department, other departments and development partners. MPCU also intends to process and disaggregate qualitative and quantitative data collected for easy usage and interpretation.

### **6.3.2 Data Collation, Processing and Validation**

Data collected will be presented before all stakeholders for review and validation in order to ensure the correctness of the data collected. The MPCU intends to collate all the validated data into a database to ensure easy access and references. The two forms of data, namely primary and secondary data will also be presented to the stakeholders at a forum before analysis. Output from the analysis will then be assessed to find out how far the programmes and projects/activities from the plan contribute to the achievements of the stated goals and objectives.

### **6.3.3 Secondary Data Sources**

Information in Reports and other documents will be used as very important secondary data which will be studied to extract relevant M&E data. Both primary and secondary data sources will equip the MPCU with adequate information to undertake M&E of the goals and objectives of the MTDP. These reports include the following:

- Quarterly and Annual Reports from Decentralized Departments and Agencies
- Medium Term Development plans
- Health institutions
- Records from the Assembly
- Records from schools and education directorate
- Baseline studies reports
- Studies undertaken in the Projects Evaluation Reports of the Assembly

- 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports
- Agenda for Jobs Documents
- Sustainable Development Goals Document
- And other relevant documents

#### **6.3.4 M&E Information System**

Capacity Building programmes will be organized for MPCU members to help them organize, store and manage data for M&E and other development planning issues. Some officers from the MPCU will also be selected for a training in software activate in order to assist them enter and manage all data received including revenue database of the Assembly

#### **6.3.5 Data analysis and Use of Results**

Data collected will be analyzed periodically and results would be used in reporting on the achievements of goals, objectives and targets of the MTDP and the Agenda for Jobs. Any lessons learnt would be fed into the subsequent Composite Annual Action Plan for further actions.

#### **6.3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting**

The MPCU intends to organize a meeting for all stakeholders after any monitoring visit is carried out to inform all key stakeholders about observations and findings from the field. All key actors in the Assembly, including the Municipal Chief Executive and the Presiding Member will also be briefed on progress of all programmes and projects and observations and gaps identified. The intension is to ensure that all stakeholders are well vest with all issues on the ground and their willingness to involve in the redress of the issues.

#### **6.3.7 Dissemination and Communication of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports**

Reports from the quarterly and yearly monitoring will be forwarded to all relevant stakeholders and decision-makers including the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The quarterly and annual reports will also be presented at the Development Planning Sub-Committee level for members to be abreast with development issues ongoing in the municipality. Table 6.2 below depicts various communication activities.

**Table 6.2: Communication Activity Matrix**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method/Tool</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Town Hall Meetings	To create awareness on the use of public funds	Assembly members, traditional rulers and community members at zonal council levels	Power point presentation on Assembly expenditure on capital projects and sources of funding	Quarterly	MWE, MPO, MCE, MCD & MFO
Media Discussion	To inform the public on the implementation status of MTDP, constraints, challenges and strategies facing implementation	General Public	Radio Discussion on	Annually	Selected MPCU members
Meeting with Political Leadership	To update key implementers of the MTDP to appreciate and own the document	MCE, MP, PM and all chairpersons of the various subcommittees	Round-table discussion and power point presentation	August, 2018	MPCU members
Meeting with Key staff of the Assembly	To update senior staff on the issues in the MTDP	MBA, MFO, MCD, MCE, MWE and other Heads of Department	Round-table discussion	August, 2018	MPO
Meeting with all key stakeholders	To update them on the issues in the MTDP	NGOs, CBOs, Traditional rulers, Zonal counsellors, youth, PWDs, Trade Associations	Power point presentation	October, 2018	MPCU
Presentation of Reports	To track the level of implementation of the MTDP and challenges confronting implementation of activities therein	Heads of Department, RCC and NDPC	Hand delivery Hard copies and electronic transmission of soft copies	Quarterly and annually	MPCU

## **6.4 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **6.4.1 Institutional Arrangement for M&E**

In order to ensure effective implementation of the plan, certain structures and procedures have been put in place with assigned roles to all key players. This is intended to ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation of all activities and programmes in the plan.

Institutions, such as traditional authorities, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners have been identified as part of a holistic and participatory approach to M&E to create effective mechanism and demand for information.

#### **6.4.1.1 Municipal Assembly**

As enshrined in the Local Governance Act 936 District/Municipal/Metropolitan Assemblies are charged with the overall responsibility for the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all development programmes and projects. In the performance of this function, the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly needs to tap all the available human and technical resources from the MPCU, the sub-committees of the assembly, its sub-district structures as well as the technical staff of the departments of the assembly. For effective implementation of the M&E activities the Assembly is expected to perform the following functions:

- Generation and provision of funds necessary for the implementation of M&E activities
- Setting up a framework and platform for coordination and cooperation among the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan
- Identification of bottlenecks and provision of appropriate antidotes
- Identification, invitation and attraction of potential development partners into the municipality
- Provision of financial and logistical support to the MPCU to undertake M&E
- Review its policies and strategies taking into account bottlenecks identified in the implementation of the MTDP as reported by M&E functionaries.

#### **6.4.1.2 Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit**

Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and sectoral agencies are responsible for monitoring and evaluation activities. They provide an oversight duties over monitoring and evaluation of projects in the municipality. Their specific roles and responsibilities include the following:

- Development and implementation of M&E plan of the municipality
- Carry out periodic site inspection on all ongoing projects and report accordingly
- Meet with all stakeholders to review performance of the MTDP periodically
- Define specific indicators of the municipality to measure change and progress of the MTDP
- Facilitate dissemination and public awareness creation on the MTDP, Agenda for Jobs, and Annual Progress Report at the district and sub-district levels
- Write Annual Progress Reports and make recommendations for policy review and
- Conduct mid-term and terminal evaluation on the MTDP

#### **6.4.1.3 Decentralized Departments and Agencies**

The Departments and Agencies who are considered as major actors in the implementation process, monitoring and evaluation are expected to provide technical support and facilitate appropriate procedures for monitoring and evaluation. In the carriage of their monitoring functions, the departments and agencies are expected to foster information flow among all stakeholders. In order to carry out coordination functions effectively on the M&E system, capacities of the various departments need to be built.

#### **6.4.1.4 Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit**

It is expected that RPCU will provide technical backstopping to the MPCU in order to guide and support their M&E activities. Periodic monitoring visits need to be carried out by the RPCU to put the MPCU on its toes in the implementation of their monitoring plan.

#### **6.4.1.5 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Traditional Authorities**

Civil Society Organizations, direct beneficiaries and Traditional Authorities will be encouraged to fully participate in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities of the Assembly. This will be done to ensure that they take decisions on all

development activities that affect lives. The traditional rulers are therefore considered as potential vessels to disseminate M&E results to their subjects and their involvement in the process cannot be overlooked.

#### **6.4.1.6 The Role of Development Partners**

The role development Partners in supporting the M&E activities will include the following:

- Assist the Assembly to develop efficient information and reporting system to reduce the support for separate, additional monitoring and reporting procedures
- Strengthen district-level institutional framework for evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Shift from the heavy reliance on consultants and single project monitoring towards support for the preparation and implementation of the district M&E activities

# **ANNEX A: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ON PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

## **KEY**

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

## COMPOUND MATRIX I

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood				Health			Vulnerability/ Climate Change				Institutional				Economic			Socio-Cultural			Natural Resource		
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to financial resources	Post-harvest losses	Water Quality	Sanitation	Disease Control	Drought	Bushfire	Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	M&E	Participation	Access to information	Development of control	Employment generation	Income generation	Revenue generation	Teenage pregnancy	Recreation	Migration	Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Deforestation	Land degradation
Environmental Components  Policies																								
Construction of drains and roads	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0/+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of markets	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Procurement of school furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-/0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Extension of piped water	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provision of light poles and transformers	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	-/0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Maintenance/provision of street lights	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Supply and distribution of refuse bins	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Formation of watchdog committees	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanization/construction of boreholes	+	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extension of electricity	+	0	0	+	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0/+	0	0	0
Construction of Teachers Quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engagement of extension officers	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0/+	0	+	+
Construction of speed ramps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of CHPS compound	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of gari processing centre	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0/+	0	0/-	0
Rehabilitation of feeder roads	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0/+	0/+	0/+	0	0	?	0	0	0
Construction of Community SHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**COMPOUND MATRIX I Cont'd**

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood				Health			Vulnerability/ Climate Change				Institutional				Economic			Socio-Cultural			Natural Resource		
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to financial resources	Post-harvest losses	Water Quality	Sanitation	Disease control	Drought	Bushfire	Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	M&E	Participation	Access to information	Development of control	Employment generation	Income generation	Revenue generation	Teenage pregnancy	Recreation	Migration	Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Deforestation	Land degradation
Environmental Components  Policies																								
Construction of Police Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarring of feeder roads	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
Construction of 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of public toilets	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Increase coverage of school feeding programme	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of bridge	?	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renovation of school blocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completion of JHS block	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of warehouse	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	?
Construction of Health posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	?	0	0	0
Construction school toilets	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Recruitment of additional teachers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Establishment of agro-business centres	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	0	0	0
Construction of irrigation dams	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Standardize prices of agric produce	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	?	+	+	0	0	?	0	0	0
Facilitate access to agric credit	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	0	?	0
Construction of ICT lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**COMPOUND MATRIX I Cont'd**

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood				Health			Vulnerability/ Climate Change				Institutional				Economic			Socio-Cultural			Natural Resource		
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to financial resources	Post-harvest losses	Water Quality	Sanitation	Disease control	Drought	Bushfire	Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	M&E	Participation	Access to information	Development of control	Employment generation	Income generation	Revenue generation	Teenage pregnancy	Recreation	Migration	Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Deforestation	Land degradation
Environmental Components Policies																								
Creation of revenue check point	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Posting of health personnel to health facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Evacuation of refuse dump	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Facilitate the revival of bricks and tiles factory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Construction of nurses quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of 3No. zonal council offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training of TBAs	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement of computers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furnishing of 7No. zonal council offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation of bungalow for AEA's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 1</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure under review:		
Construction of drains and roads		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	o
Access to Land	Has no linkage	o
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	o
Post-harvest losses	Will improve transportation	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Will improve the disposal of effluent into water bodies	+
Sanitation	Will improve the disposal of liquid waste	+
Disease control	Improved drainage will reduce mosquito breeding	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	o
Bushfires	Has no linkage	o
Degradation	May improve drainage and reduce erosion	o/+
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	o
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Will improve transportation	+
Participation	Will improve transportation	+
Access to Information	Will improve transportation	+
Development of control	Will improve transportation	+
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	o
Income generation	Has no linkage	o
Revenue generation	Improved transportation will improve revenue generation	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	o
Recreation	Has no linkage	o
Migration	Has no linkage	o
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	o
Deforestation	Has no linkage	o
Land degradation	Has no linkage	o

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 2</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of markets		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Will generate more revenue and income	+
Post-harvest losses	Ready market for farm produce	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will provide a platform for information dissemination	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Will generate employment for traders	+
Income generation	Will generate income for traders	+
Revenue generation	Will generate revenue for local authorities	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	The resultant employment and income may reduce migration	+
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 3</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Procurement of school furniture		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	+
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Acquisition of timber may lead to degradation	-/0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will improve teaching and learning	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Trees will be felled for timber	-
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 4</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Extension of piped water		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Increase in water provision	+
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Increase in provision of potable water	+
Sanitation	Will result in improved sanitation	+
Disease control	Will reduce incidence of water-borne diseases	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Will reduce pressure and conflict over limited piped water sources	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Will increase revenue generated by service providers	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 5</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Provision of light poles and transformers		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Allows for the mechanization of water	+
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Helps in the preservation of perishable farm produce	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Allows for the mechanization of water	+
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Use of wooden poles may lead to deforestation and environmental degradation	-/0
Crises/Conflicts	Shelves community agitation	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Supports electronic means of information dissemination	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Supports recreation activities – TV, etc	+
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 6</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Maintenance/provision of street lights		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Will reduce indiscriminate waste disposal	+
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Shelves community agitation and reduces crime	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	support recreation – watching TV, etc	+
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0



<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 7</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Supply and distribution of refuse bins		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Encourage proper waste disposal	+
Disease control	Reduce sanitation related diseases	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Will reduce environmental pollution leading to drought	+
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Reduce environmental pollution	+
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	will reduce pollution	+
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 8</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Formation of watchdog committees		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	may help to check sanitation offenders	?
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	will help reduce crime	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	requires participation to succeed	+
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 9</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Mechanization/construction of boreholes		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	increase access to potable water	+
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	increase access to potable water	+
Sanitation	will improve sanitation	+
Disease control	will reduce incidence of water related disease	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 10</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Extension of electricity		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	will support mechanization and extension of piped water	+
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	will support preservation of perishable farm produce	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	may support the provision of piped water	?
Sanitation	May promote use of improved sanitation eg. WC	?
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	allows for electronic means of information dissemination	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	will generate employment opportunities in corn milling, gari processing, etc	+
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	supports recreation activities – TV, etc	+
Migration	may reduce migration (rural-urban)	o/+
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 11</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of Teachers Quarters		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 12</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Engagement of Extension Officers		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	o
Access to Land	Has no linkage	o
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	o
Post-harvest losses	Will educate farmers preservation techniques	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	o
Sanitation	Has no linkage	o
Disease control	Has no linkage	o
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Will educate farmers on drought resistant farming practices	+
Bushfires	Will educate farmers on fire prevention measures	+
Degradation	Will educate farmers on good farming practices	+
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	o
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	o
Participation	Has no linkage	o
Access to Information	AEAs will provide information for farmers	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	o
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	o
Income generation	will help farmers to increase yield and income	+
Revenue generation	increased farm yield and income will generate more revenue for local authorities	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	o
Recreation	Has no linkage	o
Migration	will help farmers to increase yield and may prevent migration	o/+
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	o
Deforestation	Will educate farmers on good farming practices	+
Land degradation	Will educate farmers on good farming practices	+

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 13</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of speed ramps		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Accidents will be reduced	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 14</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of CHPS compound		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Health providers will treat diseases	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Health providers will give information on curative and preventive methods for diseases	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Health providers will be employed operate the facility	+
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Health providers will provide family planning services	+
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0



<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 15</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of gari processing centre		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Will increase demand for cassava	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Processing centre will employ people	+
Income generation	Employees, farmers and buyers will receive income	+
Revenue generation	processing activity will generate revenue	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	resultant employment and income may reduce out migration	o/+
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	resultant increased demand for cassava may require increase in farm size and contribute to deforestation	o/-
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 16</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Rehabilitation of feeder roads		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	will improve transportation	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	will promote monitoring of projects and programmes	+
Participation	will improve transportation	+
Access to Information	Will improve information dissemination	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	improved transportation may lead to business establishments	o/+
Income generation	may improve access to income earning opportunities	o/+
Revenue generation	may lead to revenue generating development activities	o/+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	may reduce out migration	?
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 17</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of Community SHS		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	will increase access to education	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 18</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of Police Posts		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	will reduce crime and improve public safety	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 19</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Tarring of feeder roads		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	may lead to water provision	?
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	will improve transportation for health care providers	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	will improve transportation	+
Participation	will improve transportation	+
Access to Information	Will improve transportation	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	will attract new business establishments	+
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	may reduce out migration	?
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 20</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	will improve teaching and learning	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 21</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of public toilets		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	will reduce contamination of water sources	+
Sanitation	will reduce open defecation	+
Disease control	will reduce sanitation related diseases	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	will reduce pollution	+
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 22</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Increase coverage of school feeding programme		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	will increase demand for farm produce	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	will lead to recruitment of additional caterers	+
Income generation	will generate income for farmers and workers	+
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0



<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 23</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of bridge		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	may lead to infrastructure provision	?
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	will improve transportation	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	will improve transportation	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	will improve transportation	+
Access to Information	Will improve transportation for information dissemination	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 24</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Renovation of school blocks		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will promote teaching and learning	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 25</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Completion of JHS block		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will promote teaching and learning	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 26</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of warehouse		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	will improve storage of farm produce	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	will increase income of farmers due to reduction in post-harvest losses	+
Revenue generation	will generate revenue for warehouse operators	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	may lead to increased production which may result in land degradation	?

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 27</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of Health posts		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	will improve health care provision	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	will increase access to health information	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	will provide family planning and adolescent health care services	+
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	increased access to health care services may reduce out migration	?
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 28</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of school toilets		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	will reduce pollution of water sources	+
Sanitation	will reduce open defecation	+
Disease control	will reduce sanitation related diseases	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	will reduce pollution	+
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 29</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Recruitment of additional teachers		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will improve teaching and learning	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 30</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Establishment of agro-business centres		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Will increase access to credit facilities	+
Post-harvest losses	will increase demand for farm produce	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will provide a platform for information sharing and skills transfer	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	jobs will be created in the value chain	+
Income generation	businesses will generate income	+
Revenue generation	businesses will generate revenue	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	resultant jobs and development may reduce out migration	?
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0



<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 31</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of irrigation dams		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	will increase access to water for farming	+
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	will help farming to overcome droughts	+
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	will discourage river banks farming	+
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	will support dry season farming	+
Income generation	will enable farmers to get income all year round	+
Revenue generation	more revenue will be generated from the increased agricultural production	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	will reduce out migration due to inadequate rainfall	+
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 32</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Standardize prices of agric produce		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	may increase or decrease demand for agric produce	?
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	will reduce conflicts between producers and consumers over prices	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	requires participation of all stakeholders for successful implementation	+
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	may or may not attract investments	?
Income generation	successful implementation will increase income of producers	+
Revenue generation	successful implementation will increase revenue for local authorities	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	resultant increase in income from agric produce may or may not reduce out migration	?
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 33</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Facilitate access to agric credit		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	farmers will get access to agric credit	+
Post-harvest losses	farmers will get fund to transport and preserve their produce	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	farmers will get funds to expand and start new agric activities	+
Income generation	resultant increase in production will generate more income for farmers	+
Revenue generation	increase in agric production will generate more revenue for local authorities	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	access to agric credit may reduce out migration	?
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	increased agric production may or may not lead to deforestation due to expansion of farms	?
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 34</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of ICT lab		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will promote electronic communication and information dissemination	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 35</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Creation of revenue check point		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Will improve revenue generation	+
Post-harvest losses	increased revenue generation may lead to infrastructural developments that will reduce post-harvest losses	?
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	will help to check movement of goods outside the municipality	+
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	will generate funds for development activities	+
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	will increase revenue generated by the Asssembly	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 36</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Posting of health personnel to health facilities		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	will improve health care service provision	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will improve access to health information	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	additional health care personnel will be employed	+
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	health facilities will provide family planning and adolescent reproductive health services	+
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 37</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Evacuation of refuse dump		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	will reduce pollution of water sources	+
Sanitation	will lead to cleaner environments	+
Disease control	will reduce incidence of sanitation related diseases	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	will reduce environmental degradation due to pollution	+
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	will reduce environmental pollution	+
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 38</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Facilitate the revival of bricks and tiles factory		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	workers will be employed	+
Income generation	workers will earn income	+
Revenue generation	revenue will accrue from production and sale of the bricks and tiles	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	employment generated by the factory will reduce out migration	+
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	deforestation may occur if the factory uses fuel wood	?
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0



<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 39</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of nurses quarters		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	will keep nurses closer to the people (community)	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 40</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Construction of 3No. zonal council offices		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	they will help with the monitoring of projects in their communities	+
Participation	they will facilitate the participation of their communities in development activities	+
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	they will assist the Assembly to control land developments	+
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	they will assist in revenue mobilization	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 41</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Training of TBAs		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	will help to disseminate health care information	+
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	will ensure safe delivery	+
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 42</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Procurement of computers		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Will promote electronic communication and information dissemination	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 43</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Furnishing of 7No. zonal council offices		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	Has no linkage	0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	Has no linkage	0
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	Has no linkage	0
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	will operationalize the zonal councils offices to carry out their revenue mobilization mandate	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

<b>COMPOUND MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 44</b>		
Description of Intervention/Measure Under Review:		
Rehabilitation of bungalow for AEAs		
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Has no linkage	0
Access to Land	Has no linkage	0
Access to financial resources	Has no linkage	0
Post-harvest losses	will bring the AEAs closer to the farmers for easy consultation	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Has no linkage	0
Sanitation	Has no linkage	0
Disease control	Has no linkage	0
<b>VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES</b>		
Drought	Has no linkage	0
Bushfires	Has no linkage	0
Degradation	Has no linkage	0
Crises/Conflicts	Has no linkage	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
M&E	will enable AEAs to be closer to farms	+
Participation	Has no linkage	0
Access to Information	will bring the AEAs closer to the farmers for easy consultation	+
Development of control	Has no linkage	0
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
Employment generation	Has no linkage	0
Income generation	Has no linkage	0
Revenue generation	Has no linkage	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Teenage pregnancy	Has no linkage	0
Recreation	Has no linkage	0
Migration	Has no linkage	0
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>		
Pollution (Air, noise, land, water)	Has no linkage	0
Deforestation	Has no linkage	0
Land degradation	Has no linkage	0

**KEY**

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

## COMPATIBILITY/INTERNAL CONSISTENCY MATRIX

Activity	Compatibility/Consistency Matrix																																																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44								
1 Construction of drains and roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
2 Construction of market	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
3 Procurement of school furniture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
4 Extension of piped water	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
5 Provision of light poles and transformers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
6 Maintenance/provision of street lights	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
7 Supply and distribution of refuse bins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
8 Formation of watchdog committees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
9 Mechanization/construction of boreholes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
10 Extension of electricity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
11 Construction of Teachers Quarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
12 Engagement of extension officers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
13 Construction of speed ramps	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
14 Construction of CHPS compound	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
15 Construction of gari processing centre	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16 Rehabilitation of feeder roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
17 Construction of Community SHS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
18 Construction of Police Posts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
19 Tarring of feeder roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
20 Construction of 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
21 Construction of public toilets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22 Increase coverage of school feeding prog.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23 Construction of bridge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



### COMPATIBILITY/INTERNAL CONSISTENCY MATRIX

Activity	Compatibility/Consistency Matrix																																																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44										
Construction of drains and roads	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Construction of gNo. market	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Procurement of school furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Extension of piped water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Provision of light poles and transformers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Maintenance/provision of street lights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Supply and distribution of refuse bins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Formation of watchdog committees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mechanization/construction of boreholes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Extension of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction of Teachers Quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Engagement of extension officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction of speed ramps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction of CHPS compound	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction of gari processing centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Rehabilitation of feeder roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction of Community SHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction of Police Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tarring of feeder roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction of 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction of public toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Increase coverage of school feeding programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction of bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Renovation of school blocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Completion of JHS bloc at Prusu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction of warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction of Health posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction school toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recruitment of additional teachers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Establishment of agro-business centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction of irrigation dams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Standardize prices of agric produce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Facilitate access to agric credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of ICT lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Creation of revenue check point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Posting of health personnel to health facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Evacuation of refuse dump	0	0	0	0																																																		

1. Score the performance using a scale of '(0)1 -5' as set out below.

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

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 1: Construction of drains and roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> Activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> Activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 1: Construction of drains and roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> Activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> Activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> Activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> Activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> Activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> Activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 2: Construction of gNo. market							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> Activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 2: Construction of gNo. market							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

### SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 3: Procurement of School Furniture							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 3: Procurement of School Furniture							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 4: Extension of piped water							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 4: Extension of piped water							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 5: Provision of light poles and transformers								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions	(o)	1	2	3	4	5	

Description of activity 5: Provision of light poles and transformers						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
	implemented					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 6: Maintenance/provision of street lights							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 6: Maintenance/provision of street lights							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
	implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 7: Supply and distribution of refuse bins							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 7: Supply and distribution of refuse bins							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
	implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 8: Formation of watchdog committees							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 8: Formation of watchdog committees							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
	implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 9: Mechanization/construction of boreholes							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 9: Mechanization/construction of boreholes							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 10: Extension of electricity							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 10: Extension of electricity							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 11: Construction of Teachers Quarters							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 11: Construction of Teachers Quarters							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 12: Engagement of extension officers							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 12: Engagement of extension officers						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 13: Construction of speed ramps							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 13: Construction of speed ramps							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 14: Construction of CHPS compound							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 14: Construction of CHPS compound							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 15: Construction of gari processing centre							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 15: Construction of gari processing centre							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 16: Rehabilitation of feeder roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 16: Rehabilitation of feeder roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 17: Construction of Community SHS							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 17: Construction of Community SHS							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 18: Construction of Police Posts							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 18: Construction of Police Posts							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 19: Tarring of feeder roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 19: Tarring of feeder roads							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 20: Construction of 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 20: Construction of 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 21: Construction of public toilets							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 21: Construction of public toilets							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 22: Increase coverage of school feeding programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 22: Increase coverage of school feeding programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 23: Construction of bridge							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper	No. of sanitation improvement	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 23: Construction of bridge							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
disposable of wastes.	interventions implemented						
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 24: Renovation of 4No. school blocks							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 24: Renovation of 4No. school blocks							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 25: Completion of JHS block							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 25: Completion of JHS block							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 26: Construction of warehouse							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 26: Construction of warehouse						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted					
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>						
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 27: Construction of Health posts							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 27: Construction of Health posts							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 28: Construction school toilets							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 28: Construction school toilets						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted					
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>						
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 29: Recruitment of additional teachers							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 29: Recruitment of additional teachers							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 30: Establishment of 2No. agro-business centres							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 30: Establishment of 2No. agro-business centres							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 31: Construction of irrigation dams							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 31: Construction of irrigation dams						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted					
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4 5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 32: Standardize prices of agric produce							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 32: Standardize prices of agric produce							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 33: Facilitate access to agric credit							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 33: Facilitate access to agric credit						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted					
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 34: Construction of ICT lab							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 34: Construction of ICT lab							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 35: Creation of revenue check point							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 35: Creation of revenue check point							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 36: Posting of health personnel to health facilities							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 36: Posting of health personnel to health facilities							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 37: Evacuation of refuse dump							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 37: Evacuation of refuse dump							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 38: Facilitate the revival of bricks and tiles factory							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 38: Facilitate the revival of bricks and tiles factory							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 39: Construction of nurses quarters							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Number of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 39: Construction of nurses quarters							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 40: Construction of zonal council offices							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 40: Construction of zonal council offices							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 41: Training of TBAs							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 41: Training of TBAs							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 42: Procurement of computers							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 42: Procurement of computers							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 43: Furnishing of zonal council offices							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5



Description of activity 43: Furnishing of zonal council offices							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5



## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of activity 44: Rehabilitation of bungalow for AEA's							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Land Take:</b> activity should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – atmosphere, water, land	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Conserved aesthetic areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> activity should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	% Reduction in OPD attendance	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of poor people who benefitted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women to be empowered	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	No. of people to be resettled	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	No. to be employed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor people assisted	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	No. of sanitation improvement interventions implemented	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally;	Number of poor people who	(o)	1	2	3	4	5

Description of activity 44: Rehabilitation of bungalow for AEAs							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	benefitted						
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> activity should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Safety:</b> activity should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Climate Smart Planning:</b> The potential to achieve low-carbon development as well as supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
<b>Economic Growth:</b> activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> activity should encourage the local retention of capital		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> activity should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of new downstream industries developed	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> activity should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Amount of domestic and foreign investments	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the activity should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Number of people acquiring new technology and skills	(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the activity must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Research and Development:</b> activity should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Adherence to democratic principles		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Human Rights		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(o)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> activity should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(o)	1	2	3	4	5

## **ANNEX B: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

### **1. NKORANZA ZONAL COUNCIL**

#### **ABANDONED PROJECT**

- Project No. 2 under on-going projects is abandoned.

#### **COMPLETED BUT NOT IN USE**

- Lack of complementary items to access the completed science laboratory at Nkoranza Technical
- There is a completed but unused toilet facility at Kokofu.
- Makyinmabre has a completed classroom block without furniture
- There is a toilet facility in Sessiman which is not being used.
- Completed urinal facility in the market is still not opened for public use

#### **OMITTED PROJECT FROM PLAN**

- General electrification within the Nkoranza township (omitted from the plan)

#### **RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

- There is no more tobacco production and so must be taken off from the plan
- **Fish farming** and **bee keeping** were also identified from the people as a potential

#### **CONCERNS/PROBLEMS**

- There are pot-holes on the Lordina Mahama road.
- Claims on ten kilometers work done on Nkoranza town roads is false or untrue
- There is no contractor on site since 2012 for all projects at Nkoranza Technical
- Rehabilitation of classroom block at Jerusalem. They claim that the project has been completed but it is in a deplorable state and poses serious threat to the pupils.
- Rehabilitation of a completed classroom block in Nkoranza Zongo. They also claim that the school lacks access to electricity making the use of their newly acquired computers useless.
- Provide waste container at Nkoranza Magazine
- There should public sensitization on waste management
- Provisions of a storm drain in-between St Barnabas and R/C school in Kasagyan.

- They claim that some of the revenue collectors have tickets that are not from the Assembly.
- Zonal Councils are not functional.
- Zonal council offices are not being used for their intended purposes
- The community said they do not trust the Assembly when it comes to revenue generation and its usage.
- Lack of stakeholder's involvement in project implementation
- There is a claim of unqualified nurses and health assistants at the various health centres.
- Provision of toilet facility at Maize Market.
- Expand the culvert at the entrance of the Market.
- There is a toilet facility at Kasadjan which has its cesspit\_tank full. They claim the facility is owned and managed by one man called Kofi Adu in the Education Office. According to them, he uses people to drain the toilet anytime it's full which is unhealthy

## **2. AYEREDE ZONAL COUNCIL**

### **CORRECTIONS**

- ❖ There is an on-going project at Bredi No.1 and not Bredi No.2 as indicated in the plan.
- ❖ Health Centre not CHPS

### **OMITTED PROJECTS FROM PLAN**

- ❖ There is 6 -unit classroom block plus a Pre-School classroom unit not captured in the plan.
- ❖ There is no institutional latrine for the school in Ayerede.

### **RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

- No waterfall in the Ayerede Zone so the one mentioned is not in the zone (Dandwa)
- Abundance of gravel
- Sand for building and construction

## **3. BONSU ZONAL COUNCIL**

### **ABANDONED PROJECT**

- There is abandoned 6 -unit classroom block in Bonsu community for the past seven years.

#### **ON-GOING**

- 6 - unit classroom block in Beposo is on-going and not completed as indicated in the previous plan
- Construction of additional school in Dotobaa.

#### **CONCERNS/PROBLEMS**

- Provision of institutional latrine for the Bonsu School.
- The feeder road from Bonsu to Beposo is in a poor condition. They claim that movement of people and goods between the communities along that stretch is difficult especially in the rainy season. For the mean time they are pleading with the Assembly to construct drains and a bridge on it for them.
- Support for the completion of a community self- initiated police station at Dotobaa. They said they have acquired all the needed materials and they are left with the erection of the facility and therefore they need the support of the Assembly.

### **4. DONKRO-NKWANTA ZONAL COUNCIL**

#### **OMITTED PROJECTS FROM PLAN**

- Donkro-Nkwanta Senior High School is not captured in the plan
- Uncompleted boreholes in Donkro-Nkwanta, Salamkrom, Kyekyewere, Mampongline and Nkwaese. Apart from Donkro-Nkwanta which is uncompleted the rest are completed but not used. The reasons given by the people are that the water tables are low.
- Electricity expansion to Donkro-Nkwanta Zongo in standstill. They claim there are poles in place but there is no wire on them yet.

#### **COMPLETED BUT NOT IN USE**

- Completed Donkro-Nkwanta Police Station is without electricity so not in use

#### **CONCERNS/PROBLEMS**

- Gravelling of Kyeradeso and Nkwaeso road.

- Diversion of Kyeradeso-Nkwaease road from Assembly's Revenue Checkpoint in Kyeradeso. According to people, the contractor diverted the road from the community to its outskirts because of a huge gutter created at the old adjoining points in Kyeradeso Township. They are pleading that the Assembly should either construct a culvert or relocate the barrier to the new adjoining point to reduce revenue lost in the area. This problem according to the people is draining the Assembly the needed revenue because almost all the villages using the road send their goods to Sekyeredomase and pay revenue there.
- The people of Subodom complained of their difficulties in accessing the main road (Nkoranza-Sekyeredomase) due to this same gutter in Kyeradeso.
- Re-graveling of Kupong-Kyekyewere. They said the road had been constructed already but are spoiled.
- There is a crack of the bridge on Kyekyewere and Salamkrom road. This is making movement of the people in these areas difficult.
- The people of Anama and Makyinmabere complained of road. They said they have no access route to market centres.
- Improvement in water supply in Donkro-Nkwanta Zongo.
- There is no electricity in subodom.
- No school in subodom. They are pleading on the Assembly to assist them with KG.
- There is no access to potable water in Subodom.
- Teachers in Mampongline have not yet received their salaries
- There is no furniture in Mampongline school
- Rehabilitation JHS school block in Salamkrom
- Anama community was not captured in the needs assessment.
- Tickets are duplicated all the time by revenue collectors at the various revenue points in Donkro-Nkwanta Township.
- Tickets issued by collectors are most often without dates on them. This makes them difficult to trace their validity.
- Another concerns relating to revenue linkages was that the tickets issued out to people do not correspond to the number of goods they send to the market. They mentioned for example that in a day, an approximate of 250 bags is sent away from Donkro-Nkwanta Township alone. However, checks from the revenue collectors show that only 80 bags are being carried away.
- Most drivers don't take tickets from collectors when they pay. Again some drivers keep their old tickets and use them as care for paying revenue.

- There is also allegation that tickets are no more coming from Municipal Assembly to Donkro-Nkwanta yet revenue collectors like Mr. Asiamah collect revenues each and every day.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

- Assembly must ensure that all tickets given to Revenue Collectors are stamped and dated.
- There must be regular unannounced visit to revenue checkpoints.
- Part of the revenue collected must be given to the community to take care of maintenance of projects in the communities.
- There must be public education on revenue in the villages.
- There should be coordination among collectors at the various communities
- Assembly members and Unit Committee Members must be involved in project monitoring in their community. This will enable them check on contractors to ensure that proper work is done to reduce the shoddy works done by Contractors.
- Revenue amount should be raised.

## **5. AKUMA ZONAL COUNCIL**

### **ABANDONED PROJECT**

- ❖ Abandoned electrification work at Dwenewoho

### **CONCERNS/PROBLEMS**

- ❖ Construction of drains from Akumsa- Dumase – Nkwabeng – Abountem
- ❖ Most of the get fund projects within the Zone have been abandoned due to delays in payments
- ❖ City guards should follow revenue collectors round to collect revenues so as to put checks on the revenue collectors
- ❖ Concerns about the absence of city guards was raised. They do not work any longer.
- ❖ Excavation of refuse land fields
- ❖ Furnishing of the newly constructed zonal council buildings
- ❖ Beboano has a water problem
- ❖ Market women do not agree to pay revenue from the point of origin but only decide to pay it at the main Nkoranza market

- ❖ Maintenance works should be carried at per-school at Brahofo and Akuma SDA JHS
- ❖ Non-involvement of major stakeholders in projects implementation
- ❖ Akuma – Bredi No. 2 road should be reconstructed

Dwenewoho community was not visited during the needs assessment.

Below are their problems;

1. Provision of light to the community
2. Construction of school block
3. Construction of borehole.