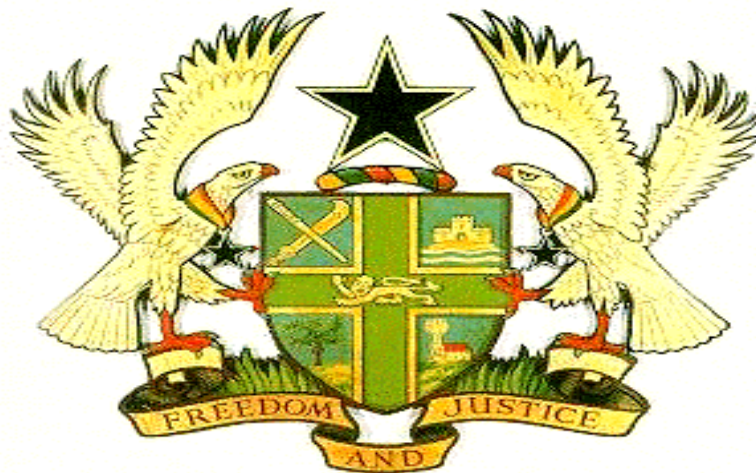


BONGO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2018 – 2021) DRAFT

FOREWORD

Over the past years, the Bongo District Assembly has made dramatic improvement in the areas of infrastructure provision, social development, economic empowerment, and good governance. With our commitment to enhance and cement these achievements, the DPCU and other stakeholders were tasked to organize the developmental needs and aspirations of the District in line with the National Development Policy Framework and the District's outlined vision.

This District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018 - 2021) is therefore an output of wide stakeholder engagement, with well representation of the needs and aspirations of the citizenry and organizations in the District.

The plan directs us towards our focus of: strengthening the Assembly System to ensure efficient financial resource mobilisation and management for the development of human capital, pursuance of expanded development of production infrastructure, and ensuring accelerated agricultural development while strengthening partnership with the private sector as well as pursuing poverty reduction programmes.

I humbly state on this note that the Bongo District's MTDP (2018-2021) remains our property, and we are collectively responsible for its content. I would like to express my profound gratitude to all who dedicatedly and diligently contributed to the preparation of the plan, and reiterate my commitment to see to its successful implementation to better the lives of our citizenry.

.....

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. AYINBISA PETER AYAMGA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	–	Annual Action Plan
AfDF	-	African Development Fund
ACDEP	-	Association of Church Development Project
AEAs	–	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	–	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	–	Antenatal Care
BAC	–	Business Advisory Centre
CBA	–	Community Based Attendant
CBOs	-	Community Based Organization
CHPS	–	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Rights and Administration Justice
CLIC	–	Community LEAP Implementation Committee
CLTS	–	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSOs	-	Civic Society Organizations
CWSA	–	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	–	District Assembly
DBA	-	District Budget Analyst
DACF	–	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DADU	-	District Agriculture Development Unit
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDA	-	District Director of Agriculture
DDH	-	District Director of Health
DDF	–	District Development Fund
DEOC	-	District Education Oversight Committee
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DHS	-	District Health Service
DMTDP	–	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	Development Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DVG	–	Disaster Volunteer Group
DSW	–	Municipal Social Welfare
DWD	–	District Works Department
DWSTs	–	District Water and Sanitation Teams
EC	-	Electoral Commission
EHSU	–	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
EXECO	-	Executive Committee
FBOs	–	Farmer Based Organisations
GA	–	General Assembly
GES	–	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	–	Ghana Education Trust Fund

GHS	–	Ghana Health Service
GoG	–	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	–	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSFP	–	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSOP	–	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GSS	–	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	–	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIPC	–	Highly Indebted Poor Country
ICT	–	Information and Communications Technology
IGF	–	Internally Generated Fund
ILGS	–	Institute of Local Government Studies
ISD	–	Information Services Department
JHS	–	Junior High School
KG	–	Kindergarten
KVIP	–	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	–	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	–	Local Economic Development
MDA	–	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	–	Metropolitan/Municipal /Districts Assemblies
MP	–	Member of Parliament
MTDPF	–	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MMTDP	–	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	–	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	–	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	–	National Commission for Civic Education
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIS	–	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	–	National Development Planning Commission
O&M	–	Operation and Maintenance
PMTCT	–	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	–	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	–	Physical Planning Department
PPP	–	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	–	Persons With Disabilities
R.C	–	Roman Catholic
REP	–	Rural Enterprise Programme
SADA	–	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SDS	–	Sub-District Structure
SME	–	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
STI	–	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STMIE	–	Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education
SW&CD	–	Social Welfare and Community Development

TB	–	Tuberculosis
TBA	–	Traditional Birth Attendant
WC	–	Water Closet
WASH	–	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSMT	–	Water and Sanitation Management Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medium Term Development Plan preparation has become mandatory for Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

It is the responsibility of National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to provide agencies and departments the necessary technical support to prepare statutory documents such as the MTDP.

The Bongo District Assembly responding to this constitutional provision prepared the MTDP for 2018 – 2021. To ensure that this MTDP adequately reflects the needs and aspirations of the citizenry in Bongo District Assembly, a highly participatory approach was adopted to allow the incorporation of the inputs of various individuals, groups and organisations in the District. This approach was adopted to raise public awareness of the process, solicit their inputs and ensure acceptance and ownership of the plan.

The process was initiated with a review of performance of the District in implementing the previous Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2014-2017). This facilitated the identification of development gaps, factors that positively facilitated the implementation of the plan, as well as challenges that hindered its implementation.

A rigorous identification of community development problems, needs and aspiration was undertaken through a participatory process at the Electoral Areas. A list of community problems, needs and aspiration were compiled, validated and harmonized with development gaps and the national and regional development strategies to arrive at the development priorities. The priority setting process was guided by factors such as the feasibility of addressing a need, its urgency, its rippling effects, its environmental implications, and its contribution to job creation.

The prioritised development needs and aspirations were then subjected to the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis to determine the ability of the District to fulfil these needs. This provided an insight into the formulation of a District development focus, goals, objectives, strategies and activities for implementation over the Medium-Term period. The development goals, objectives, strategies and activities were used to construct the Composite Programme of Action which was subsequently segmented into Composite Annual Action Plans to be implemented by the Units and Departments in the District.

Finally, the plan spells out strategies on how to implement, monitor and evaluate its progress, and communicate results to stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 VISION OF THE DISTRICT

The vision of the Bongo District Assembly is to have a District with an improved quality of life of the people through creation of jobs, improved health Care, provision of quality water, sanitation and above all education.

1.2 MISSION OF THE DISTRICT

The Bongo District Assembly exists to improve the lives of the people through the creation of an enabling environment, harnessing of its resources, proper co-ordination and integration of activities in the District within the framework of the national policies.

1.3 FUNCTIONS

The Bongo District Assembly is the highest political authority in the District. The functions of the Assembly, like others, are deliberative, legislative and executive.

Section 12 of Act 936 spells out extensively their functions as:

- ✓ Responsible for the overall development of the District.
- ✓ Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- ✓ Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- ✓ Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the District especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female student.
- ✓ Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.
- ✓ Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
- ✓ In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- ✓ Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice.
- ✓ Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the District.
- ✓ Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.
- ✓ Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.3 CORE VALUE OF THE DISTRICT

We cherish transparency and accountability, inclusion and participation, equity and collective responsibility of all for the development of mankind.

Our focus therefore is on advocacy for good governance, human rights and freedoms and empowerment of the vulnerable and marginalized through civic engagements.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP (2014-2017)

To ensure that the MTDP (2018-2021) is properly prepared and implemented, there is the need to review the performance of the District in the implementation of the previous plan. This is intended to generate feedbacks in order to facilitate re-planning. This Section indicates how the District performed in the implementation of MTDP (2014-2017). It outlines the proposed activities in the previous plan and the extent to which they have been implemented. In addition, it identifies the challenges that confronted the implementation of the plan.

However, the previous plan was prepared with some important assumptions which include the following:

1. There will be adequate and timely releases of its share of the District Assembly Common Fund which to date, is the main source of funding for the Assembly.
2. Funding and other logistics support from donors as well as other development partners will be achieved.
3. Traditional sources of revenue such as rates, fees, etc will be substantial to complement the other revenue sources.

1.4.1 THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Total Releases from Government of Ghana

Year	Request as Planned (A)	Approved as per Ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
2014	664,415.00	664,415.00	664,415.00	-	664,415.00	-
2015	393,581.76	393,581.76	393,581.76	-	393,581.76	-
2016	1,768,135.57	1,768,135.57	2,000,510.00	232,374.43	2,000,510.00	-
2017	1,981,684.00	1,981,684.00	1,524,838.56	456,845.44	456,845.44	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE / ASSETS						
2014	8,588,734.75	8,588,734.75	4,443,485.73	4,145,249.02	4,443,485.73	-
2015	8,011,059.22	8,011,059.22	4,223,481.32	3,787,577.79	4,223,481.32	-
2016	6,474,037.25	6,474,037.25	4,768,757.17	1,705,280.08	4,768,757.17	-
2017	4,920,340.40	4,920,340.40	1,009,391.31	3,910,949.09	1,009,391.31	
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	48,770.00	48,770.00	86,483.53	(37,713.53)	86,483.53	-
2015	134,372.00	134,372.00	114,454.68	19,917.32	65,429.55	49,025.13
2016	170,587.00	170,587.00	60,406.80	110,180.02	65,457.94	5,051.14
2017	2,406,570.20	2,406,570.20	1,017,753.86	1,388,816.34	1,017,753.86	

All Sources of Financial Resources for Bongo District Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GoG	6,071,582.00	3,951,199.75	2,120,382.25	5,745,459.50	2,516,879.01	3,228,580.49	3,893,542.57	3,036,041.71	857,500.86	1,981,684.00	1,524,838.56	456,845.44
IGF	245,221.00	215,458.15	29,762.85	249,118.39	248,974.84	143.55	301,973.00	226,060.00	75,912.99	224,580.00	196,784.31	27,795.69
DACF	2,453,152.85	682,714.19	1,770,438.66	1,712,778.00	2,152,278.76	(439,500.76)	3,326,676.00	2,565,424.91	761,251.09	3,961,496.00	1,358,594.77	2,602,901.23
DDF	724,012.90	772,056.79	48,043.89	946,403.48	-	946,403.48	1,252,500.00	1,394,597.00	142,097.00	1,323,800.00	100,012.20	1,223,787.80
DPs					17,560.00	(17,560.00)	180,000.00	22,714.00	157,286.00	1,750,392.00	382,267.89	1,368,124.11
Total	9,493,968.75	5,621,428.88	3,968,627.65	8,653,759.37	4,935,692.61	3,718,066.76	8,954,691.57	7,244,837.62	1,994,047.94	9,241,952.00	3,562,497.73	5,679,454.27

KEY CHALLENGES

- Late release of fund
- Officers failing to retire their PVs after spending
- Approval of memo without the recourse of fund

WAY FORWARD

- Writing of proposals to solicit for funds to increase the revenue base of the Assembly
- Retirement before expenditure if possible
- Funds should be available before approval of memos
- The way forward is that all department should prepared to mobilise resources both internally and externally to fund some of their programmes and projects.

1.4.2 THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCE COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Policy Objective: To Build The Capacities Of Group /Secretaries To Promote Local Economic Development By 2017										
Programmes	Sub- Programme	Extent of Implementation	Policy Output Induca-Tor	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Sensitization of communities on cooperatives principles and group dynamics	Sensitization of Community Members	57 commu-nities	Commu-nities awareness created	15 commu-nities	60 commu-nities	38	11	8	-	Lack of funds
	Facilitate the formation of groups	109 groups	Group formed	10 groups	40 groups	38	14	55	2	Support from Association of church Development Project (ACDEP)
Registration of groups as Co-operatives Societies	Registration of Groups	28 societies registered	Groups formed and registered	10 societies	30 societies	5	12	11	-	Dispute among group members
Training of group secretaries on record keeping	Basic Records Keeping	25 group trained on record keeping	Secretaries trained on record keeping	10 groups	30 groups	5	9	11	-	Some groups did not turn-up for training

Audit the books of registered Co-operatives	Auditing of registered co-operatives societies.	15 Societies audited	Registered Co-operative Societies audited	5 groups	20 societies	6	4	5	-	Societies books of accounts not updated
Monitoring of Co-operative Societies	Monitoring the performance of Societies	37 Monitored	Performance of Co-operative societies monitored	12 groups	30 groups	8	11	16	2	With the support from Association of church Development Project (ACDEP), Youth Harvest Resilient and Sustainable Livelihood Transformation (RESULT)ACDEP and RESULTS
Promote local economic development by 2017	Training of group members on record keeping and business plan	32 trained	Group members trained and developed business plan	10 groups	20 groups	16	7	9	-	Continuous training is needed to ensure they acquire the needed skills for their operation
	Form village savings and loan groups	52 VSLA groups formed	Village savings and loans formed	-	-	16	16	20	-	VSLA was implemented by Resilient and Sustainable

										Livelihood Transformation (RESULT) in 2014
Assist Groups to access the Northern Rural Growth Project loans	Filling of loan forms by society members.	9 FBOs benefited	Loans granted to some societies	15 groups	60 societies	6	-	3	-	Loan recovery was only 64% from FBOs in 2014
Promote local economic development in the District	Training on new basket weaving designs	80% complete. Ongoing	No. of group members trained	10	5	2	2	-	-	Inadequate funds
	Training on guinea fowls breed selection and kids handling and mortality control	Training carried out	No of farmers trained	2	2	1	1	-	-	
Promote opportunities in job creation	Technical training in quality shea butter production	Training done		4	4	2	4	-	-	Inadequate funds to carry the targeted number of trainings
	Basic training on cream/pomadage liquid soap/bar soap and power making	60% complete	No. of people training and producing soap	12	10	1	4	1	-	Inadequate funds affects trainings
	Training on quality and hygienic pito malt production and processing	Training carried out		1	1	-	2	-	-	

KEY CHALLENGES/ISSUES/PROBLEMS

- The constraints confronting the department has been the non-released of funds to carry out the programme activities.
- Lack of basic office equipment such as computer and its accessories.
- Insufficient staffing.
- Lack of means of transport.
- Late attendance to meetings with the excuse of attending funeral.
- Most group executives are not active.
- Some groups do not have bye-laws
- Difficult in organizing community meeting due to communication barrier
- Groups don't keep proper records.

THE WAY FORWARD

- Education and sensitization of communities on group formation
- To register groups into co-operative societies
- Audit registered co-operative societies
- Facilitate the formation of groups
- Link some of the registered groups to assess credit from Financial Institutions

1.4.3 THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy Objective : Promote Agriculture Mechanisation							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Food security and Emergency preparedness	Increase productivity	Register and train all agro-chemical dealers on the laws on agro-chemicals.	6	2	1	Partially implemented due to inadequate resources. (One input dealer was registered but not trained)
			Monitor/supervise the dealers/users of agro-chemicals	An average of 1 monitoring visit per dealer in a quarter	3 monitoring visits per dealer in a quarter	Average of 2 monitoring visits per dealer in a quarter	On-going (25 % level of implementation)
			Capacity enhancement of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) to educate and train farmers on animal traction activities.	As t 2013 no AEA has had refresher training on animal traction	25 staff	16 staff trained	On-going (Fully implemented)
			Collaboration with NGOs to intensify use of animal traction by smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils.	3600 have accessing to animal traction services	8400 farmers accessing animal traction services	Additional 2850 farmers accessing animal traction services	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
2015	Food security and	Increase productivity	Monitor/supervise the dealers/users of agro-chemicals	An average of 1 monitoring visit	3 monitoring visits per dealer in a quarter	Average of 2.5 monitoring visits	On-going (50 % level of implementation)

	Emergency preparedness			per dealer in a quarter		per dealer in a quarter	
			Capacity enhancement of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) to educate and train farmers on animal traction activities.	As t 2013 no AEA has had refresher training on animal traction	25 staff	16 staff trained	On-going 50 % level of implementation
			Collaboration with NGOs to intensify use of animal traction by smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils.	3600 accessing animal traction services	8400	3500	On-going (60 % level of implementation)
			Acquire and document the needed land for the establishment of agric mechanization centre.	-	-		Not implemented
			Bid for interested persons/groups to establish the agric mechanization centres.				Not implemented
2016	Food security and Emergency preparedness	Increase productivity	Monitor/supervise the dealers/users of agro-chemicals	An average of 1 monitoring visit per dealer in a quarter	3 monitoring visits per dealer in a quarter	Average of 2.5 monitoring visits per dealer in a quarter	On-going (75 % level of implementation)
			Capacity enhancement of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) to educate	As t 2013 no AEA has had refresher	25 staff	12 staff trained	On-going (75 % level of implementation)

			and train farmers on animal traction activities.	training on animal traction			
			Collaboration with NGOs to intensify use of animal traction by smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils.	3600 accessing animal traction services	8400	4200	On-going (75 % level of implementation)
2017			Monitor/supervise the dealers/users of agro-chemicals	An average of 1 monitoring visit per dealer in a quarter	3 monitoring visits per dealer in a quarter	Average of 2.5 monitoring visits per dealer in a quarter	Fully implemented
			Capacity enhancement of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) to educate and train farmers on animal traction activities.	As t 2013 no AEA has had refresher training on animal traction	25 staff	12 staff trained	Fully implemented
			Collaboration with NGOs to intensify use of animal traction by smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils.	3600 accessing animal traction services	8400	1000	Fully implemented
			Data collection on Agric Mechanization and Identification and improvement of private storage and ware housing facilities	No data base of mechanisation/tr actor service providers	Identify all mechanisation/tr actor service providers in the district	Database compiled (1 tractor service provider identified)	Implemented by not in MTDP

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Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application in agriculture							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	<i>Science, technology and innovation application</i>	Establish on-farm research activities	5	Conduct 12 on-farm research activities	3 on-farm research activities conducted	Completed
		<i>Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education</i>	Disseminate on-farm research findings to farmers to increase their yields on crops	57	Conduct 100 demonstrations on improved varieties and GAPs	20 demonstrations carried out	Completed
2015	Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	Science, technology and innovation application	Establish on-farm research activities	5	Conduct 12 on-farm research activities	2 on-farm research activities conducted	Completed
		Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Disseminate on-farm research findings to farmers to increase their yields on crops	57	Conduct 100 demonstrations on improved	14 demonstrations carried out	Completed

					varieties and GAPs		
2016	Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	Science, technology and innovation application And	Establish on-farm research activities	5	Conduct 12 on- farm research activities	1 on-farm research activities conducted	Completed
		Access to extension services and re- orientation of agriculture education	Disseminate on-farm research findings to farmers to increase their yields on crops	57	Conduct 100 demonstrations on improved varieties and GAPs	16 demonstrations carried out	Completed
2017	Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	Science, technology and innovation application and	Establish on-farm research activities	5	Conduct 12 on- farm research activities	3 on-farm research activities conducted	Completed
		Access to extension services and re- orientation of agriculture education	Disseminate on-farm research findings to farmers to increase their yields on crops	57	Conduct 100 demonstrations on improved varieties and GAPs	20 demonstrations carried out	Completed
			Demonstration (5 each) on existing technologies in maize, sorghum, groundnut and soya bean production as packages to farmers		Conduct 5 demonstrations on improved varieties and GAPs	5 demonstrations carried out	Implemented but in the MTDP

	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education						
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Home and farm visits by AEA	Average visits per AEA was 100 visits	768 visits per AEA	Average of 169 visits made by an AEA	On-going (25 % level of implementation)
			Monthly supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and DDA		384 visits per DAO and 192 visits by DDA	Average of 68 visits by DAOs and 38 by DDA	On-going (25 % level of implementation)
		Science, technology and innovation application and	Identify, update and disseminate existing poultry technological packages to farmers.	No existing scientific technologies on poultry	At least one technology each on Housing, Feeding, Brooding and Healthcare identified and disseminated	New technologies identified in Housing disseminated	On-going (25 % level of implementation)
		Access to extension services and re-orientation of	Conduct active diseases surveillance on ruminants and poultry and alleviate the suffering of animals through timely veterinary interventions	2 zones covered	District wide surveillance	3 zones covered	On-going (25 % level of implementation)

		agriculture education	Collect data on disaster in disaster- hit communities				Not implemented
			Hold weekly radio discussions on agricultural technologies and zoonotic diseases when they strike.				Not implemented
			Stock-pile chemicals, drugs against disaster				Not implemented
2015	Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Home and farm visits by AEA	Average visits per AEA was 100 visits	768 visits per AEA	Average of 183 visits made by an AEA	On-going (50 % level of implementation)
		Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Monthly supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and DDA		384 visits per DAO and 192 visits by DDA	Average of 71 visits by DAOs and 38 by DDA	On-going (50 % level of implementation)
		Access to extension	Identify, update and disseminate existing	No existing scientific	At least one technology each	New technologies identified in	On-going (50 % level of implementation)

		services and re-orientation of agriculture education	poultry technological packages to farmers.	technologies on poultry	on Housing, Feeding, Brooding and Healthcare identified and disseminated	Housing, feeding and brooding disseminated	
			Conduct active diseases surveillance on ruminants and poultry and alleviate the suffering of animals through timely veterinary interventions	2 zones covered	District wide surveillance	3 zones covered	On-going (50 % level of implementation)
			Train poultry farmers and Community Livestock Workers (CLW) on animal disease management and community livestock workers (health and production) to act as service agents.	0	50 CLWs	27 CLWs trained	Completed
			Collect data on disaster in disaster- hit communities				Not implemented
			Stock-pile chemicals, drugs against disaster				Not implemented
			Hold weekly radio discussions on agricultural				Not implemented

			technologies and zoonotic diseases when they strike.				
2016	Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Home and farm visits by AEA	Average visits per AEA was 100 visits	768 visits per AEA	Average of 198 visits made by an AEA	On-going (75 % level of implementation)
			Monthly supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and DDA		384 visits per DAO and 192 visits by DDA	Average of 85 visits by DAOs and 67 by DDA	On-going (75 % level of implementation)
		Science, technology and innovation application and	Identify, update and disseminate existing poultry technological packages to farmers.	No existing scientific technologies on poultry	At least one technology each on Housing, Feeding, Brooding and Healthcare identified and disseminated	New technologies identified in Housing, feeding and brooding disseminated	On-going (75 % level of implementation)
		Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Conduct active diseases surveillance on ruminants and poultry and alleviate the suffering of animals through timely veterinary interventions	2 zones covered	District wide surveillance	4 zones covered	On-going (75 % level of implementation)
			Hold weekly radio discussions on agricultural				Not implemented

			technologies and zoonotic diseases when they strike.				
			Stock-pile chemicals, drugs against disaster				Not implemented
			Collect data on disaster in disaster- hit communities				Not implemented
2017		Access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Home and farm visits by AEA	Average visits per AEA was 100 visits	768 visits per AEA	Average of 176 visits made by an AEA	Completed
			Monthly supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and DDA		384 visits per DAO and 192 visits by DDA	Average of 71 visits by DAOs and 56 by DDA	Completed
		Science, technology and innovation application and	Identify, update and disseminate existing poultry technological packages to farmers.	No existing scientific technologies on poultry	At least one technology each on Housing, Feeding, Brooding and Healthcare identified and disseminated	New technologies identified in Housing, feeding and brooding disseminated	Completed
		Access to extension services and	Conduct active diseases surveillance on ruminants and poultry and alleviate	2 zones covered	District wide surveillance	3 zones covered	Completed

		re-orientation of agriculture education	the suffering of animals through timely veterinary interventions				
			Collect data on disaster in disaster- hit communities				Not implemented
			Stock-pile chemicals, drugs against disaster				Not implemented
			Hold weekly radio discussions on agricultural technologies and zoonotic diseases when they strike.				Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve post-production management strategies, particularly storage facilities at individual and community levels							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014			Conduct field visits and surveillance on diseases and pests				Not implemented
			Train and resource extension staff in post-	15 staff trained	25 staff	15 staff trained	Completed

			harvest handling technologies				
			Vaccinate livestock, poultry against pests & diseases		4000 livestock, 6,000 poultry	900 livestock, 1475 poultry	Ongoing (25% level of implementation)
			AEAs train 200 farmers on improved technologies (Reduction in keen mortality & improved housing)		200 farmers		Not implemented
			Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.				Not implemented
			Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		Train 2000 farmers on improve crop varieties (Postharvest varieties)	545 farmers trained	Ongoing (25% level of implementation)
			Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage				Not implemented

			Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market			District Value Chain Committee created	Ongoing (25% level of implementation)
			Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.			505 farmers trained	Ongoing (25% level of implementation)
2015			Train extension staff on post –harvest handling.	21 staff trained	21 staff trained	21 staff trained	Completed
			Conduct field visits and surveillance on diseases and pests				Not implemented
			Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	15 staff trained	25 staff	15 staff trained	Completed
			Vaccinate livestock, poultry against pests & diseases		4000 livestock, 6,000 poultry	1200 livestock, 1070 poultry	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
			Train 800 farmers on safe handling of pesticides		800 farmers	156 farmers trained	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
			AEAs train 200 farmers on improved technologies (Reduction in keen		200 farmers		Not implemented

			mortality & improved housing)				
			Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.				Not implemented
			Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		Train 2000 farmers on improve crop varieties (Postharvest varieties)	389 farmers trained	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
			Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage				Not implemented
			Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market			District Value Chain Committee created	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
			Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.			638 farmers trained	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
			Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.				Not implemented

			Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables			43 farmers trained	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
2016			Conduct field visits and surveillance on diseases and pests				Not implemented
			Vaccinate livestock, poultry against pests & diseases		4000 livestock, 6,000 poultry	700 livestock, 980 poultry	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			Train 800 farmers on safe handling of pesticides		800 farmers	286 farmers trained	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			AEAs train 200 farmers on improved technologies (Reduction in keen mortality & improved housing)		200 farmers	76 farmers trained	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.				Not implemented
			Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		Train 2000 farmers on improve crop varieties	169 farmers trained	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)

					(Postharvest varieties)		
			Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage				Not implemented
			Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market			District Value Chain Committee created	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.				Not implemented
			Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables			43 farmers trained	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
2017			Conduct field visits and surveillance on diseases and pests				Not implemented
			Vaccinate livestock, poultry against pests & diseases		4000 livestock, 6,000 poultry	600 livestock, 910 poultry	Completed
			Train 800 farmers on safe handling of pesticides		800 farmers	219 farmers trained	Completed

			AEAs train 200 farmers on improved technologies (Reduction in keen mortality & improved housing)		200 farmers		Not implemented
			Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.				Not implemented
			Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		Train 2000 farmers on improve crop varieties (Postharvest varieties)	79 farmers trained	Completed
			Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage				Not implemented
			Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market			District Value Chain Committee created	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
			Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.				Not implemented

			Conduct field visits and surveillance on diseases and pests				Not implemented
			Vaccinate livestock, poultry against pests & diseases		4000 livestock, 6,000 poultry	700 livestock, 980 poultry	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			Train 800 farmers on safe handling of pesticides		800 farmers	286 farmers trained	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			AEAs train 200 farmers on improved technologies (Reduction in keen mortality & improved housing)		200 farmers	76 farmers trained	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.				Not implemented
			Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		Train 2000 farmers on improve crop varieties (Postharvest varieties)	169 farmers trained	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)

			Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage				Not implemented
			Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market			District Value Chain Committee created	Ongoing (75% level of implementation)
			Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.				Not implemented
			Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables			43 farmers trained	Ongoing (50% level of implementation)
Policy objective: Develop an effective domestic market							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014			Promotion of agricultural value chain along district commodity of comparative advantages (Groundnuts)	No existing Committee to manage the district value chain	Formation and facilitation of the DVCC	DVCC formed	On-going (25% level of implementation)

			Collaborate with School Feeding programme, Buffer Stock Company and boarding schools on the promotion and consumption of local foods		Quarterly meetings with stakeholders	2 Stakeholder meetings held with collaborating partners	On-going (50% level of implementation)
2015			Collaborate with School Feeding programme, Buffer Stock Company and boarding schools on the promotion and consumption of local foods		Quarterly meetings with stakeholders	2 Stakeholder meetings held with collaborating partners	On-going (50% level of implementation)
			Promotion of agricultural value chain along district commodity of comparative advantages (Groundnuts)	No existing Committee to manage the district value chain	Formation and facilitation of the DVCC	All 4 quarterly meetings held	On-going (50% level of implementation)
			Carry out demonstration on utilization of maize, soya, yellow flesh sweet potato	100 women participating	1000 women	700 women participated	On-going (50% level of implementation)
			Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market/demand driven production.				Not implemented

			Develop realistic GAPs for domestic marketing of agricultural produce, especially for stakeholders in the linkage models.				Not implemented
			Train farmers on how to receive messages on market information through their mobile phones	None existing	500 farmers	500 famers trained	On-going (50% level of implementation)
2016			Collaborate with School Feeding programme, Buffer Stock Company and boarding schools on the promotion and consumption of local foods		Quarterly meetings with stakeholders	2 Stakeholder meetings held with collaborating partners	On-going (75% level of implementation)
			Promotion of agricultural value chain along district commodity of comparative advantages (Groundnuts)	No existing Committee to manage the district value chain	Formation and facilitation of the DVCC	All 2 quarterly meetings held	On-going (75% level of implementation)
			Carry out demonstration on utilization of maize, soya, yellow flesh sweet potato	100 women participating	1000 women	700 women participated	On-going (50% level of implementation)

			Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market/demand driven production.				Not implemented
			Develop realistic GAPs for domestic marketing of agricultural produce, especially for stakeholders in the linkage models.				Not implemented
Policy objective: Promote irrigation development							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014			Construct 4no. irrigation dams in the district				Not implemented
			Train selected farmers in the installation, operation and maintenance of recommended irrigation technologies.				Not implemented
			Facilitate the establishment of 80 acre of vegetable farms in the dry season each year.		80 acres	18 acres established	On-going(25% percentage level of implementation)

			Carry out rehabilitation of 4 no dugouts	0	4 dugouts rehabilitated	1 rehabilitated	On-going(25% percentage level of implementation)
2015			Train extension workers on irrigation and water management technology and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension.				
			Build capacity of water users' association in inter group management and leadership and financial management.		10 WUAs to be trained	5 WUAs trained	Completed
			Construct 4no. irrigation dams in the district				Not implemented
			Facilitate the establishment of 80 acre of vegetable farms in the dry season each year.		80 acres	25 acres established	On-going(50% percentage level of implementation)
			Procure 12No. 17 Horse power water pumping machine for farmer groups.				Not implemented

			Carry out rehabilitation of 4 no dugouts	0	4 dugouts rehabilitated	1 rehabilitated	On-going(50% percentage level of implementation)
2016			Train extension workers on irrigation and water management technology and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension.	25 staff	25 staff to be trained	15 trained	Completed
			Construct 4no. irrigation dams in the district				Not implemented
			Facilitate the establishment of 80 acre of vegetable farms in the dry season each year.		80 acres	14 acres established	On-going(75% percentage level of implementation)
			Procure 12No. 17 Horse power water pumping machine for farmer groups.				Not implemented
			Carry out rehabilitation of 4 no dugouts	0	4 dugouts rehabilitated	1 rehabilitated	On-going(75% percentage level of implementation)
2017			Construct 4no. irrigation dams in the district				Not implemented
			Facilitate the establishment of 80 acre of vegetable		80 acres	8 acres established	Completed

			farms in the dry season each year.				
			Carry out rehabilitation of 4 no dugouts	0	4 dugouts rehabilitated	1 rehabilitated	Completed
Policy Objective: Promote sustainable environment, land and water management							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014			Promote an annual platform for stakeholders to discuss land degradation issues to come out with a common strategy to combat environmental degradation				Not implemented
			Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of SLM technologies at the farm level District wide.	300 farmers trained	500 farmers trained	158 farmers trained	On-going (25 % level of implementation)
			Train 20 communities on the activities of soil and water management		20 communities	20 communities trained	Completed

			Trained and resourced members of 25 communities with fast growing tree seedlings for planting to serve as wind breaks and fuel wood.		25 Communities	15 communities trained	On-going (50% completed)
			Facilitate the implementation of by-laws on Environmental management in communities together with relevant lead agencies.				Not implemented
2015			Promote an annual platform for stakeholders to discuss land degradation issues to come out with a common strategy to combat environmental degradation				Not implemented
			Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of SLM technologies at the farm level District wide.	300 farmers trained	500 farmers trained	158 farmers trained	On-going (25 % level of implementation)
			Build institutional capacity of 20 AEAs and & DAOs to support the promotion of	12 AEAs and 6 DAOs	16 AEAs and 6 DAOs	12 AEAs and 6 DAOs trained	Completed

			sustainable land and environmental management				
			Train 5 fire volunteer groups and equipped them in the District				Not implemented
			Trained and resourced members of 25 communities with fast growing tree seedlings for planting to serve as wind breaks and fuel wood.		25 Communities	10 communities trained	Completed
			Train staff, farmers and fishermen on the appropriate agro-chemicals handling, use and disposal of containers.		500 farmers	500 farmers trained	Completed
			Facilitate the implementation of by-laws on Environmental management in communities together with relevant lead agencies.				Not implemented
2016			Promote an annual platform for stakeholders to discuss land degradation issues to				Not implemented

			come out with a common strategy to combat environmental degradation				
			Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of SLM technologies at the farm level District wide.	300 farmers trained	500 farmers trained	158 farmers trained	On-going (75 % Completed)
			Facilitate the implementation of by-laws on Environmental management in communities together with relevant lead agencies.				Not implemented
2017			Promote an annual platform for stakeholders to discuss land degradation issues to come out with a common strategy to combat environmental degradation				Not implemented
			Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of SLM technologies at the farm level District wide.	300 farmers trained	500 farmers trained	158 farmers trained	On-going (75 % Completed)
			Facilitate the implementation of by-laws				Not implemented

			on Environmental management in communities together with relevant lead agencies.				
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014			Provide new breeds of animals to 100 beneficiary farmers in the District				Not implemented
			Conduct livestock census in the District				Not implemented
			Identify and develop community grazing lands				Not implemented
			Carry out livestock disease surveillance in three zones	2 zones covered	District wide coverage	2 zones covered (No disease outbreak)	On-going 25 % completed

			Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock and poultry management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers.		3000 livestock farmers	738 farmers trained	On-going 25 % completed
			Equip Veterinary Technical Officers with required drugs to enhance their operations				On-going 25 % completed
			Carry out daily Vet public health and clinical activities local slaughter and routine animal inspection for movement conducted				On-going 25 % completed
			Facilitate and support Improvements in livestock housing by farmers		Train 1000 farmers	382 farmers trained	On-going (25 % completed)
2015			Provide new breeds of animals to 100 beneficiary farmers in the District				Not implemented
			Conduct livestock census in the District				Not implemented

			Identify and develop community grazing lands				Not implemented
			Carry out livestock disease surveillance in three zones	2 zones covered	District wide coverage	3 zones covered (No disease outbreak)	On-going 50% completed
			Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock and poultry management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers.		3000 livestock farmers	600 farmers trained	On-going 50 % completed
			Equip Veterinary Technical Officers with required drugs to enhance their operations				On-going 50 % completed
			Carry out daily Vet public health and clinical activities local slaughter and routine animal inspection for movement conducted				On-going 50 % completed
			Train some farmers to formulate their own poultry and pigs feeds	Few farmers can formulate their own feed	Train 300 farmers	324 farmers trained	Completed

			Carry out refresher training for 12 CLWs		12 CLWs	12 CLWs	Completed
			Facilitate and support Improvements in livestock housing by farmers		Train 1000 farmers	382 farmers trained	On-going (25 % completed)
2016			Provide new breeds of animals to 100 beneficiary farmers in the District				
			Conduct livestock census in the District				
			Identify and develop community grazing lands				
			Carry out livestock disease surveillance in three zones				
			Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock and poultry management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers.				
			Equip Veterinary				

			Technical Officers with required drugs to enhance their operations				
			Carry out daily Vet public health and clinical activities local slaughter and routine animal inspection for movement conducted				
			Train some farmers to formulate their own poultry and pigs feeds				
			Carry out refresher training for 12 CLWs				
			Facilitate and support Improvements in livestock housing by farmers		Train 1000 farmers	382 farmers trained	On-going (25 % completed)
			Train poultry farmers and Community Livestock Workers on animal disease management and community livestock workers (health and production) to act as service agents.				

			Conduct on- farm Research activities				
			Provide new breeds of animals to 100 beneficiary farmers in the District		100 farmers	60 farmers	Completed
2017			Provide new breeds of animals to 100 beneficiary farmers in the District				
			Conduct livestock census in the District				
			Identify and develop community grazing lands				
			Carry out livestock disease surveillance in three zones				
			Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock and poultry management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers.				
			Equip Veterinary				

			Technical Officers with required drugs to enhance their operations				
			Carry out daily Vet public health and clinical activities local slaughter and routine animal inspection for movement conducted				
			Train some farmers to formulate their own poultry and pigs feeds				
			Carry out refresher training for 12 CLWs				
			Facilitate and support Improvements in livestock housing by farmers		Train 1000 farmers	382 farmers trained	On-going (25 % completed)
			Train poultry farmers and Community Livestock Workers on animal disease management and community livestock workers (health and production) to act as service agents.				

			Conduct on- farm Research activities				
Policy Objective : Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development							
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014			Identification/grooming, selection and screening of Deserving award winners		50 farmers to be screen	28 farmers screened	Ongoing
			Organize District Farmers Day Organize One Collaborators meeting annually		17 farmers to be awarded	17 farmers awarded	Ongoing
			Train MOFA staffs on establishing good agricultural demonstration	15 staff	25 staff	25 staff trained	Completed
			Train AEAs on FBOs development	15 staff	25 staff	25 staff trained	Completed
			Train MoFA staff in the system on decentralized planning				Not implemented

			Procure protective clothing for field staff activities.				Not implemented
			Renovation of 4no. staff quarters				Not implemented

KEY CHALLENGES/ISSUES/PROBLEMS

- Inadequate releases of funds, means of transport, logistics and equipment
- Delayed in release of funds for field activities.
- Lack of Field and office equipment
- Inadequate number of technical staff.
- Inadequate credit support from the financial institutions due to poor credit recovery by farmers

THE WAY FORWARD

- Farmers or groups who show commitment and determination should be those that credit packages are given
- DAD must procure field and office equipment to improve data collection analysis and reporting
- Funds for field activities should be released timely
- Hard working staff
- Recruit more field staff and replace staff on retirement /dead/resigned etc
- Field staff should be provided with reliable means of transport (motorbikes)

1.4.4 THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Programme	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementation	Policy outcome Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Policy objective: Facilitate ongoing institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning										
Collect Data on properties in the district	Training of the PPD and street addressing Team in the use of LUPMIS and map maker	Street Addressing Team trained in the use of LUPMIS and map maker.	Number trained in the use of LUPMIS and map maker	Nil	1	1				Done
	Street naming and property addressing	Street naming and property addressing done	Number of street named	Nil	1	1				Ongoing
Policy objective: To improve access portable drinking water and improve sanitation										
SMARTer WASH data	Data collection/manag ement	Data was collected on all Water facilities in the District	To develop data base on water facilities	There was no data on water facilities	To have a data base on Water facilities in the District	A comprehensive data base has been developed of all water facilities in the District				Activity Successful
Sustainable Rural Water and sanitation Project	Construction of Small Town water System at Zorko and Bongo-Soe	All the 2Nr. Small Town Water System are completed and in used	To increase access to water	1Nr Small Town Water System at Bongo	To have 2Nr Small Town Water System at Zorkor and Bongo-soe	2Nr Small Town Water System constructed at Zorkor and Bongo-soe and has increase access				Implementation successful

						to portable drinking water in Zorko and Soe	
Programme	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementation	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Sustainable Rural Water and sanitation Project	Drilling, Construction and Testing of 20Nr. Boreholes for Hand pump installation	All the 20Nr Boreholes are completed and are in use	To increase access to water	There were few existing water point source at these areas	To increase the water coverage of the District	20 Nr Boreholes were added to existing water point source and has increase access to portable drinking water in the District	WSMTs formed and trained to manage the water point source in these communities
Sustainable Rural Water and sanitation Project	Construction of 2No. 5-Seater KVIPs for Boys and Girls with Hand washing Facilities at Namoo JHS, Goo D/A JHS, Dua D/A Primary, Balungu JHS and Soe Yindongo JHS	All 2No. 5-seater KVIP at the Five Selected School are completed and are in use	To improve sanitation condition in the schools	There were few institutional latrines in these schools but without changing rooms for girls and could not serve the population of the school	To provide gender friendly institutional latrines with hand washing facility for these schools	Sanitation conditions has improved in these school and girls have their separate latrine	Implementation successful

Conrad N. Hill Foundation Project	Development Full coverage Report	Drafted report developed and sent to CWSA head office	To strengthen the capacity of government agencies to effectively manage water supply asset and deliver reliable safe water services	There was no such report available.	To have a report on Full water coverage	A comprehensive report has being drafted and validated by CWSA head office	Report yet to be published
Conrad N. Hill Foundation Project	Development of WASH plan2017-2020	WASH plan developed and validated	To strengthen the capacity of government agencies to effectively manage water supply asset and deliver reliable safe water service	The WASH Plan available has ended	To have WASH plan that would serve a guide for the WASH sector	A comprehensive WASH plan developed for usage	WASH Plan yet to be marketed
Northern Integrated Water and Sanitation Project-Rural	Construction of 2Nr. 4-Seater Boy/girls friendly Institutional	Institutional Latrine constructed and in used.	To promote sanitation and hygiene	There was no institutional latrine in the school	To provide institutional latrine for all basic schools	Sanitation and hygiene issues in the school has being resolved	Implementation successful

	Latrines at Beo-kansingo Primary						
District Assembly Common Fund Project	Drilling, Construction, Testing and Installation of 12Nr. Successful Borehole in selected Communities in the District	12Nr. Borehole constructed and in used	To increase access to water to the underserved and unserved areas in the District	There were few existing water point source at these areas	To increase the water coverage of the District	12 Nr Boreholes were added to existing water point source and has increase access to portable drinking water in the District	No WSMTs were formed and trained to manage these points source in these communities
District Development Facility (DDF)	Drilling, Construction, Testing and Installation of 11Nr. Successful Borehole in selected Communities in the District	12Nr. Borehole constructed and in used	To increase access to water to the underserved and unserved areas in the District	There were few existing water point source at these areas	To increase the water coverage of the District	11 Nr Boreholes were added to existing water point source and has increase access to portable drinking water in the District	No WSMTs were formed and trained to manage these points source in these communities
WASH for Public Health	Provision of water facility at deprived Health Centres, Schools and Communities in the District	Drilling has done at Feo Health centre, Balungu CHP's Boko CHP's , Gowrie SHS, Boko Asakwa, Feo,	To help improve sanitation and access to Water at Health centre, schools and Communities	There were few water point source at the Health Centres, Schools and Communities	To provide and mechanism water point source for	If completed it improve access to water and sanitation at Health centres, schools and Communities	On-going

				but were not mechanism into the facility						
Policy objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy Output Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target(2014 – 2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Improve sanitation and promote healthy live	Acquire land for final disposal of refuse	Ongoing	Final waste disposal site acquired	Nil	1		1			Work in progress
Behavior change communication initiatives promotion	Triggering of communities to scale-up CLTS	40 communities triggered	Increase in sanitation coverage	10	80	10	10	30	17	Seasonal variations Funerals
	Promote the construction and use of household toilet facilities	109 household toilets constructed	Practice of OD stopped in 6 communities	25	14,000	25	-	109	240	On-going
	Promotion of Health and Hygiene education in HWS/HWTS	Demonstrations carried out in 20 communities	Reduction in environmental related diseases		70 communities		20		50	On-going

Promote good hygiene practices in homes	Premises inspection	Routine inspection carried out	Good hygiene practices promoted	1,100	4,400	1,100	1,150	1,360	486	Inadequate means of transport. On-going
Observance of National Sanitation Day (NSD)	Monthly clean-up exercise	Monthly clean-up exercise carried out	Cleaned communities		48			9	1	Lukewarm attitude of people
Promote School Health	Organize Hygiene/Health promotion in 25 Schools	Hygiene/Health promotion organized in Schools	WASH activities improved in Schools	5	25	5	5	8	0	
Waste management	Liquid waste management	2 public toilets under construction	Open Defaecation minimized	2	2	-	-	-	-	
	Solid waste management	Final disposal site identified	Control of waste	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Law Enforcement	Implementation of Sanitation bye-laws	Draft prepared	Control of insanitary conditions	-	Drafted document	-	-	-	-	

Food Hygiene promotion	Meat inspection	Inspection of carcasses	Wholesome meat provided	Animals slaughtered in Slaughter House	All animals	1754	3234	4018	105	No decent Slaughter House
	Eating Houses inspection	Food vendors screened	Clean eating environment	96	170	149	149	152	36	On-going
	Hygiene promotion	7 No. promotional talks to Food sellers, butchers drink sellers etc.	Clean places of operation	112	420	100	95	105	1	On-going
Tools And Equipment	Provision of Sanitary Tools and Equipment	Brooms, chemical stools purchased	Sanitation activities intensified	Tools and Equipment purchased	Ali brooms, Palm front, Disinfectants, Carbolic soap, Germicide, Shovels Pick axes etc.	Brooms, Chemicals and Tools purchased			-	On-going

Policy objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export										
Ensure access to electricity and improve on security	Provision for street lights and rehabilitation of street lights	Completed	Number of street light procured and rehabilitated							Some poles, street light acq.(soe, zorkor, bongo.on-going
	Supply of Low Tension Electricity Poles at Bongo	Supplied	Number of poles supplied	Nil		300				
Policy objective: promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure										
Improve access to information	Construction of Radio Station at Bongo	Roofed. Ongoing	Number of radio station established	Nil	1	1				Ongoing

KEY PROBLEM/ISSUES/CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPEMNETATION

1. Monitoring and Supervision of the projects was difficult to undertake. There were few logistics which were not enough to under monitoring and supervision.
2. Lack of co-ordinating between Assembly and other development partners
3. Land tenure systems prevents each house from constructing its own toilet
4. Lack of decent slaughter facilities
5. Inadequate Public places of convenience
6. Markets are not properly demarcated, hence, haphazard construction of sheds.
7. Inadequate means of transport for field officers.
8. Drafted Sanitation Bye-Laws yet to be approved and gazetted.
9. Poor behavior and attitude towards environmental sanitation
10. Purchasing power of community members to buy gallons.
11. Some Natural Leaders not serious about responsibilities.

LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2018-2021)

1. Enough Logistics(motor bikes, fuel, stationeries) should be made available to aid monitoring and supervision
2. Structures not plastered collapse easily
3. Need to sprinkle ash into the pit latrines to control bad odour and flies
4. Wider pits collapse easily
5. Latrines with much lightening attracts flies
6. Community entry should be done during the last quarter of the year

WAY FORWARD

1. Establishment proper co-ordinating unit between the Assembly and the development partners
2. Proper monitoring and supervision (Daily, weekly, monthly) should be enforced in the implementation of uncompleted project
3. Training of Local Artisans
4. Early entry of communities
5. Refresher training on CLTS protocols for field officers
6. Regular monitoring by field staff
7. Intensify WASH activities in Basic Schools
8. Involvement of Assembly members during Pre-Triggering process
9. Formation of VSLA in certified CLTS communities.
10. Inadequate IGF for development
11. Low infrastructure development
12. Limited private sector investment
13. Insufficient funds and logistics
14. Rapid environmental degradation
15. Rampant bush fires during dry season

16. High incidence of crimes e.g cattle rustling, motorbikes theft

Lessons Lent During the Period (2014-2017)

- Wrong perception of beneficiaries about intervention programmes
- Motivation to encourage popular participation and responsibility
- Some socio-cultural believes and practices are barriers to District development
- Complicated land tenure systems affects progress of development
- Lack of political will

The way forward

- Regular monitoring of revenue collectors and equipped the revenue task force to increase IGF
- Invest more in infrastructure development
- Create enabling environment for private sector investment through PPP
- Strengthen sub-structure
- Sensitization programmes

1.4.5 THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementati on	Policy Output Indicator	Baseline(20 13)	DMTDP Target(2014- 2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Policy objective: Develop and retain human resource capacity at national, regional and district level										
Improve capacity of DA staff	Capacity building workshops	Some capacity building workshops organised for staff	Number of Capacity building workshops organised	4	4		2			Inadequate funds to organize capacity workshop
Organize Seminars, conferences and workshops	Staff attended seminars, conferences and workshops	Number of seminars, conferences and workshops attended								Seminars, conferences and workshop attended
Policy objective: Increase access to social services and creation of a competent labour force for accelerated socio-economic development										
Provision for MP support programmes	Support to needy students	Some needy students have been supported	Number of needy students supported							102 students supported
Policy objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels										

Promote access to education	Feeding for schools under the GSFP	On-going	Number of public schools enrolled in the GSFP	22	50% of Primary schools	1	23 as at 2016/2017 academic year. Target could be achieved.
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Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementati on	Policy Output Indicator	Baseline(20 13)	DMTDP Target(2014- 2017)	Achievements		
						2014	2015	2016
Policy objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas.								
Justice Administration	Monitoring of juvenile offenders on detention at Junior Correctional Institutions	Six Monitoring checks carried out	No. of Monitoring checks per year	2	8	2	2	2
Child Rights Promotion And Protection	Monitoring of Day Care Centres	One monitoring visit carried out	No. of Visits Carried out per year	-	8	-	1	-
Child Rights Promotion And Protection	Family Welfare Case Work Services	Eighty-one cases received and dealt with.	No. of cases received and dealt with.	30	120	38	24	19
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Protect Children Against Violence, Abuse And Exploitation.								

Justice Administration	Carry out Social Investigations for the court	One SER produced and submitted.	No. of Social Enquiry Reports produced and submitted.	1	4	-	-	1
Justice Administration	Family Tribunal/Juvenile Court	Sixteen cases dealt with	No. of Cases dealt with			5	5	6
Child Rights Promotion And Protection	Focus Group Discussions on Child Marriage	Twenty Focus Group Discussions organized	No. of Focus Group Discussions organized	-	-	-	-	20
Child Rights Promotion And Protection	Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour	One Child Labour Day observed	No. of Annual Celebrations Observed.	-	-	-	-	1
Policy objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues.								
Community Care Programme	Vetting and Approval of Applications for the 2% DACF	Two Hundred and Fifty-one applications approved.	No. of Applications Approved			104	50	97
Community Care Programme		9 DFMC meetings organized.	No. of DFMC Meetings Organized		16	2	3	4

Community Care Programme		GH¢ 89,162.50 Disbursed	Amount disbursed per year			GH¢ 14,449.50	GH¢ 17,407.00	GH¢ 57,306.00
Community Care Programme	Facilitation of the payment of financial support to PWDs under special education		No. of PWDs/CWDs Assisted			78	87	83
Community Care Programme		GH¢ 32,855.00 disbursed	Amount Disbursed per year.			GH¢ 6,715.00	GH¢ 11,155.00	GH¢ 14,985.00
Policy objective: Provide timely, reliable and disaggregated data on PWDs								
Community Care Programme	Registration and assessment of PWDs	88 PWDs registered	No. of PWDs Registered and Assessed	3		11	8	69
Policy objective: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable.								
LEAP Programme	Payment of cash grants	18 Payment cycles carried out	No. of Payment cycles carried out	6	24	6	6	6
LEAP Programme		GH¢ 2,561,002.00 paid as grants	Total Amount Disbursed per year			GH¢ 357,666.00	GH¢ 1,097,046.00	GH¢ 1,106,290.00

LEAP Programme	Community Beneficiary Forums	121 Community Beneficiary Forums Organized	No. of CBFs organized			-	78	43
LEAP Programme	Monitoring Visits-Home Visits	32 Homes visited	No. of Homes Visited			-	-	32
Policy objective: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable.								
LEAP Programme	DLIC Meetings	4 DLIC meetings organized	No. of DLIC meetings organized			1	2	1
LEAP Programme	Training of CFPs/CLICs	41 CFPs trained	No. of CFPs/CLIC Members Trained			-	41	-
Community Care Programme	Counseling and General Advice of Clients	202 clients counseled.	No. of clients counseled			80	45	77
Community Care Programme	Assessment of vulnerable clients	200 clients linked to social intervention programmes	No. of clients recommended for support			80	33	87

Policy objective: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable.								
LEAP Programme	DLIC Meetings	4 DLIC meetings organized	No. of DLIC meetings organized			1	2	1
LEAP Programme	Training of CFPs / CLICs	41 CFPs trained	No. of CFPs/CLIC Members Trained			-	41	-
Community Care Programme	Counseling and General Advice of Clients	202 clients counseled.	No. of clients counseled			80	45	77
Community Care Programme	Assessment of vulnerable clients	200 clients linked to social intervention programmes	No. of clients recommended for support			80	33	87
Community Care Programme	Monitoring of PWDs on the utilization of the 2% DACF	18 beneficiaries of the 2% DACF were monitored.	No. Of PWDs Monitored		-	-	18	
Community Mobilization	GSOP Social Accountability Forums	27 social accountability forum was organised	No. Of Communities		10	10	7	

Community Mobilization	Processing of Dashes from GSOP sites for the payment of the labour	589project dashes were processed	No. Of Project Dashes processed		211	205	173	
Community Care Programme	NGO Coordination Meetings	3 NGO meetings organized	No. of meetings organized	8	1	1	1	
LEAP Programme	Targeting and Enrolment of new Households	2,784 HHs enrolled.	No. of HHs targeted and enrolled.	4,297	1,120	1,664	-	
LEAP Programme	Emergency LEAP for disaster victims	378 Disaster HHs supported.	No. of HHs		-	-	378	
LEAP Programme		GH¢ 116,200.00 paid as grants	Total grants payment		-	-	GH¢ 116,200.00	
LEAP Programme	Registration of LEAP HH members on the NHIS	2,844 LEAP HH Members registered as indigents under NHIS	No. of LEAP HH Members registered.		-	820	2,024	
Community Mobilization	Enrolment of Beneficiaries for the Ezwich cards	Beneficiaries from 21 communities	No. Of Communities Enrolled.		8	7	6	

		were registered.						
Community Mobilization	Targeting of Beneficiaries under the Japan Social Development Project (JSDF)	921 beneficiaries were selected	No. Of Beneficiaries targeted.	921 beneficiaries	-	520	401	Beneficiaries were targeted from LEAP and GSOP households.
Community Mobilization	Sensitization of GSOP new project communities	21 Communities were sensitized and targeted for new GSOP projects.	No. Of Communities sensitized		8	7	6	
Home Science Supervision	Sensitization on Hand Washing With Soap.	255 homes were visited and educated on hand washing with soap	No. Of Homes Educated		40	55	160	

Home Science Supervision	Home Visits to promote behavioral change	2,042 homes were visited to promote behavioural change under review.	No. Of Homes Visited		510	951	581	Zonal Officers visit selected homes and educate the members on topical issues with the aim of triggering behavioural change.
Home Science Supervision	Training of Groups on Hand Washing With Soap	15 Groups have been trained	No. of Groups Trained		-	-	15	This is made up of 6 Women groups and 9 Associations
Extension Services	Triggering of communities on the CLTS	44 communities were sensitized and triggered	Communities were trigged		-	10	34	This was done in collaboration with the Environmental Health Unit. Sponsored by UNICEF and SPRING.

Group formation and development	Formation of new economic groups	A total of 20groups were formed.	No. of New Groups Formed		7	8	5	
Group formation and development	Reviving of dormant Economic Groups	7 economic groups were revived	No. of Dormant Groups revived		2	-	5	
Group formation and development	Monitoring of Economic Groups	32 economic groups were monitored to build their capacity	No. of Economic Groups monitored		10	10	12	
Group formation and development	Training of Economic Groups	45 groups have been trained.	No. of Economic Groups Trained		-	-	45	These were made up of Farmer Based Organizations and the existing Economic Groups- Group Dynamics

Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementati on	Policy Output Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Policy objective: To provide universal and equitable health insurance coverage within the scope of a sustainable health benefits and exemptions package for all residents in, and those visiting Ghana.										
Attain 2% active membership of district population each year	Undertake daily registration/renewal of NHIS cards	Ongoing	Number registered/renewed daily	48,275	60, 848 (67%)	52,970	58,337	51,533 (57%)		F-58% M-42% PW-7%
	Collaborate with GES to register/renew cards of Primary School, JHS and SHS Students	Ongoing	Number of pupils/students registered	-	30,349.00	-	23,084	23,348		Under age in school
	Register/ renew membership of all current LEAP beneficiaries and indigents from institutions such as orphanages, psychiatric institutions, leprosaria,		Number of indigents registered	11,880	23,660	8,678	19,667	15,887		

	children's homes, GSFP schools.									
Promote an excellent relationship between the authority and its stakeholders	Organize quarterly stakeholder engagement meetings	Ongoing	Number stakeholder engagements	-	12	2	4	2		
Educate the general public on health insurance policies through radio programmes	Organize quarterly radio discussions on the operations of the NHIS	Ongoing	Number of radio discussions	-	12	2	6	2		
	Organise half yearly community durbars		Number of community durbars	-	6	25	40	15		
Policy objective: To ensure efficiency in fund mobilization and the financial management of the scheme										
Mobilize 100% of budgeted funds (Premium & Fees) by 31 st December each year	Ensure premiums collected are paid into CPA intact	Ongoing	Amount of premium collected	GHC41,555.00	GHC237,779.00	GHC79,168.00	GHC142,190.00	GHC128,036.00	-	

(Premium & Fees) by 31 st December each year	Ensure processing fees collected are paid into the Admin. Account intact.		Amount of processing fees collected	GHC70,898.00	GHC262,167.00	GHC 100,878.00	GHC179,670.00	175,269.00		
Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementation	Policy Output Indicator	Baseline(2013)	DMTDP Target(2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Policy objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels										
Increase access to education at all level	Construction of schools to decongest overcrowded schools	6 no. 3unit and 1No. 6-Unit classroom blocks completed while 1no. 6 unit classroom blocks is on-going	Schools made available and accessible for pupils to attend	KG: 69 PRIM: 68 JHS: 47	KG: 78 PRIM: 78 JHS: 60	KG: 2 PRIM: 2 JHS: 3	KG: 0 PRIM: 1 JHS: 3	KG: 3 PRIM: 3 JHS:3		The target for SHS has been achieved because of the establishment of Community Senior High Schools.
	Support private participation in education delivery in	6 Basic Schools have been given	Availability of schools for children within	7	12	2	1	3		

	underserved communities.	interim approval to operate as private schools.	the school going age to attend							
Improve sanitation and hygiene at school	Provision of Gender friendly sanitary facilities (toilet urinal)	18 no, 4 Seater gender friendly toilets facilities were provided to schools by GPEG	Sanitation facilities in schools improved	51	85	13	5	2		The target was not achieved because funding was inadequate
Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementation	Policy Output Indicator	Baseline(2013)	DMTDP Target(2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Policy objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning										
Enhance teaching and learning	Provision of furniture for pupils to facilitate learning	About four thousand (4,000) furniture supplied to schools	Some schools provided with writing and seating places to ease learning	11,956	21,000	1,014	826	1,894 (15,690)		Furniture inadequate
	Provide school uniform to needy pupils	Some needy pupils were supplied with school uniform	Needy pupils identified and supplied with school uniform	230	10,120	279	5,830	3,111		Inadequate funding for project completion

	Rehabilitate dilapidated schools	Rehabilitated a 6 Classroom block at Namoo Primary 'B'	Make schools child friendly to promote safety	0	20 schools	0	1	0		
	Train teachers to sharpen their knowledge and skills in teaching to uplift performance	About 600 teachers received training to sharpen their knowledge and skills in teaching.	Teachers classroom delivery enhanced	450	2,100	980	200	200		In adequate funds to carry out the trainings targeted
	Organise extra classes for BECE candidates	Ongoing	Pupils performance in BECE enhanced	22.1%	30.3%	24.2 %	21%	16.4%		Poor pupils attendance

	Weekly monitoring of schools by DEOC, C/S, etc	C/S visit each school not less than twice week to monitor teaching and learning	Ensure punctuality and regularity of teachers to school	85%	92%	87%	87%	89%		Regular visits by C/S and other officers
Policy objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education										
Promote gender equity at all levels	Organize sensitization programmes to create awareness on the importance of girls education	81 communities have been sensitized on the importance of girls education	To increase girls enrolment& enhance gender parity index	KG: 0.98 PRI: 0.95 JHS: 1.09 SHS:1.01	KG: 1.05 PRIM:1.01 JHS: 1.11 SHS:1.12	KG:0.99 PRI: 0.99 JHS: 1.17 SHS: 1.13	KG: 0.98 PRI:0.99 JHS: 1.11 SHS:1.15	KG: 0.95 PRIM: 0.97 JHS: 1.17 SHS:1.15		The SHS and the JHS targets have been achieved due to the increase in retention of girls
Policy objective: Improve access to quality education for persons with disability										

Ensure that all public buildings are disability friendly	Provision of access ramps to facilitate the movement of pupils using wheel chairs	Ongoing	To facilitate the movement of persons with disability	48	82	15	12	2		In adequate funds
Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementation	Policy Output Indicator	Baseline(2013)	DMTDP Target(2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Policy Objective: Improve management of education service delivery										
Improve the performance of staffs	Organise capacity building training for officers in their operational areas	About twenty scheduled officers have been trained in their operational areas to improve their competence and effectiveness	Effective and efficient execution of assigned duties	27	60	13	12	6		Performance of staffs have been improved
	Organize sensitization programmes at school communities for parents to enroll their children	Some communities have been sensitized on importance of enrolling	Improve school participation rate (GER & NER)	25	110	17	14	15		

	at the right age to school	children at the right school going-age								
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Extent Of Implementation	Policy Outcomes	Baseline (2013)	Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services (CHPS)										
Increased access to service delivery points	Construction of 4No. CHPS Compounds	2No. of CHPS Compounds completed. 2No. ongoing								
Community based Health development programmes	Motivation of midwives to continue to give up their best in monitoring CHPS and HCs	10 Monitoring visits conducted	There is prompt and proper referral of difficult cases to the hospital	2	16	3	3	4	1	Lack of funds (Only 2 months data of 2017)
Community based Health development programmes	Motivation of Eye Unit staff to do regular out reaches to CHPS	26 outreaches conducted	2,066 Clients screened for eye problems	11	36	4	4	26	3	NGO supported this activity (Only 2 months data of 2017)

Policy objective: Ensure sustainable financing for healthcare delivery and financial protection for the poor										
Strategic national health programmes (Strategic formulation and operations coordination)	To conduct quarterly training of revenue collectors on proper financial documentation	5 trainings on collection and recording done	Cash and carry collection increased by 80%	1	5	1	2	2	0	There is increase in efficiency (Only 2 months data of 2017)
	Conduct training for NHIS billing officers	6 trainings done	Claims deduction has reduced by 55%	2	8	1	2	3	0	There is improvement in claim compilation
	Conduct education on capitation	33 education done at the OPD on capitation	Clients and staff knowledge about capitation has increased	0	30	2	15	15	1	There is commitment to carry out the education

Policy Objective: Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system										
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Extent Of Implementation	Policy Outcomes	Baseline (2013)	Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Internal management of the organization	Conduct leadership and management training for all staff	2 leadership training conducted	Increased in leadership skills	1	4	0	1	1	0	Lack of funds
Planning and Policy formulation	Preparation of plans, budgets, programme of work and action plans for the hospital	Plans and budgets are prepare every year	Proper use of scarce resources	1	4	1	1	1	0	Regional Health Directorate (RHD) supported the trainings
Procurement process	Preparation of procurement plans and its implementation	Yearly procurement plans are prepared	Adherence to Public laws	1	4	1	1	1	0	Yearly targets are being met
Tendering activities	Establishment of internal audit unit and make it effective and efficient	Internal Audit Unit has been established	Adherence to Public laws	0	1	0	0	1	0	Support from RHD
Encourage good governance	Organization of Departmental Heads Monthly forum	41 monthly Unit Heads Meetings	Staff participation in management has increased	6	48	2014 8	2015 18	2016 13	2017 2	Target will be achieved

Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Extent Of Implementation	Policy Outcomes	Baseline (2013)	Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Good governance	Decent accommodation for more staff	No new quarters has been built	There will be proximity to work	20	4	0	0	0	0	No funding
Good governance	Easy movement of staff and health commodities	No new vehicle has been bought	Prompt referral of clients, conveyance of staff and hoods	2	3	0	0	0	0	No funding
Policy objective: Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services										
Health Education	Institutionalize health education at OPD, in the wards and outreach points.	393 Health education is being done twice a week on mental health	Awareness on mental health increased	70	400	100	120	170	3	Basic Needs is assisting (Only 2 months data of 2017)
Health Commodities	Strengthen Drug and Therapeutic Committees in the hospital to work effectively	Drug and Therapeutic Committee Reactivated	Responsible use of medicine improved	1	8	2	1	1	0	The committee is not very active

		(meetings held)								
Health Commodities	Procurement of all necessary medicines in adequate quantities for use	76% medicines availability achieved.	Medicine availability is 69.4%	68.2%	95%	82.5%	55.5%	70.1%	60.2%	NHIS in ability to reimburse claims and lack of medicines at the Regional Medical Stores
Health Commodities	Acquisition of 82% of all necessary non-drugs	65% of all necessary non-drug consumables procured.	non-drug consumables availability is 82.5%	76.3	95%	66%	75%	85%	75%	No funds and lack of non-drug consumables at the Regional Medical Stores (Only 2 months data of 2017)
Provision of Clinical Services	Consultations and admissions of clients	111,741 clients were attended to	Many client have cured of their illnesses	43,064	172,000	40,381	34,178	37,182	4,683	Indoor spay of malaria has reduced attendance (Only 2 months of 2017) data.

Provision of Clinical Services	Management of admitted clients	19,384 have been admitted.	Many client have been cured of their illnesses	5,505	22,000	5,781	6,476	7,127	1,007	On track (Only 2 months data of 2017)
Provision of Clinical Services	Discharging of admitted clients	18,300 clients were successful treated and discharged	Many clients have been discharged in good health	5,260	21,000	5,532	5,872	6,896	932	Better management (Only 2 months data of 2017)
Provision of Clinical Services	Train all prescribers on proper diagnosis and treatment of clients	Prescribers are being trained	Death rate has reduced	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	Many of the sick people report too late (Only 2 months data of 2017)
Quality referral system	Acquisition of ambulance	No process has been started for ambulance procurement	Saving of more lives	0	1	0	0	0	0	No funding

Policy objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain gains										
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Extent Of Implementation Of Programmes	Policy Outcomes	Baseline (2013)	Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
National Vaccination Exercise	Carry out immunization on all new born babies in the hospital	3,027 New born babies are been immunized	Vaccinated babies have antibodies against some diseases	834	4,400	1246	1098	1186	134	Intermittent shortage of vaccines. (Only 2 months data for 2017)
Maternal health	Train all midwives on focused ANC and PNC	5,953 client have been attended to	Clients now receive quality ANC and PN C care	2,247	9,000	1932	2005	2016	320	Some of the client do not make the minimum 4 visits(Only 2 months data for 2017)
Maternal health	Train all midwives on save motherhood	5 Save motherhood training organized for Midwives	Reduction in maternal deaths	0	4	2	0	1	0	Non-cooperation so some clients visits (Only 2 months data for 2017)
Neonatal and child health	Train all midwives on Kangaroo Mother Care Technic	All existing Midwives received training	431 underweight babies survived	100	500	150	111	170	20	Mothers adhere to the teaching (Only 2 months data for 2017)

neonatal and child health	Provision of well-equipped Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)	The Unit has been opened but no incubator yet	More children will survive	0	100	0	0	0	0	Has just been opened
Policy objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and communicable diseases.										
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Extent Of Implementation Of Programmes	Policy Outcomes	Baseline (2013)	Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Health Education	Organize regular education for staff on prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases	2 workshops on diseases prevention have been organized.	People now adopt healthy lifestyle	0	6	0	1	1	0	No funds
Health Commodities	Immunization of all new born babies	3,027 new born have vaccinated	Vaccinated children are free from some diseases	834	4,400	1023	856	1148	134	Shortage of vaccines (Only 2 months data for 2017)
Disease Surveillance and Control (including	Train disease control offices and records staff and prescribers on	2 trainings have been organized	Increased skills in disease surveillance	1	8	0	1	1		Lack of funds

epidemic response)	communicable and non-communicable diseases									
Disease Surveillance and Control (including epidemic response)	Implement & monitor infection control guidelines steams	Infection control guidelines have benn provided and are being followed	Hospital base acquired infection reduced	0.9%	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	Staff are practising guidelines

KEY ISSUES/CHALLENGES

- ✓ Inadequate number of trained Case Workers/Burn out.
- ✓ Inadequate funds for the implementation of activities.
- ✓ Shortage of consumables at the NHIS office
- ✓ Network downtimes
- ✓ Inability identification of the Poor in the Informal Sector
- ✓ Financial Sustainability of the National Health Insurance Scheme
- ✓ Some of the KGs have not got structures (classrooms) and some of those with structures are not in good conditions to facilitate teaching and learning.
- ✓ Some schools do not have water, hence pupils go far, about two kilometers during break period to get water to drink
- ✓ Inadequate furniture for some basic schools to enable children sit comfortably during teaching and learning sessions to facilitate their concentration and acquisition of concepts taught
- ✓ Irresponsible parental attitude among parents in achieving targets in gender parity among others
- ✓ Inadequate fuel for circuit supervisors and other officers to monitor schools, guide teachers professionally and encourage them to perform their duties passionately to uplift performance
- ✓ Children's poor reading ability which engenders their poor performance in the BECE
- ✓ Inadequate textbooks at the basic level to facilitate teaching and learning.
- Some category of staffs such as Pharmacy Technicians, Laboratory Technicians, Orderlies, Watchmen and Catering staff are seriously needed.
- Lack of kids and emergency wards and this is contributing to serious congestion in Female Ward.
- Absence of ambulance for referrals

LESSONS LEARNT

1. Poor parenting is affecting child development in the district.
2. A number of Day Care Centres which are operational are sub-standard.
3. PWDs need to be trained on financial management before funds from the 2% DACF is disbursed to them.
4. The Monitoring of LEAP households is improving the adherence to the LEAP Co responsibilities.
5. There are still a number of vulnerable people out there hence the need to scale up social intervention programs.
6. The idea of putting PWDs in groups for economic activities can be made more effective.
7. Facility shopping by NHIS card holders increases claims cost
8. some NHIS card holders do not renew their cards until when they are sick
9. Cost of claims on the rise
10. Sources funding remains the same
11. There is a need for team work at all times

12. Emergency preparedness at all times
13. Availability of logistics boost staff morale
14. There is the need for continue health education
15. Continue collaboration with other partners
16. There is the need for availability of needed staff

Way forward

1. Building of new office accommodation for NHIS
2. Acquisition of new vehicle and motor bikes
3. Filling of Staff vacancies
4. Robust IT infrastructure
5. Regular training for District office and Healthcare service Provider staff
6. Intensify public education on the need to renew membership on time
7. Funds should be made available to make monitoring effective so as to achieve the desired results.
8. Teacher should be trained on how to manage larger classes to facilitate teaching and learning
9. More classrooms should be built to decongest overcrowded classrooms.
10. Teachers' accommodation is key to attract and retain teachers at remote and deprive rural areas.
11. To motivate staff to work harder to reduce overall death rate
12. Continue with 24-hour service delivery
13. Completion of the new ward under construction
14. Continue with health education at the OPD and in wards
15. Partner with collaborators to complete rewire of the hospital
16. Triaging of all seriously sick people at all times
17. Organize training/workshops for staff to improve on skills
18. Renovation of some of the wards and quarters
19. To follow up on requests for medical equipment
20. Continue to request for some staff who are seriously needed

1.4.6 THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE AND ACCELERATE HOUSING DELIVERY IN THE RURAL AREA										
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (14-17)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Provide accommodation for DA staff	Construction of 2 No. 3 Bedroom Accommodation for DFO and DPO	1no. 3-bedroom accommodation constructed at Anafobiisi	Number of duty post constructed	4	1			1		Insufficient, however, DFOs bungalows construction completed and in use.
	Rehabilitation DCE, DCD, DBA and IA bungalows at Bongo	Rome rehabilitation completed	Suitable accommodation for DA staff	4	3					DCE,DCD and IA bungalows renovated and in use
Evaluation of implementation status of DMTDP (14-17).	Mid-Year and End of Year Review meetings	Mid-year and annual reviews carried out for some years	Status of DMTDP evaluated for some years	8	8	1	2	1		1/4 midyear reviews and 3/4 annual reviews
Preparation of Composite Annual Action Plans and Budgets	-Data collection -Harmonisation and compilation of plans	Composite plans, budgets and hearings for 3 years prepared and organised for the budget hearings	Number of plans and budgets prepared and hearings organised	4	4					

	-Budget preparation/hearing									
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (14-17)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Monitoring and evaluation	Some monitoring and evaluation carried out and reports submitted	Number of monitoring and evaluation reports produced	20	20	5	5	5		5 monitoring reports yet to be reproduce at the end of the year 2017.
Rehabilitation /Maintenance of office buildings/ official buildings	Renovation of DA Administration Block at Bongo	Renovated DA Administration Block at Bongo	Number of renovation on DA block carried	Nil	1			1		Completed and in use
Provide logistics for DA office	Purchase of tires, stationery and office equipment - Provision for fuel and lubricants	Tires, Stationery and equipment purchased -official vehicles maintained								Ongoing
Provision of office space for office accommodation	construction of 1No office DA office complex	First floor level	Number of office	1	1					Inadequate funds to complete project

			accommodation constructed							
Policy objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property										
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (14-17)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Provide for security to increase community safety	Construction of police post at soe and zorkor	2No police posts completed	Number of police post constructed	Nil	3	2				Inadequate funds to construction the third post
	procure furniture for police post	police posts furnished	Number of furniture procured	Nil	1					Completed and handed over
	Construction of 1No District Fire/ Ambulance Station at Bongo	Fire/Ambulance Station construction is ongoing	Number of Fire/Ambulance Station constructed	Nil	1			1		
Policy Objective: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels										

Strengthen the sub-structure	Training of area council staff on revenue collection methods	Revenue collectors trained	Number of capacity building for revenue collectors organised	Nil	4		1			
Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes										
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (14-17)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Improve gender participation and leadership	sensitization of women on local level elections	Women sensitized to increase their participation in local level elections	Women sensitised	Nil	1		1			Done
	organise two day workshop for selected women on decision making processes	workshop was organised and Women sensitised for women groups	Workshop organised	Nil	1		1			Done
	identify and support women candidates in local level elections with CSOs	Women candidates were supported during District Assembly elections	Women candidates supported	Nil	1		1			Done

	Provision for MP support to economic women groups	Women groups have been supported	Women group supported	Nil						
Policy objective: Strengthen and promote the culture of rights and responsibilities										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Deepening the practice of democracy	-Peace Building (Political tolerance, peaceful co-existence, respect, dignity etc).	On going	Sustained Ghana democracy and Responsible citizens.	Low level of awareness	2200	62	58	89	-	The Commission has created awareness in the communities visited. However, due to inadequate funding some of the rural communities were not covered. We
	- Citizenship Week Celebration	On going				100	84	90	-	
	-Rights/Responsibilities and duties of a citizen	On going				60	74	50	-	

	-The Roles and functions of the Constitutional institutions (CHRAJ, EC, NCCE etc.)	Completed				1	-	-	-	could have done more but the Commission could not cover especially remote/rural areas. In all (2014, 2015 & 2016), (291) programme of activities were not carried out.
	Education on the Election processes (registration, exhibition, dos & don'ts of elections, steps in voting, right to vote, vote on issues, how to thumb print to reduce spoiled /rejected ballots, etc.	completed				-	-	205	-	

	Flagship programmes (project Citizen, civic Education Clubs, Social Auditing)	On going				113	250	-	-	
	-Functions of the three (3) arms of Government	On going				56	70	46	-	
	- Education on human rights and abuses (Child Marriages, HIV/AIDS etc)	On going	Reduction in Child marriages and Stigmatization			36	50	55	-	

Policy objective: Enhance citizens’ participation in local governance										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Decentralization and local governance	-The roles of members of Parliament (MPs), (PM), (Co-ordination Directors) and (MMDCEs).	On going				7 zones	25	-	-	
	-Women participation in Local Governance	Completed				7 Zones	7 Zones	-		
	The functions/duties of Assembly and Unit Committee members	Completed				71 Comm.	87	-	-	
	Education on District Level Elections (registration, exhibition)	Completed				82	74	-	-	

Thematic Area	Objective	Sub-programme	Targets Level of achievement				Out-Come indicator	Remarks
			2014	2015	2016	2017		
Human Rights	Enforcement	Investigation and settlement of cases	30	27	27	6	Cases closed, 6 pending	
	Promotion	Public Education	29	31	28	10	Successfully executed	
Adm. Justice	Enforcement	Investigation and resolution of cases	2	1	0	0	All cases closed	
	Promotion	Public Education	18	22	24	6	Targeted group educated	
Anti-corruption	Enforcement	Investigation and resolution of cases	0	0	0		-	
	Promotion	Public education	16	26	25	5	Persons informed about corruption	
SOHR	Promotion	Monitoring of Detention camps	1	1	1	0	Recommendations made for improvement in detention camps	
Human Rights Clubs	Promotion	Formation of human Rights clubs at schools	22	22	22			

1.5 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION / PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

1.5.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

1.5.1.1 Organizational Structure

The District Assembly has a membership of fifty-six (56) made up of the District Chief Executive, one Member of Parliament, thirty-eight (38) elected members and sixteen (16) members appointed by the President in consultation with the traditional authorities and other interest groups. The District Assembly functions through five (5) statutory sub-committees (Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security, Works and Social Services) and an Executive Committee who reports to the General Assembly presided over by Presiding Member. All the Sub-Committees deliberate on specific issues relating to their sectors and submit report to the Executive Committee (EXECO) for further deliberation and subsequently forward them to the General Assembly, which is the highest decision making organ of the District Assembly.

Table of Human Resource Capacity of DPCU

S/N	Name	Designation/ Department	Sex	Age	Qualification
1.	Alhaji Fawei Issifu Mohammed	DCD	M		MSc. Public Administration
2.	Abubaka Walee Ahmed Bila	DPO	M		BSc. Land Economy
3.	Anamoo William Atambeogo	ADPO	M	30	BA. Integrated Development Studies
4.	Anaba James	DFO	M		
5.	Sibaway Ahmed	DBA	M		MSc. Financial Management
6.	Edgar Drah	DDA	M		
7.	David Aruk	DWE	M		B.Tech. in Building Technology
8.	Duncan Nsoh	Mun. Education Director (Former)	M		
9.	Clement Akoogo	NADMO	M		
10.	Alice Ndeogo	NCCE	M		
11.	Rosemary Azure	DDH	F		
12.	John Azam	DSW&CD	M		
13.	Gordon Kyei-Baffour	PPD	M	59	BSc ()
14.	Hon. Andrews Nsobilla	Dev't Plan. Sub- Com. (Chairman)	M		BSc
15.	Pius Agungumadaa	Bongo Civic Union	M	43	
16.	Peter Wadam	Information Services Dpt.	M		

S/N	Name	Designation/ Department	Sex	Age	Qualification
17.	Francis	Centre for National Culture	M		

Table of Assessing MTDP and M& E Capacity Needs

Issue	Status	Remarks/Recommendation(s)
Human Resource	There is a functional District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) which has all its 21 Members (comprising heads of departments), with the DCD as the Chairman and the DPO as the Secretary. Some of the MPCU members lack the needed skills in Plan preparation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	There is the need to upgrade the skills of members in Plan preparation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
Management Information System	There is a documentation center where all developmental plans, guidelines, manuals, reports and other correspondences are kept. However, the office has no access to internet services.	There is the need for refresher training for DPCU members in Database management. There is the need for the secretariat to have internet connectivity.
Logistics	There is an office space with chairs and desks. The DPCU does not have a vehicle and/or motorbikes to carry out effective M&E activities. The DPCU Secretariat has one (2) laptops but one very old with low capacity, one (2) desktop computers, one (1) cabinet, one (1) printer but no LCD projector, photocopier and a Vehicle. Paramount among the challenges facing the DPCU is inadequate resources for monitoring.	There is the need for 1No. 4×4 Pick-up and/or at least 2No. motorbikes to support M&E activities of the DPCU. There is also the need for the provision of a photocopier, camera, projector and an additional laptop.
Stakeholders	In particular, primary stakeholders and some secondary stakeholders do not have the requisite skills in Plan Preparation, Implementation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.	Organize M&E training programme for all stakeholders

Assessment of DPCU's Management Capacity Index

This assessment is done to determine means of improving the capacity of the DPCU. The scores below indicate the status of resources available for DPCU members in accomplishing its functions.

Scale: Score 1 = Worst, Score 5 = Average, Score 10 = Best case

Table 1: Assessment of DPCU's Management Capacity

INDICATOR SCORE	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 5	SCORE = 10
Qualifications of Personnel	-	Some staff have the required education	
2. Staff compliment	-	-	All positions in the MPCU are filled
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	-	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	
4. Availability of Funds	-	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	
5.Utilization of Funds	-	-	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP
6. Timely Access to Funds	-	Funds are, in most cases, not released on time	-
7. Leadership	-	-	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development
8. Management	-	-	There is full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions
9. Workload	-	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	-
10.Motivation /Incentives	-	Some central government motivation / incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, per diem, transfer grants, etc)	-
11.Equipment /Facilities		Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	-
Total score		35	40
Average score		4.4	

The implication of the assessment is an indication that some capacity exists for DPCU members but it is not adequate to enable them perform efficiently. To enable the DPCU perform effectively and efficiently, the following are recommended:

- ✓ Adequate allocation of funds and other resources to enable the DPCU to carry out its mandates.
- ✓ Timely release of funds to enable Planning and M&E activities to be conducted according to schedule.
- ✓ Training in leadership and management skills.

1.5.2 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Human activities like felling of trees for fuel especially at the forest reserve, bush fire, sand wining and outmoded or bad farming practices affect the environment negatively. For instance, tree felling and bush fire if not check could lead to desertification since the country is close to the desert zone countries like Mali. Sand wining for construction purposes cause erosions and expansion of rivers and their early dry up during the dry season. These factors have diverse implication on the development of the district. Bush fires, sand wining and bad farming practices results in the destruction of the biodiversity of the soil thereby making the soil infertile for agricultural purpose. Excessive sand wining has contributed to the widening of the river. This has posed as one of the major challenges facing the district in creating accessibility to some parts of the districts especially communities considered island communities.

The activities of sand winners must be regulated, protection of the forest belt is crucial in enhancing environmental sustainability.

1.5.3 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN ECONOMY

1.5.3.1 Biodiversity

The natural woodlands and forest are a rich source of plant and animal biodiversity. They also protect soil and water resources. Future efforts on improving crops will need to draw heavily on the gene pool of native/wild crop varieties. Because of these and other benefits, there is an urgent need for assessing the distribution and extent of relict natural communities and vegetation formations and for measures to arrest degradation.

Biodiversity conservation should aim at conserving unique species and habitats, maintaining traditional crop varieties, land races and their wild varieties and improving the livelihoods of communities. Priority areas that are of national and global importance for biodiversity conservation should be delineated, mapped and excluded from exploitation and community-based management plans developed for the protection of these areas. There would be the need to finance alternative livelihood schemes for affected communities and provide for continuous monitoring and evaluation of biological and social indicators of programme performance. The alternative livelihood schemes would improve the economic status of the communities living around the protected areas and encourage them to participate in the conservation programme and forgo income previously generated from the newly delineated site. This would in addition, relieve pressure on biological resources by supporting alternative development options

1.5.3.2 Climate Change and Vegetation

The climate of the District is similar to the ones experienced in other parts of the Upper East Region as well as the Upper West Region. Mean monthly temperature is about 21°C. Very high temperatures of up to 40°C occur just before the onset of the single rainy season in March. Low temperature of 12°C can be experienced in December when desiccating winds from the Sahara dry up the vegetation. During the dry season ideal conditions are created for bush fires, which have become an annual phenomenon of the environment. For Agricultural purposes the critical factor is the one rainy season, which occurs in the whole of the Upper East Region. The district has an average of some 70 – rain days with rainfall ranging between 600mm and 1400mm. The rains fall heavily within short periods of time and are prone to flooding fields and eroding soils into rivers, which dry up soon after the rainy season.

This situation implicitly requires that irrigation farming be developed and intensified in the District so as to keep majority of the people in the District to be engaged in productive activities. Furthermore alternative livelihood schemes are also necessary as a means of improving the income earning capability of the people. The Dams that shall result can also serve as a means of watering local livestock during the dry season.

Plans are far advanced to fully establish the Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and the Intermediate Technology Facility (ITF) in the District as a means of training and equipping many of the unemployed and under employed youth in employable skills and trades.

The high temperatures in the dry season especially in March are a good source of energy for the district which is presently under-utilized due to the lack of appropriate technology. The use of solar energy in the district and for that matter many parts of Northern Ghana could serve as a sustainable source of energy if exploited, indeed this practical alternative could serve to relieve the national grid of power originating from both the Akosombo Dam, the Bui Dam and other power generation plant in the country. If developed much more power could be exported for more foreign exchange for the country in the future. This could also reduce the cost of producing mechanical energy.

Currently, many communities in the District are not connected to the national electricity grid and whenever they are connected payment of bills can be a stumbling block to most people acquiring electricity. This buttresses the point that alternative and less expensive sources of energy such as solar and wind are better alternatives for this part of the country since patronage can be higher and the benefits that shall result much more spread over the communities.

Relative humidity figures are usually high in the rainy season, which spans from July to September (92%) and low in the dry harmattan period from December to March (15%).

The vegetation consists of short deciduous trees often widely spaced and a ground flora composed of different species of shrubs of varying heights. Very little of the vegetation exists in its original form owing to population pressure, annual and periodic bush fires also occur, which further accelerates the rate of land degradation and loss of soil fertility. Intervention in this area is very crucial if the socio economic development of the people in the District is to be sustained if not improved in the long run.

Many areas of the District consist of degraded savannah with many of the trees are resistant to fire. In the very densely settled areas of the district, tree populations are sparse as a result of tree felling for fuel wood, building and for other domestic purposes. The few indigenous tree species left are mainly those of economic value and includes *Adonsoniadigitata* (Baobab), shea *Andropogan gayanus* (Northern Gamber Grass) in the less eroded areas and *Hyparhenia spp*, *Aristida spp*, and *Heteropogon spp*. (Spear grass) in the severely eroded areas. Common trees include *Anogeissus spp*, *Acacia spp* (Thorn tree) and *Triplochiton spp*. Economic trees include *Parkia filicoidea* (Dawadawa), *Butyrospermum parkii* (Sheanut), *Andansonia digitata* (Baobab) and *Ceiba pentandra* (Kapok). These trees especially the shea and dawadawa have high nutritional value and are being exploited, processed and sold as an income earning activity by women. In recent times women groups are being encouraged and assisted with some intermediate technology to refine some of the processes involved in the processing of the sheanuts this has served to improve the quality of the shea butter produced and external markets are being sought both within and outside the country as an incentive for mass production. For the sustainability of this industry it may be very expedient to begin the process of encouraging plantation farming of the shea tree in the District and many parts of Northern Ghana.

There is a Red Volta Forest Reserve which supports wildlife namely baboons, monkeys, rats, mice, grass cutters, rabbits, dwarfs, buffalos, antelopes and guinea fowls. However, this forest is been depleted due to the activities of fuel wood dealers and some farmers. This further explains the effects of increasing population on both the environment and on the reserves. It is hoped that interventions designed to improve tree population in the District shall yield good results.

The composition of grassland in the District varies according to soil type, location and conditions of burning and grazing. Large areas of exposed land carry only a thin cover of *Heteropogon contortus*. *Imperata Cylindrical* and *Pennisetum Polystachyon* occur on arable soils. The latter is valued highly as a fodder grass. On waste of degraded land, the common grasses include *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Chloris spp* and *Aristida kerstins*

2.5.3.3 Green Economy and Environment

Electricity /Energy

Electricity/energy plays an important role in the socio-economic development of every country or district. This is because it stimulates economic activities leading to improvement in the standards of living of the people.

The District's target for the period under review was to hook all the communities to the national grid. However, since 2014 to 2017 the number of communities with electricity has increased to 72 remaining 24 communities to be covered. The table below shows the number of communities with access to electricity from 2014 to 2017.

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017
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Number of Communities with Electricity	43	55	63	72
Number of Communities with no Electricity	53	41	33	24

Works on the provision of electricity supply to over one hundred and thirty communities are ongoing under the Self Help Electrification Programme (SHEP), and by 2017 ending all communities in the District would be connected. Bongo, Bongo-Soe, Zorkor, Balungu, Namoo, Feo, Beo, Vea, Gowrie, Dua, Kansoe, townships are the communities in the District with streetlights.

Most of the people rely mainly on fuel wood and other petroleum products like kerosene and diesel for both domestic and commercial energy supply. The over reliance of the population on wood as a source of energy have serious implications on the environment as this depletes the few forests in the District of trees thereby leading to deforestation and climate change

Fuel wood for cooking is rare as such dry stem of sorghum and millet are mostly used for cooking. Although the use of liquefied petroleum gas is being encouraged through the distribution of 1,954 set of cylinders to reduce the cutting of tree for fuel. Constant shortages of the product couple with the unavailability of a gas filling station in the District remains a major obstacle to a significant shift from the wood, stem of sorghum and millet to liquefied gas.

Water Coverage

The District has a good spread of water infrastructure. There are three (3) Small Town Water Systems located at Bongo, Zorko and Bongo and Seven (7) Limited Mechanized System at Bongo Hospital, Balungu, Vea Health Centre, Zorko Health Centre, Namoo Clinic and Namoo Primary B and Beo. In all, the District has a potable water coverage of about 82%. The table below presents the potable water supply situation in the District.

Namoo Area Council has the highest number hand pumps (109), followed by Bongo (88 boreholes). Soe Area Council has the least number of hand pumps as indicated in the table below.

Distribution of Water Facilities by Town/Area Council

No.	Area council	Number of handpumps	Small Town Water System	Limited Mechanized System
1	Balungu	40	-	1
2	Beo	61	-	1
3	Bongo	95	1	1
4	Bongo-Soe	42	1	-
5	Namoo	118	-	6
6	Valley Zone	63	-	1
7	Zorko	78	1	1

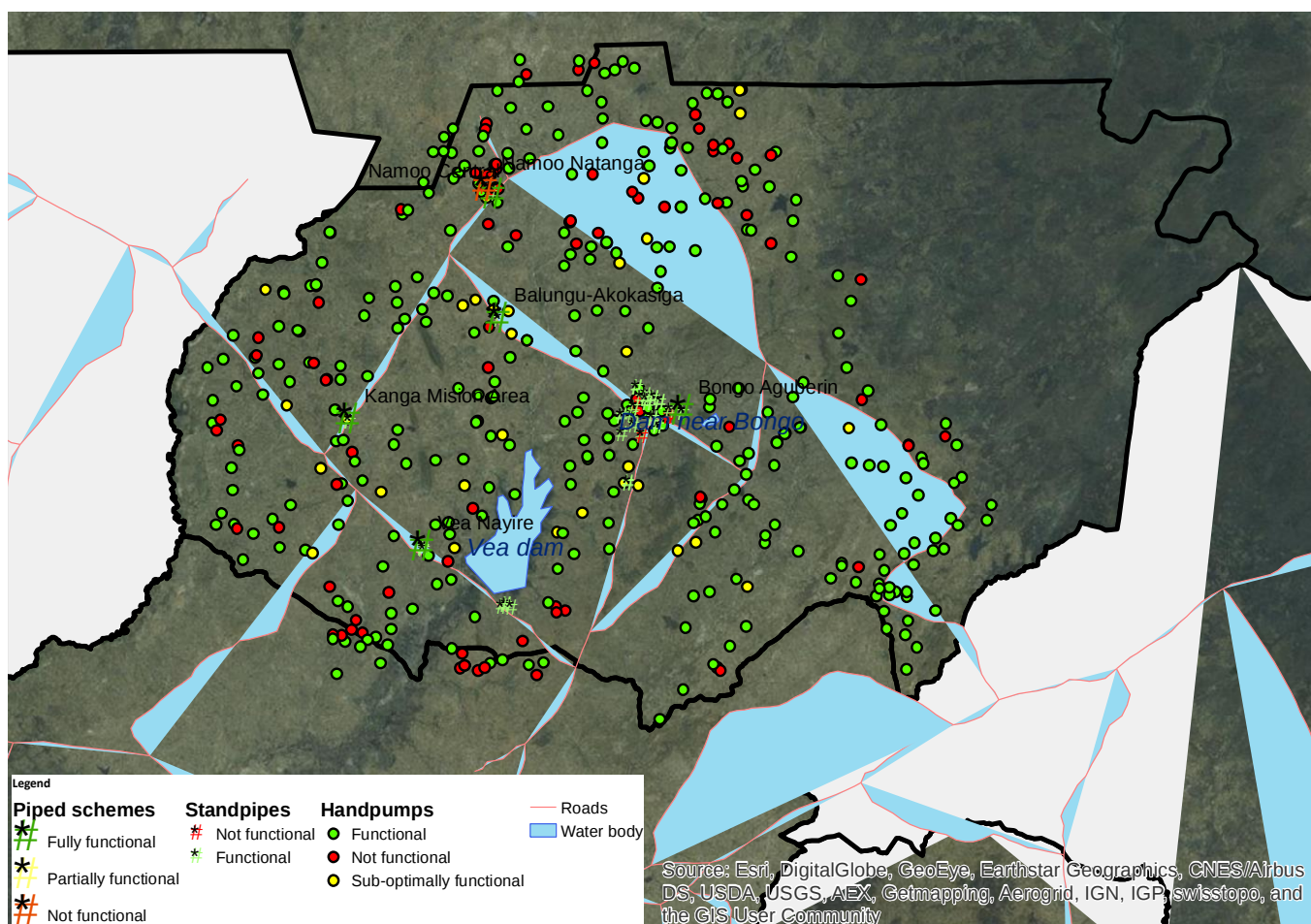
No.	Area council	Number of handpumps	Small Town Water System	Limited Mechanized System
	Total	496	3	11

Source: Bongo DSWT Quarterly Report, 2016

The major challenge in providing water facilities in the Bongo District is the high fluoride content which led to the capping of so many boreholes. Some existing boreholes even are in use are suspected of containing high fluoride content. There is therefore the need for Ghana Water Company to reconnect most communities especially those close to it in the District to the treated water from the Veia Dam

The figure below depicts the spatial distribution of water facilities across the District and their functionality level.

Map of Bongo with piped schemes, standpipes and handpumps



Water Coverage in the District

Urban/town/area council	No of com'ties	Total population	No. Of boreholes	Number of hand-dug wells	Com'ties using pipe systems	Total population served	Coverage
Balungu AC	26	12,528	31	31	-	10,360	82.69%
Beo AC	23	10,299	49	17	-	9,196	89.29%
Bongo Soe AC	21	9,045	33	16	-	8,141	90.01%
Bongo TC	43	26,820	45	8	5	20,225	75.41%
Namoo AC	43	20,742	72	42	-	17,331	83.56%
Valley Zone AC	34	14,855	26	51	-	11,997	80.76%
Zorko AC	35	18,904	34	34	-	10,571	55.92%
District	225	113,193	290	195	-	87,821	79.66%
	NB: 35 capped boreholes due to high fluoride content, Hand-dug wells are always dry in the dry season and with the increase number of SHS percentage of coverage is reduced						

Source: Bongo DWSP 2016

Sanitation Coverage

About 80% of the populace practice open defecation due to the limited number of household, public and institutional latrines. Across the District there are only 3 septic tank latrine, 6 KVIP latrines, 1 environloo, 9 urinals, 110 house-hold water closets, 874 pit latrines and 87 institutional latrines.

Environment

The natural environment consists of fauna and flora in general. These include the trees, vegetation cover and rivers. On the whole, Bongo District falls within the Guinea Savannah ecological zone.

In the past decades, there has been an increase in the amount and intensity of agricultural and other socio-economic activities involving the exploitation of natural resources and human settlement and infrastructural development. These, by their very nature, result in the degradation of the environment. The end result has been to create an adverse effect on the balance between man and nature. This is also creating an imbalance in natural cycles in the biosphere.

Inappropriate farming practices, for instance, have led to increased deterioration in both the vegetation and soils. Intensive farming, overgrazing and constant removal of trees and shrubs without adequate replacement have given way for desert-like conditions in many parts of the District. Owing to increased population growth, there is overwhelming pressure on land and water resources.

Wildlife has become threatened as vulnerable tree species die off. These, and many other features, are a manifestation of land degradation, which is a major environmental problem in the district. Land degradation, exhibits itself in three interactive forms: physical, chemical, and biological.

Apart from inappropriate farming practices, land degradation can be attributed to the following factors: high population density, over stocking and overgrazing, bush burning, tree felling, land excavation for road and building construction which has adverse effects to the economy in terms of unpredictable rainfalls which affect food production, health effects among others.

Land degradation is also manifested in soil erosion and loss of organic matter, poor animal production due to reduction in available fodder, siltation of water bodies and loss of aquatic life, trekking long distances to obtain fuel wood by women and increasing intensity and duration of drought.

The over dependence of people on fuel wood and charcoal for both domestic and public use has affected the environment greatly. The few trees available in the district are felled for fuel wood and charcoal for cooking in homes and chop bars. All these factors have contributed to climate change issues in the district and the country at large.

With the exploitation of oil and gas in commercial quantities it is hoped that LPG will be made readily available at affordable prices to enable many more people (both commercial and domestic users) switch from fuel wood to LPG. The provision of this alternative at an affordable price it is hoped will go a long way to curb the intensive felling of trees for fuel wood and charcoal in the District.

There is also the need to intensify the sensitization and education of the populace on the need to adopt modern farming practices. The table below summarises the environmental concerns of the District.

Nature of Concern	Causes	Environmental Effects	Poverty-Environment Link
Land degradation	-Cultural practices and attitudes. -Population pressure -Traditional farming method- slash and burn, shifting cultivation. -Bush fires -Sand and stone winning.	-Loss of soil fertility. -Loss of biodiversity -Droughts	-Livelihood – low productivity. -Health – reduced water resources, medicinal plants.

	-Farming on hill slopes. -Clearing of watersheds and river courses		
Bush Fires	-Lack of environmental or District Assembly bye-laws -Cultivation. -Hunting -Arson	-Loss of habitat -Soil of soil fertility -Air pollution -Loss of biodiversity.	-Livelihood – low productivity. -Health – reduced water resources, medicinal plants
Soil/Nutrient and organic matter depletion	-Slash and burn -Use of plant residue for fuel -Use of animal residue for trapping poultry feed -Burning of vegetation residuals	-Alkalization -Acidification -Nutrient leaching -Loss of soil Organism/ decomposers -Nutrient depletion	-Fertilization -Composting -Green manuring -Animal manuring -Flushing of saline and alkaline soils -Liming acid soils
Deforestation	-Fuel wood extraction for domestic/commercial use. -Lack of alternative livelihood -Domestic wood extraction for housing. -Bush fires.	-Adverse change in micro climate -Loss of biodiversity -Drying up of streams.	-Loss of medicinal plants -Livelihood – low productivity. -Vulnerability – drought
Overgrazing	-Large number of stock grazing on a small area. -Low technology in fodder preparation.	-Salination (loss of soil fertility). -Degraded vegetation	-Low productivity
Siltation of water bodies	-Clearing along river course -Farming along river banks -Mining	-Water shortage -Loss of fish spawning grounds - Flooding	-Afforestation along water course -Desilting of dams -Farming metres from water bodies

1.5.4 WATER SECURITY

The relief of the area is related to the geology. The topography is generally flat and low lying with outcrops of granite and Birimian rocks, which are mainly phyllites quartz-serrate schist and grey wacke. Areas occupied by granites are generally of low, gently rolling relief 90–300 meters above sea level.

During the rainy season the streams and rivers are liable to sudden fluctuations in water level, suggesting that there is considerable surface run-off within their catchments during heavy rainfall. The district has one huge dam at Vea which serves as a source of water for treatment for Bolgatanga District and its environs.

The district has an average of some 70 – rain days with rainfall ranging between 600mm and 1400mm. The rains fall heavily within short periods of time and are prone to flooding fields and eroding soils into rivers, which dry up soon after the rainy season.

Granite rocks lie under the entire Bongo District. They have well-developed fractures, which make the drilling of boreholes and wells possible. (GSS, 2014).

However, fluoride contamination in the geologic areas with Bongo Granite creates localized contamination of groundwater sources. These granite formations contain from 2 to more than 20 times the amount of fluorine in the surrounding rock formations.

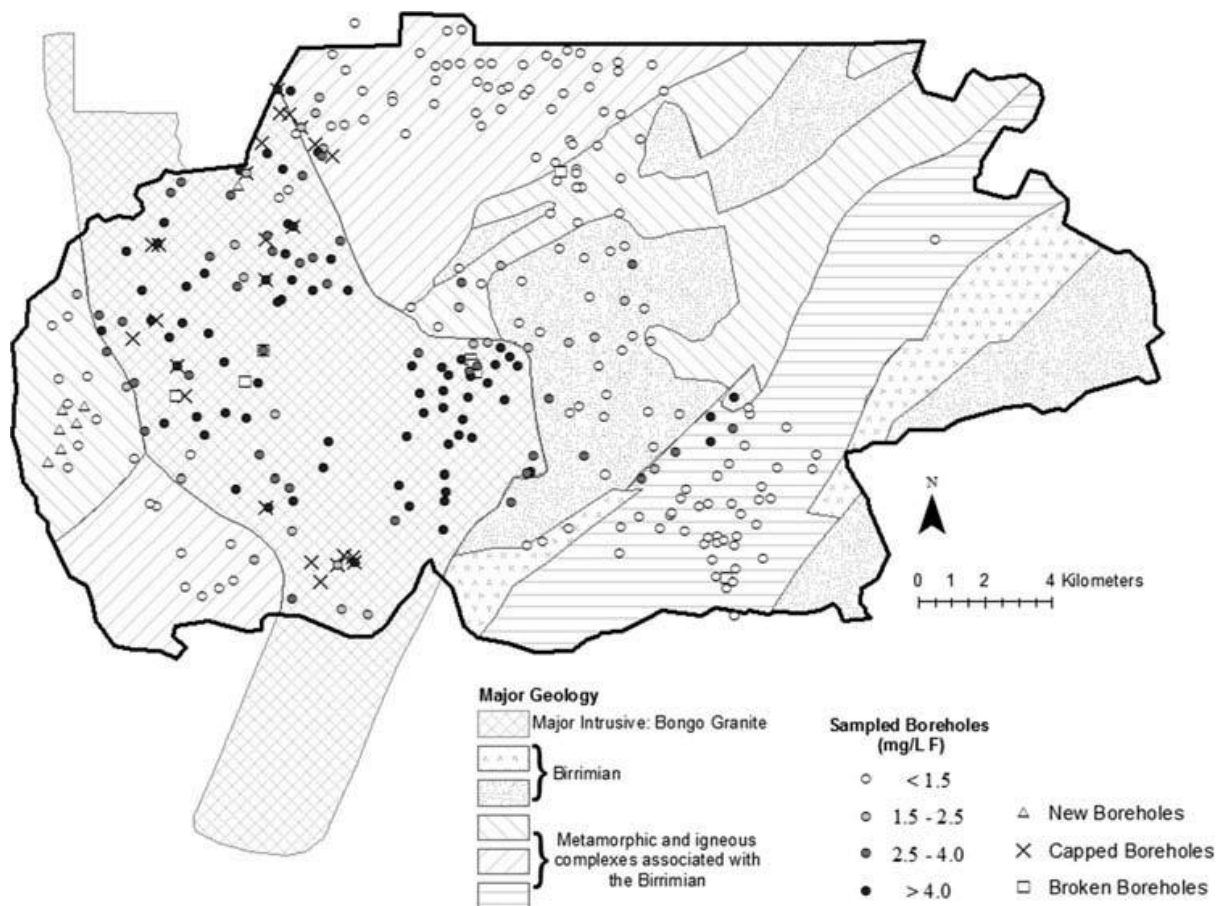
Prolonged ingestion of highly fluoridated water during the developmental stages of life can lead to mild fluorosis (mottled or brittle teeth) or the more extreme skeletal fluorosis (porous bone structures). The World Health Organization (WHO) has concluded that the consequences of ingesting water containing fluoride above 1.5 mg/L are a health concern and uses this limit as their guideline (Bailey, Chilton, Dahi, Fawell, & Fewtrell, 2006). Like most countries, Ghana adheres to the WHO guidelines (Alfredo, 2014).

The area contained in the Bongo Granite region is a considerable fraction of the entire district, limiting the possible solution of piping water from a low-fluoride area to regions with elevated fluoride. (Alfredo, 2014).

The District lies within the Northern Savannah Zone with one rainy season in a year. The amount of rainfall in the district is offset by the intense drought that precedes the rain and by the very high rate of evaporation that is estimated at 168 cm per annum. The vegetation is that of the Guinea Savannah type. Rivers and streams dry up during the dry season and the vegetation withers.

The water concentration data from this study are consistent with the spatial distribution of high fluoride reported by a similar study of the area in 1996 (Apambire et al., 1997) and available local drilling records for 1999 (COWAP, 1999) and 2003 (BONDA, 2004).

Figure 3.2: Map of fluoride contamination in the District



Source: Alfredo et al, 2014 (Based on 2009 data)

1.5.5 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTER

1.5.5.1 NATURAL DISASTERS

The natural disasters which affects the District mostly are drought, flood, rain/wind storm, fall army worm and black flies invasion

Drought is a disaster which mostly affects the entire District anytime it occurs

Flood affect mostly communities such as Ayelbia to Adaboya (Along the Red Volta River Basin), Akulposigo, Amanga, Balungo, Beo Bokin, Beo Tankuo and Beo Waliga. Other affected communities are Gowrie, Nyaariga, Vea (Along the Dam Spillway).

For black flies, Ayelbia, Soe, Adabe, Kaabre, Adaboya and Sapooro are the areas which experience the invasion.

1.5.5.2 MAN- MADE DISASTERS

➤ BUSH/DOMESTIC FIRES

All communities from Ayelbia to Adaboya (Along the Red Volta River Basin).

➤ DOMESTIC FIRES

District-wide but more rampant in Bongo Central, Bongo Soe, Gamborong, Sapooro communities.

➤ CHOLERA

District-wide particularly during the rainy season because of poor environmental and personal hygiene practices.

➤ **CSM**

District-wide because the Upper East Region lies along the meningitis belt. Most affected areas are border sub-districts such as Zorko, Namoo and Soe.

➤ **ANTHRAX**

District-wide with Zorko Zone more prone

1.5.6 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION

1.5.6.1 Minerals

Granite rocks under lie the entire Bongo District. The rocks have out crops, which are visible throughout the area. They have well-developed fractures, which makes boreholes and drilling of wells possible. The granite rocks, which obtrude all over the landscape, could be a source of material for the construction industry. These granite rocks are coloured pink, coarsed grained and potassium rich. Hornblende and a little biotite are some of the constituent primary minerals.

The granite has a rectangular joining and weathers into large upstanding masses and blocky-perched boulders. The hill near Bongo rises several hundreds of meters above the surrounding land with steep and craggy sides. The rocks could be a source of tourism attraction in the district which could bring revenue to the Assembly and an income earning activity for some people who may be trained as tourist guides.

It is expected that a stone quarry company shall soon commence work in the District to take advantage of the large amount of raw materials in the area. This will serve to create employment avenues for the many of the unemployed people in the District and also bring some revenue to the Assembly.

1.5.6.1 SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

The Bongo group of soils is developed over Bongo granites. They are characterised by numerous groves of baobab trees.

The parent materials of the soils have been known to be very productive due to the high potash and phosphate content of the parent rock. Human population densities on these soils are high. Owing to long periods of intensive farming accompanied by mismanagement of the land, soil exhaustion and erosion are prevalent. Over wide expanses, very severe erosion has resulted in the formation of lithosols.

The series of soils are moderately well drained coarse texture soils occupying larger tracts of land on middle and upper slopes and less frequently on summits lower slopes soils comprise Yorogo and Zorko series. The Yorogo series are ground water laterites consisting of shallow, pale coloured and very coarse sand (colluvia) overlying gritty iron-pan. The Zorko series are poorly drained, eroded lithosols occupying near valley edges and usually expose partly weathered rock on round surface.

Generally, the Bongo soils consist of about 3 inches of very slightly human stained, crumbly coarse sandy loan overlying reddish brown, fine blocky, very coarse sandy loan containing

occasional incompletely weathered feldspar particles. It grades below into red, mottled pink and yellow coarse sandy clay loan of partially decomposed granite.

The soils are well drained, friable and porous and possess good filth. Consequently, they have good water capacity. They are inherently fertile but for the most part farmed more or less continuously so that they are lacking in organic matter nitrogen. This has affected crop yield in the district. The soils are rich in phosphate and support crops like millet, sorghum, rice, maize, groundnut, cowpea, bambara beans and vegetables.

However, the pressure of population and farming activities on the land have rendered the carrying capacity of the soil very low resulting into low soil fertility, low water holding capacity and susceptible to sheet erosion during the rainy season, and this has adversely affected crop yield in the district.

This further explains the need for alternative livelihood support schemes to be introduced in the District as a means of creating other income earning activities for majority of the people in the District who presently have little to do during the off season some of these could be bee keeping, tye and die making, guinea fowl rearing which is being given a boost in recent times with the intention of providing a hatchery to farmer groups to boost their productivity and output, mushroom farming etc.

1.5.7 POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

The population of the District rose from 77,885 in 2000 to 84,545 in 2010, representing an inter-censual increase of 8.6 percent, which is far below the regional figure of 13.7 percent. In terms of sex distribution, females constitute 52.4 % of the population (44,461) and male 47.6 % (40,084). The spatial distribution of the population of the District shows that it is predominantly rural (93.9%).

The District's share of the regional population is 8.08 percent, 2.35 percent for urban localities and 9.60 percent for rural localities. The population distribution of the District follows females' dominance pattern for both locality type (Rural/Urban).

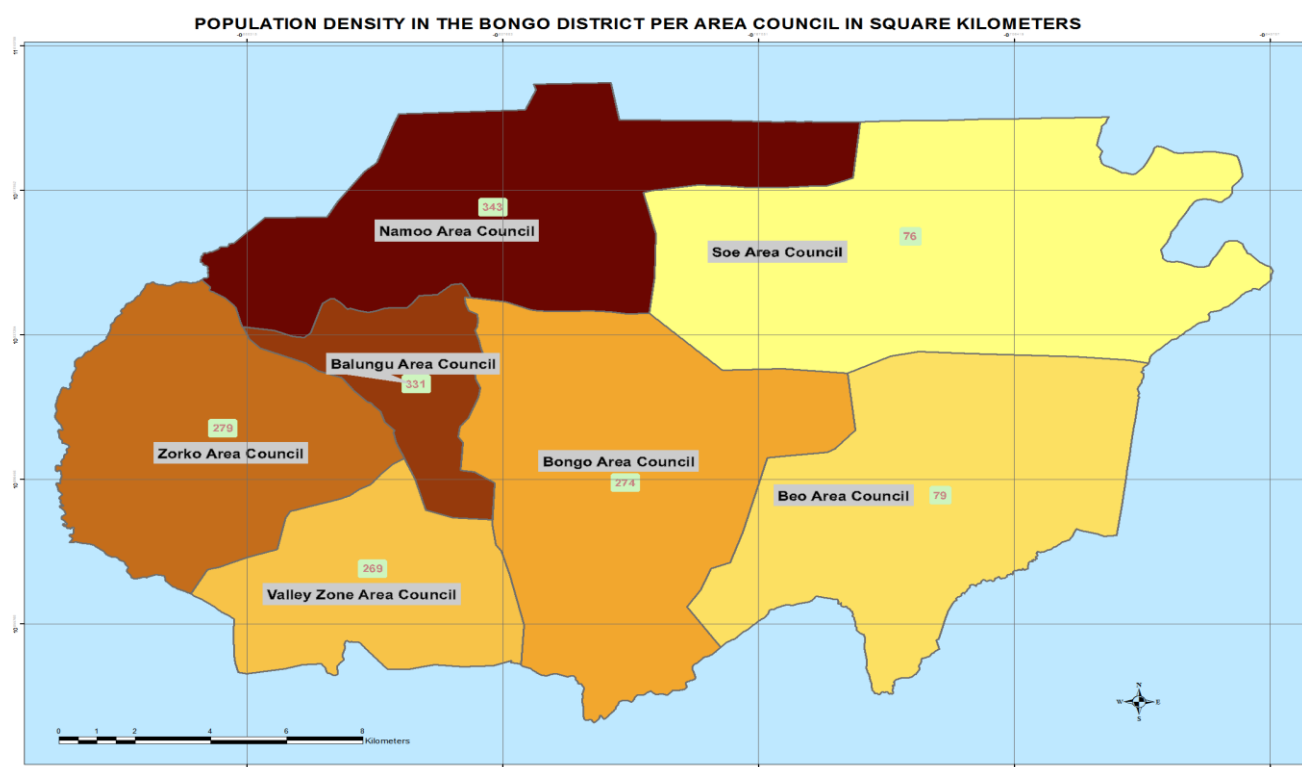
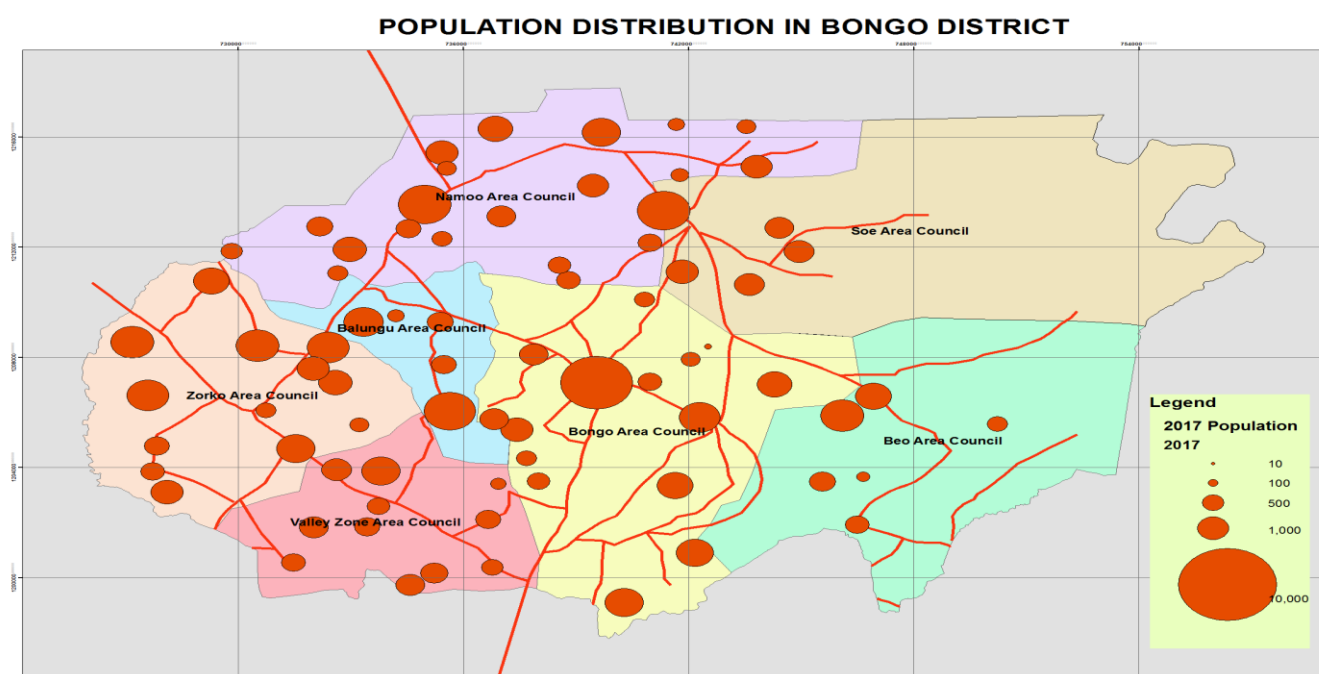
Population Size by Locality of Residence by District and by Region

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regional						
Upper East	1,135,397	100.0	238,294	21.0	897,103	79.0
Bongo District						
Total	91,723	100.0	5,608	6.1	6,115	93.9
Male	43,487	47.4	2,486	44.3	41,002	47.6
Female	48,236	52.6	3,122	55.7	45,114	52.4

Percent of regional population	8.08		2.35		9.60	
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Source: Projected from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Figures below shows Population Distribution and Density in the District



Source: DPCU, 2017

The high population increase in the District implies that if there are no efforts at providing and expanding infrastructure facilities and services, there will be pressure on public services in the future. There is therefore the need for a vigorous expansion of social and economic facilities and services in order to cater for the fast growing population. There should be efforts or activities of empowering the women to participate in decision making and other equal opportunities since the District's population is a female dominated.

In the District, children aged less than 5 years constitute 14 percent of the total population and those aged less than 15 years (0-14 years) represent 42.7 percent. Youths aged between 15 and 19 years make up an additional 11.3 percent, almost the same as the regional figure of 11.1 percent for the same age group. The elderly population (65 years and older) constitutes only 7.1 percent of the district's population. The table below is a compressed age structure of the District's population.

District Population of Pyramid

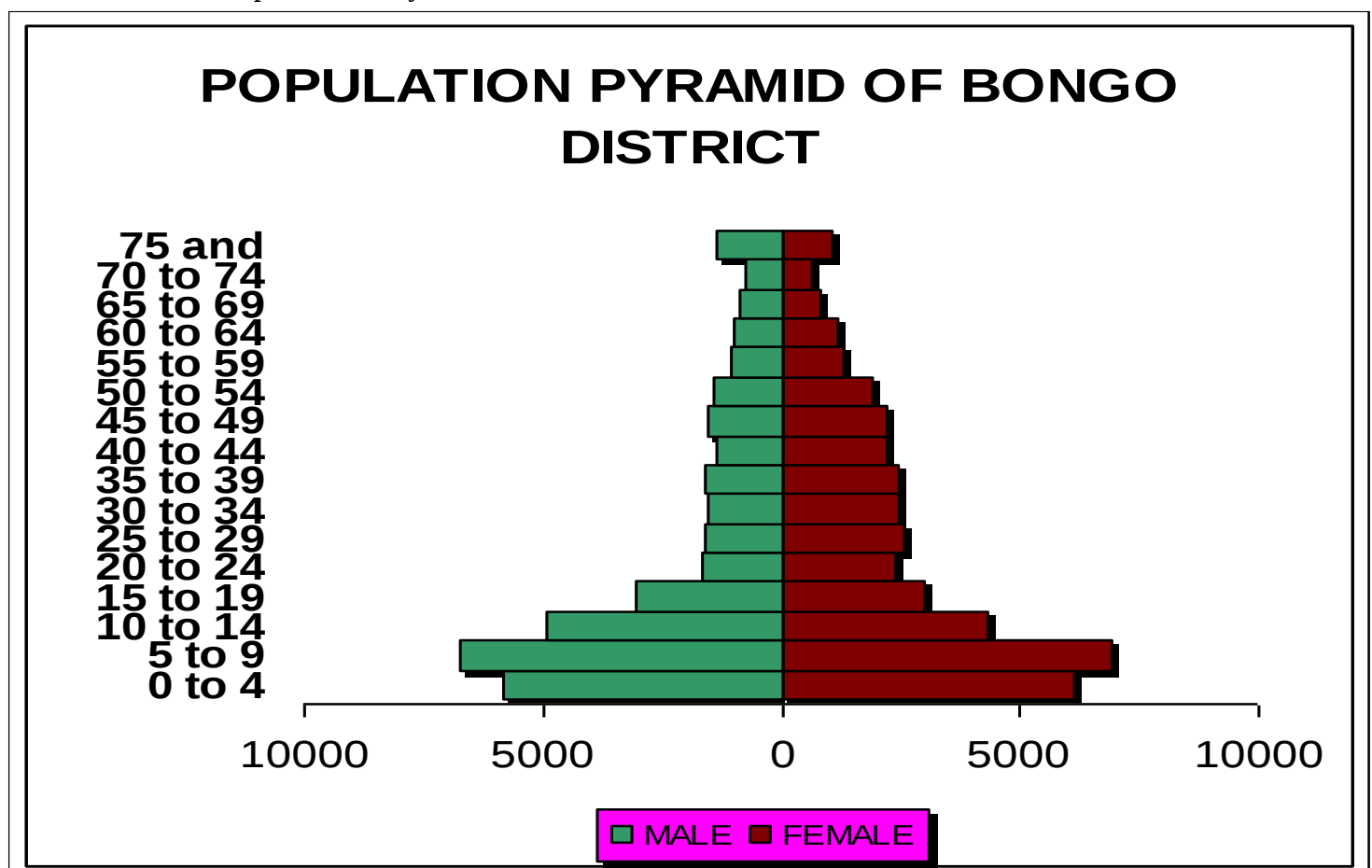


Table of Age Structure

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	84,545	5,169	79,376
0-14	36,075	1,960	34,115
15-64	42,449	2,890	39,559
65+	6,021	319	5,702
Total dependency ratio	99.17	78.86	100.65
Child dependency ratio	85.0	67.82	86.24
Old age dependency ratio	14.2	11.04	14.41

Source: Projected from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The median age of the district is 18 years. This means that about one-half of the District's population is below 18 years and the one-half above 18 years. Furthermore, about 54 percent of the District's population is under 20 years. The working age group in the District (15-64) is slightly more than the age dependent age group (0-14 and 65 and more) with an average age dependency ratio of 99%. This implies that each active person in the District is expected to take care of 0.99 person. Likewise, 100 economically active persons have responsibility for 99 dependants. The situation in the District has followed the same pattern declining from 107.4 in 2000 to 99.2 in 2010. This dependency ratio is higher than that of the Upper East Regional figure of 93.7. The weakness of this interpretation however, is that, not all those in the working age cohort are actually working. In fact, there are the unemployed, the disable, and students among them.

With a population growth rate of 0.82% per annum, the projected population of the District as 2017 stood at 89,519. Below is the details;

COMMUNITY	2014 POPULATION			2015 POPULATION			2016 POPULATION			2017 POPULATION		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ABENAA DOONI	180	189	369	181	191	372	183	192	375	184	194	378
ADABOYA	890	1007	1897	897	1016	1913	904	1024	1928	912	1032	1944
AKANABA	552	639	1190	556	644	1200	561	649	1210	565	654	1220
AKUNDUO	206	218	424	207	220	427	209	222	431	211	223	434
AKUNDUO BOKIN	178	180	357	179	181	360	181	183	363	182	184	366
ALIBAN	276	284	560	278	286	565	280	289	569	283	291	574
AMIATANGA (GOTIN)	138	164	303	140	166	305	141	167	308	142	168	310
AMIATAYOKO	18	25	42	18	25	43	18	25	43	18	25	43
ANAFABIISI DALIGA	530	537	1067	534	542	1076	539	546	1085	543	551	1094
ANAFABIISI KANSERENGA	184	203	386	185	204	390	187	206	393	188	208	396
ANAFABIISI SAGBOR	245	290	535	247	293	540	249	295	544	251	298	548
ATAMPINTIN	176	209	384	177	210	388	179	212	391	180	214	394
BALUNGU	129	152	281	130	153	283	131	154	286	132	156	288
BALUNGU DOONI	737	830	1566	743	836	1579	749	843	1592	755	850	1605
BALUNGU NABIISI	665	681	1346	671	686	1357	676	692	1368	682	698	1380
BEO AKOTOBONGO	118	137	255	119	139	257	120	140	259	121	141	262
BEO ATONOBOROGO	191	217	408	193	219	411	194	221	415	196	222	418
BEO KUMBUSQU	208	228	436	209	230	440	211	232	443	213	234	447
BEO LEMBIISI	87	99	186	88	100	188	88	101	189	89	102	191

BEO NAYIRE	350	345	695	353	348	701	356	351	707	359	354	713
BEO TANKOO	419	435	854	423	439	861	426	442	869	430	446	876
BEO WALIGA	273	319	592	275	322	597	277	325	602	280	327	607
BOGRIGO	834	891	1724	841	898	1739	848	905	1753	854	913	1767
BOKO ABAGNABIISI	522	567	1089	526	572	1098	530	577	1107	535	581	1116
BOKO AKUMBELEMBISI	149	200	349	150	202	352	151	204	355	152	205	358
BOKO AMIRABISI	416	450	867	420	454	874	423	458	881	427	462	888
BONGO	2367	2974	5341	2386	2998	5384	2406	3023	5429	2426	3047	5473
BONGO ATAMPIISI	396	434	830	399	438	836	402	441	843	406	445	850
BONGO KUNKUA	182	214	396	183	216	399	185	217	402	186	219	406
BONGO NYARA	291	310	601	294	313	606	296	315	611	299	318	616
BONGO NYARE NAYIRE	278	336	614	280	339	619	283	341	624	285	344	629
BULUNGU TINDONGO	211	223	434	213	225	438	214	227	441	216	229	445
BUNGE	173	235	407	174	236	410	175	238	414	177	240	417
BUNTUA	642	623	1265	647	628	1275	652	633	1285	658	638	1296
DUA NAYIRE	688	645	1333	694	650	1344	699	655	1355	705	661	1366
DUA TONKOO	668	723	1392	674	729	1403	679	735	1415	685	741	1426
DUA-APUWUNGU	742	727	1469	748	733	1481	754	739	1493	760	745	1506
FEO ABAGABIISI	236	260	496	238	263	500	239	265	504	241	267	508
FEO ACHARABA	492	514	1005	496	518	1014	500	522	1022	504	526	1030

FEO AKUNKA	149	170	319	150	172	322	151	173	325	152	175	327
FEO ASABAGABIISI	552	673	1224	556	678	1234	561	684	1245	565	689	1255
FEO ASEBRE	485	516	1000	489	520	1008	493	524	1017	497	528	1025
FEO ASIMABIISI	126	139	266	127	141	268	128	142	270	129	143	272
FEO AYELBIA	181	203	383	182	204	386	184	206	390	185	208	393
FEO NABIISI	680	828	1507	685	834	1520	691	841	1532	697	848	1545
GAMBRONGO- AGOOBIISI (ZOKO)	475	571	1047	479	576	1055	483	581	1064	487	586	1073
GORIGO NABIISI	324	359	683	327	361	689	330	364	694	332	367	700
GORIGO TANKUNGO	397	401	798	400	404	804	403	407	811	407	411	817
GOWRIE ABAABIISI	234	208	441	235	209	445	237	211	448	239	213	452
GOWRIE DABOTIN	294	359	653	297	361	658	299	364	664	302	367	669
GOWRIE KASINGO	351	394	745	354	397	751	357	400	757	360	403	763
GOWRIE KUNKUA	107	114	221	108	115	223	109	116	225	110	116	227
GOWRIE NAYIRE YIREPALA	322	288	611	325	291	616	328	293	621	330	295	626
GOWRIE NAYIREKURA	222	223	445	224	225	449	226	227	453	228	229	456
GOWRIE TENGRE	409	450	860	413	454	867	416	458	874	419	462	881
KASINGO ADONGO DABORE	192	196	388	194	198	392	195	200	395	197	201	398
KASINGO ADONGO SADORBISI	246	254	500	248	256	504	250	258	508	252	260	512
KUYELINGO	403	412	815	406	416	822	410	419	829	413	422	835

LUNGU (LUNGO)	1278	1405	2683	1289	1417	2705	1299	1428	2727	1310	1440	2750
MOOSI DABOORE	200	208	408	202	209	411	204	211	415	205	213	418
NAMOO	1338	1440	2778	1349	1452	2801	1360	1464	2824	1371	1476	2847
NAYOROGO APUBEO	211	193	404	213	195	407	214	196	411	216	198	414
NAYOROGO GALAROM	119	121	240	120	122	242	121	123	244	122	124	246
NAYOROGO NAYIRE	187	216	403	189	218	406	190	219	410	192	221	413
SAMBOLIGO AMANGA AKOLSABSI	272	246	518	274	248	522	276	250	526	278	252	530
SAMBOLIGO AMANGA NABIISI	252	298	550	254	300	554	256	302	559	258	305	563
SAMBOLIGO AYEOPIA ADOGBABIISI	417	423	840	421	426	847	424	430	854	428	433	861
SAMBOLIGO AYEOPIA ADOKOBIISI	242	267	508	244	269	513	246	271	517	248	273	521
SAMBOLIGU ADOKOBISI	239	252	491	241	254	495	243	256	499	245	258	503
SAMBOLIGU AMANGA DADIMGO	172	200	372	173	202	375	174	204	378	176	205	381
SAMBOLIGU KANSOE	313	325	639	316	328	644	318	331	649	321	334	654
SAMBOLIGU NAYIRE	493	637	1130	497	643	1140	501	648	1149	505	653	1158
SAMBOLIGU SIKABIISI	335	362	696	338	365	702	340	368	708	343	371	714
SAPOORO	475	506	982	479	510	990	483	515	998	487	519	1006

SOE KABRE	437	470	907	441	474	915	444	478	922	448	482	930
SOE KANSERINGA	418	487	905	422	491	913	425	495	920	429	499	928
SOE SANABISI	516	543	1059	520	548	1068	524	552	1076	528	557	1085
SOE SOBOKO	1368	1519	2887	1379	1531	2910	1390	1544	2934	1402	1556	2958
SOE TAMULIGO	181	192	373	182	194	376	184	195	379	185	197	382
SOE YINDONGO	393	462	854	396	466	861	399	469	869	402	473	876
VEA AKUGREBIISI	721	813	1534	727	820	1547	733	827	1560	739	833	1572
VEA ASORANABIISI TINDONGO	268	256	524	270	258	528	272	260	532	274	263	537
VEA ASORANABIISI ZANGONGO	302	319	621	304	322	626	307	325	631	309	327	636
VEA-GUNGA	417	462	879	421	466	886	424	469	894	428	473	901
VEA-KULPELIGA	391	460	850	394	464	857	397	467	864	400	471	871
YOROGO ABANGABIISI MADINA	213	226	439	215	228	443	216	230	446	218	232	450
YOROGO ABANGABIISI NAYIRE	378	477	855	381	481	863	384	485	870	388	489	877
YOROGO ABANGABISI ADOLOA	324	329	653	327	331	658	330	334	664	332	337	669
ZOKO ATAWSIKA	527	583	1110	531	588	1119	536	592	1128	540	597	1137
ZOKO ATIABIISI	468	608	1076	472	613	1084	476	618	1093	480	623	1102
ZOKO GAMBRONGO ABAGABIISI	748	817	1565	754	824	1578	760	831	1591	767	838	1604

ZOKO GAMBRONGO AZAABIISI	319	331	650	322	333	655	325	336	661	327	339	666
ZOKO GAMBRONGO MOORUM	275	325	600	277	328	605	279	331	610	282	334	615
ZOKO GOO	847	975	1823	854	983	1838	861	991	1853	868	1000	1868
ZOKO GOO AWAA	170	212	382	172	214	385	173	215	389	175	217	392
ZOKO KADARE	588	708	1296	593	714	1306	598	719	1317	602	725	1328
ZOKO KANGA	834	954	1787	841	961	1802	848	969	1817	854	977	1832
ZOKO KODOROGO	909	1012	1921	917	1020	1936	924	1028	1952	932	1037	1968
ZOKO TARONGO	678	828	1505	683	834	1518	689	841	1530	695	848	1543
TOTAL	41415	45937	87352	41755	46314	88069	42097	46694	88791	42442	47077	89519
			87352			88069			88791			89519

1.5.8 FERTILITY RATE

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance or childbearing among a population. It is determined by a number of factors, including the physiological capacity of the woman to reproduce. These, in turn, are affected by a variety of social, cultural, health, economic and other environmental factors.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which measures the number of births per 1,000 population in a given year is 23.44 births per 1,000 population. This means every there are about 23 births to every 1,000 population.

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. According to the 2010 HPC, the GFR of the District is 101.2 above the regional GFR of 97.5 meaning about 101 children are born in a year to every 1,000 women aged 15 – 49 years.

This means that conscious effort must be made to cater for the needs for the growing population in the District.

1.5.9 MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

Migration is a major constituent of population change. According the 2010 PHC 10,664 migrants was recorded in the Bongo District. 59.8% of the migrants who lived in the district were born somewhere else in the region. Majority (31.9%) of migrants irrespective of where they were born predominantly lived in the district for 20 years and above.

The Ashanti region recorded the highest number of migrants born elsewhere. This could be attributed the search for job opportunities. The availability f the fertile land coupled with the double maxima rainfall makes the region a favourable destination for migrants from northern Ghana. The Central Region recorded the least migrants from the district. A substantial number of people lived outside the country. The proximity to Burkina Faso has largely influenced the migration trend since people easily move between these two countries. Inter-marriage and economic activities also points to people living outside the district.

The table below contains the statistics on migration in the District.

Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total Migrant Population	11,244	14.6	19.1	12.4	16.8	31.9
Born elsewhere in the region	6,374	12.8	14.1	8.8	18.0	46.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	206	20.9	29.1	17.5	18.0	14.6

Central	52	26.9	23.1	21.2	11.5	17.3
Greater Accra	457	20.6	33.7	12.7	20.1	12.9
Volta	70	24.3	27.1	2.9	20.0	25.7
Eastern	154	21.4	29.2	14.3	22.1	13.0
Ashanti	2,199	18.8	28.8	22.2	15.9	14.2
BrongAhafo	563	23.6	30.2	19.9	15.8	10.5
Northern	467	13.5	24.2	16.5	22.1	23.8
Upper west	122	17.2	37.7	17.2	13.1	14.8
Outside Ghana	580	10.7	15.7	15.3	17.4	40.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Since the creation of the district, the district has been experiencing outmigration. This situation is persistent mainly because of the harsh economic conditions (poverty) prevailing in the District. Due to the low soil fertility in the district coupled with the long dry season, some of the people usually migrate to the south of the country for agricultural activities and other economic opportunities. Some of the youth also migrate to the south, especially Accra and Kumasi in search of greener pastures. Another major cause of out-migration is the pursuance of higher education. Many of the natives who pursue education beyond the boundaries of the District end up settling outside the District. The situation is worsened by small scale illegal mining “galamsey” activities in the south as many of the young people migrate to these areas in better enhance their lives through the galamsey activities. This phenomenon has had serious adverse impact on education owing to the fact that many of youth at basic and secondary level of education drop out to engage in this risky commercial venture as a quick way of making wealth. This would further worsen the labour situation as there would not be enough able bodied men and women to help in the socio-economic development of the District.

Notwithstanding, the reverse is likely to be experienced. The establishment of the Regentropfen College of Applied Sciences (ReCAS) is likely to cause an influx of people especially students and lectures to the location. As a result of its establishment, land value near the school has appreciated substantially. Also, the nationwide clamp down on illegal mining activities has led to the repatriation of the many youth in the districts. It implies that necessary infrastructure and services need to be provided to accommodate the increasing population. To reserve the trend of out-migration, there is the need to put in place effective strategies to equip the teeming unemployed youth with technical and vocational skills, and provide them with micro credit after their training to make them self-employed. This would go a long way to reduce the rate at which the youth migrate from the District.

1.5.10 GENDER EQUALITY

The female population in the District constitutes 52% of the total population. Women play important roles in the socio-economic life of the people. Women are responsible for planting,

harvesting, storage and marketing of farm produce. They also assist the men in dry season farming activities, transportation and marketing of onions, tomatoes, okra, pepper and other vegetables. In the District, women are engaged in farming, rearing, weaving, pottery, shea nut picking and processing, rice parboiling and processing, dawadawa processing, groundnut oil extraction, charcoal burning, gathering, pito brewing and sale of firewood among others. Although women perform these crucial roles in the society, they have little access to productive resources. Inadequate access to credit also inhibits the expansion of their economic activities such as rice milling, groundnut oil extraction, dawadawa and shea butter processing among others.

Apart from performing most of the labour on the farm, women do all the domestic chores in addition to taking care of their children and providing water for family use. Low female enrolment and high drop-out rate of the girl-child is a common phenomenon. This means that high illiteracy rate among women is not likely to change considering the fact that illiteracy is one of the major problems of under-development, and therefore high illiteracy of women in the Bongo District is a severe limitation to development.

The females in the District constitutes majority of the district population (about than 52%) and yet they have little say in decision making in the District. They are continually discriminated in all aspects of life, be it at the family, community or district level, as they are seen as having no potentials to contribute to the socio-economic development of the District. At the highest level of decision making at the District females are woefully underrepresented in leadership positions. Out of 38 elected members of the Assembly there is only one female. With the appointed members females make up 2 of the 15 members. Holistically, females make up only 5% of all the Assembly Members.

Men and women in rural communities of the District have highly differentiated roles. They are assigned specific tasks to their sexes as indicated in the table below

Female	Male
Cooking, fetching water, agro-processing, child-care, farm labour and marketing of food produce	Land ownership, provision of grains, shelter and family security

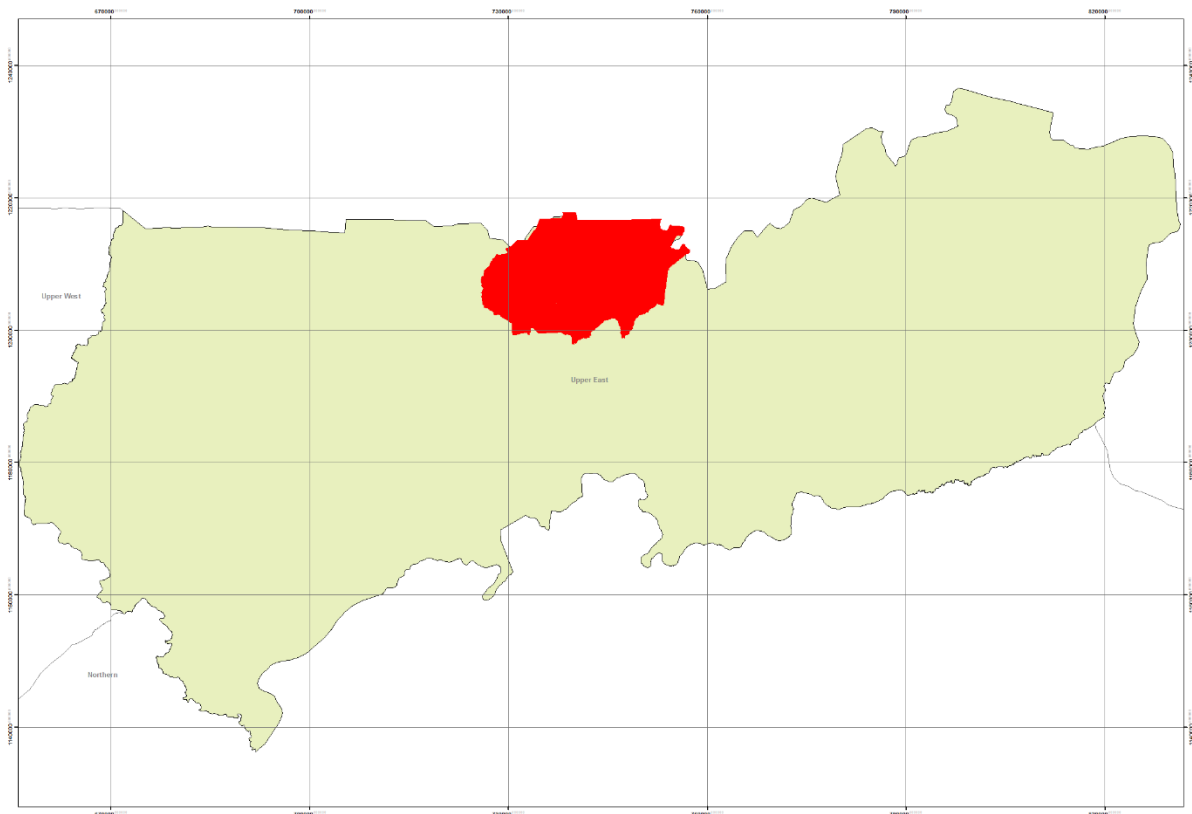
Traditionally, men are expected to grow and provide grain for the family main meals, while women provide soup ingredients to go with the meals as well as other household needs such as kerosene, soap, etc. Women responsibility towards household upkeep is on the increase. Their roles and responsibilities have gone beyond providing soup ingredients and basic household items to actually providing the grains. They also incur additional expenses of the family in areas of child education and medical bills. The relatively low participation of women in public level decision making process affects their ability to participate in discussions with development agencies in matters affecting their well-being since their numbers are limited in development committees. The cumulative effects of these problems on the women are poverty, ignorance and low standard of living.

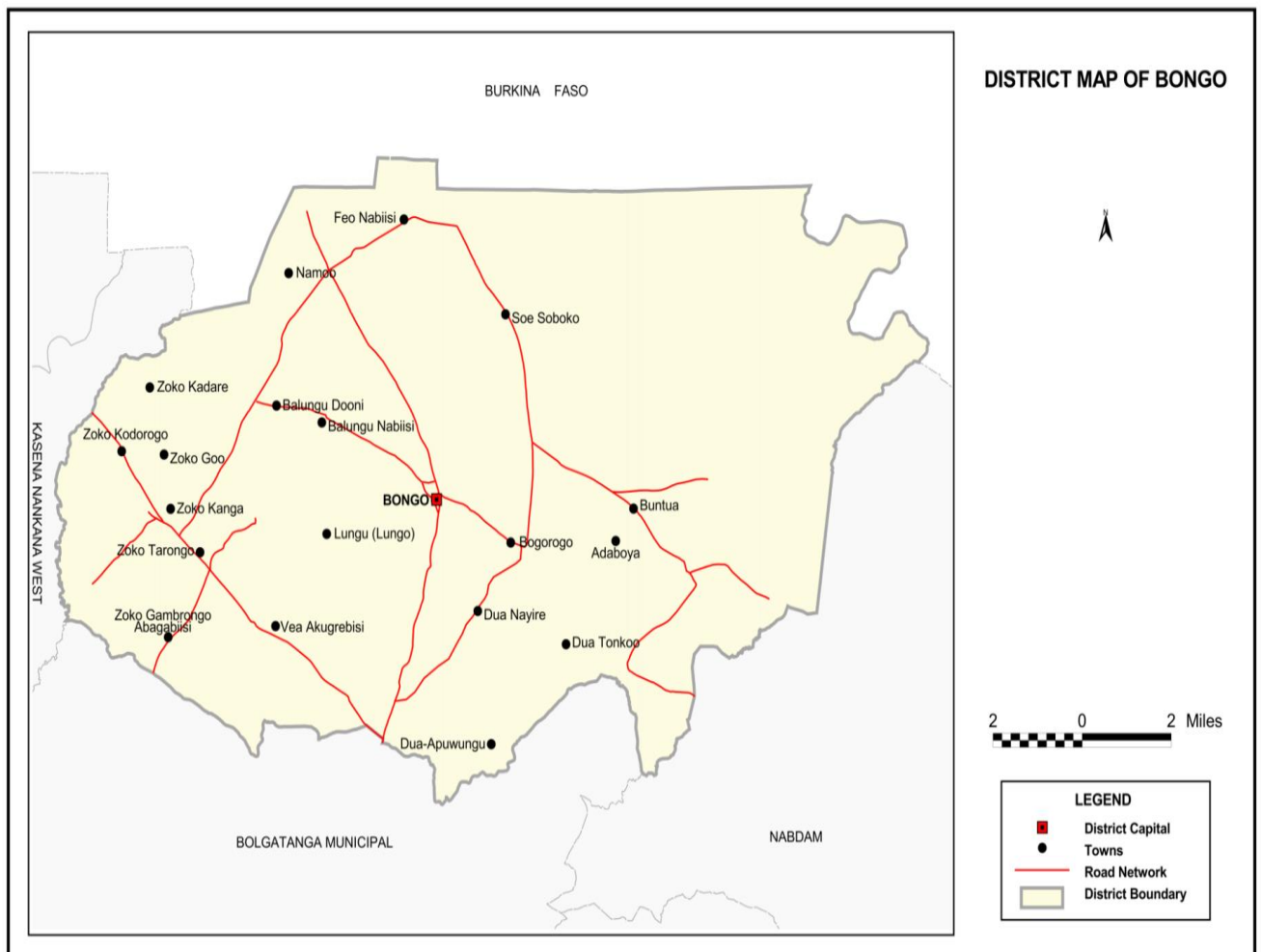
1.5.11 SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

1.5.11.1 District Location/Boundary

The District lies between longitudes 0.45° W and latitude 10.50° N to 11.09 and has a total area of 459.5 square kilometres. The Bongo District shares boundaries with Burkina Faso to the North, Kassena-Nankana West to the North-West, Kassena-Nankana Municipal to the West, Bolgatanga Municipal to the South West and Nabdam District to South-East and Bawku West to the East. The district lies within the Oncho-cerciasis-free zone that stretched from North-East to the Nabdam District dividing the District from the Bawku West District.

Map showing the location of Bongo





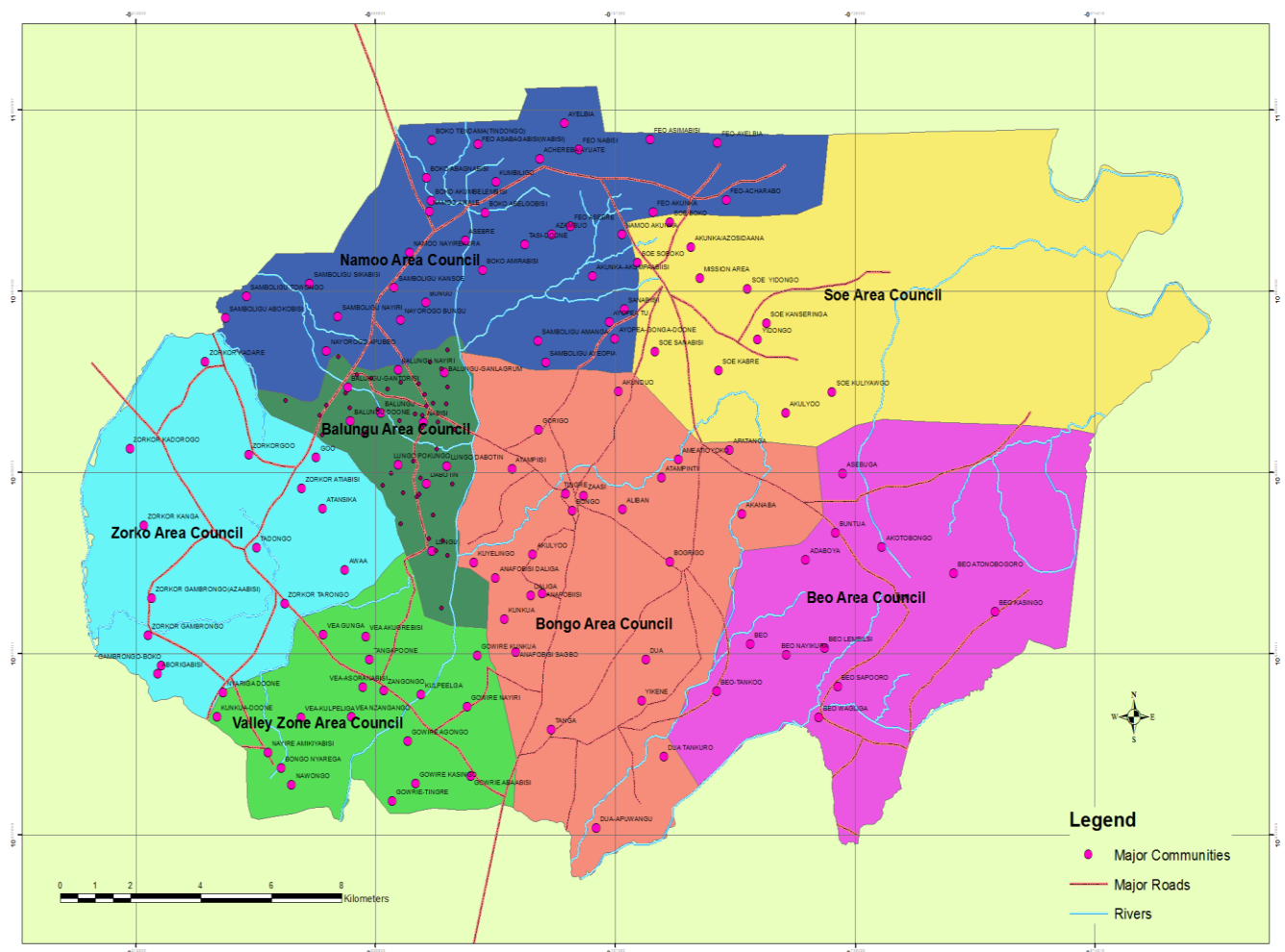
The location and size of the district has implications for development, especially in a situation where the district share borders with Burkina Faso. This offers the District an opportunity for exchange of goods and services between the District and Burkina Faso.

Already in existence is a vibrant market at the Burkina side of the border known as Guelwongo where citizens in the District do brisk business with their neighbours. This trade interaction has brought about increase in household incomes which has a direct influence in the standard of living of the people of both countries. It also serves as an important source of revenue for the District.

Adversely, however, it poses some health risk on the people of the district and beyond with regard to the spread of HIV/AIDS. As a result of the brisk trade and interaction in the area, it predisposes the people to some health risk such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. There is also pressure on the few health and educational facilities in the district because people come from the Burkina side to access these facilities in the district more so with the former.

Again, it exposes the District to influx of foreigners, including Fulani herdsmen, and cross-border crime, as it is one of the transit points to the country from countries in the Sahel. The district has been under siege by Fulani herdsmen who come to the District through the border with Burkina Faso which has resulted into so many vices such as cattle rustling, armed robbery as well as rape. The few trees in the district are also been cut down by these Fulani herdsmen for fuel wood and as feed for their cattle. Above all their activities also have adverse effects on farmlands which negatively affect productivity and output of crops on these lands, so that with a vast majority of the people in the District engaged in Agriculture their incomes and living standards are likely to be affected adversely in the long run if steps are not taken to check the situation. Efforts are therefore required to promote tree growing and control the movements and activities of these herdsmen.

AREA COUNCILS AND COMMUNITIES OF BONGO DISTRICT



1.5.11.2 Land Use and Management

The soils of the district exert great influence on the pattern of land-use. The soils are those derived from granites, sandstones and greenstones. The population in the District is high compared with its land area. This could be interpreted to mean that one person is occupying 0.01sq km of land.

The pattern of farming is therefore fixed (compound subsistence farming). In cultivating the soil located in the stony areas, the stones are shifted into control heaps against which terraces are formed.

The District has about 91.2 km of roads comprising gravel roads (44.9) and earth road (46.3km). Although the District has an entry point from Burkina Faso at Namoo, which is highly patronised, the road linking Namoo to Bongo is deplorable. The Bongo-Namoo-Burkina Faso road is the shortest and most preferable road by heavy trucks to and from Burkina Faso which could generate a lot of revenue to the Assembly and the nation at large if attention is given to it.

The poor road network in the district has adversely affected economic activities especially at the Namoo entry point. Farmers in the District also find it difficult carting foodstuff from the farm gates to the market. Also transporting patience especially pregnant women when in labour from the communities to health facilities or to the District Hospital especially in the raining season is always a challenge which is contributing a lot to the District not achieving zero (0) maternal mortality rate for all year round.

Thus the development of Feeder roads in the District is very crucial since this has the potential of boosting socio economic activities in the District, apart from that when such roads are developed it will serve to open up the communities to potential investors.

Due to declining soil fertility in the district, people have resorted to using unorthodox methods of farming and have also encroached forest zones and farming very close to river banks. This way of land use in the District has caused the siltation of river basins such as the Red and a White Volta basin which does not only have negative consequences on the District in particular but the nation as a whole. A very typical example is the energy crisis that the nation has been experiencing over the years due to low water levels in the hydroelectric dams.

There is therefore the need to strengthen the staffing capacity of MOFA and to resource it adequately to enable them aggressively embark on the education and sensitization of farmers along the river banks. The District Assembly is also considering passing some byelaws to curb this undesirable situation. The Area Councils shall be resourced and made functional so that they are better positioned to curb these problems.

The major markets in the District are Bongo-Soe, Zorkor, Bongo, Beo, Namoo and Balungu. However smaller towns such as the Feo, Adaboya, Dua, Ghanadaa, Gowrie, Ve a are some of the emerging markets and settlements which are exhibiting relatively concentrated pattern. This is not a feature of traditional settlement pattern in bongo district. The emergence of relatively concentrated settlement is influenced by economic activities undertaken in these areas and the gradual shift from the external family system to nuclear family system. Also, the establishment

of social amenities especially the establishment of Regentropfen College of Applied Sciences (ReCAS) has led to migration of people into the Namoo area. There is therefore the need for the physical planning department to develop town planning schemes for the unplanned area to minimize the haphazard putting of structures.

1.5.11.3 Banking

There is two banking institutions in the District, that is the Bongo rural bank and the GN Bank all located in the District capital with Bongo Rural Bank satellite office at Soe. This does not encourage saving especially among the petty traders. However, the mobile money system has compliment the banking as it is accessible to majority of the people in the District.

1.5.11.4 Transportation

The main transport service provider in the District is the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), which provides transportation to mainly Bolga, and to a few villages especially during market days. The major means of transportation are bicycles, motorcycles, motor tricycle and donkey carts owned by individuals. Majority of the people commute on foot from one place to another. Donkey carts are mainly used to convey goods. Most of the pick-up cars seen around are either owned by government or NGOs.

1.5.11.5 Drainage, Sanitation and Waste Management

The drainage system in the District is generally poor. The Bongo-Bolga road is the only road with a drainage system which was not completed leading to creation of gully erosion destroying properties during the raining season and making some part road unmotorable. The District Capital, Bongo-Soe and Zorko has no drainage systems for the flow of water during rains.

In the area of Sanitation, about 80% of the populace practice open defecation due to the limited number of household, public and institutional latrines. Across the District there are only 6 septic tank latrine, 3 KVIP latrines, 1 environloo, 9 urinals, 620 house-hold water closets, 874 pit latrines and 87 institutional latrines.

The total number of 51 communities triggered through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) out of which 19 have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Waste management is a challenges, as the people have poor attitude towards waste management. Zoomlion Ghana has put up waste containers at vantage points and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development donated a total of 600 dust bins which have been subsequently distributed to schools, health facilities, decentralized department and individual for the collection of waste.

The Assembly has acquired a final disposal site at Adaboya for the collection of waste which is being develop. Also, a sanitation bye law has drafted which when finalized, approved by the General Assembly and enforce will help improve

1.5.11.6 POVERTY

There exist variations in poverty incidence among districts in the Upper East Region. Table A1.9 Figures 3.37 to 3.40 indicate that the incidence of poverty is highest in Builsa South (84.4%), followed by Bawku West (68.1%), Bongo (67.4%) and Nabdam (63.0%) Districts. The lowest poverty incidence is observed in Kassena Nankana West District (13.1%). In terms of depth of poverty, a similar pattern is observed (Builsa South - 51.8%, Bawku West - 37.2%, Bongo - 36.4%, and Nabdam - 31.3%).

Although Builsa South District has the highest level of poverty incidence, it recorded the lowest inequality (48.5). Inequality is highest in Bawku West (57.9) followed by Garu Tempene (54.8) and Bongo (54.4) districts.

Garu Tempene, with a poverty incidence of 54.5 percent, has the highest number of poor persons (70,087) in the region followed by Bawku West (63,315) and Bongo (56,622). Though Builsa South has the highest poverty incidence of 84.4 percent, the population poor is 30,730.

Figure of Poverty Incidence – Upper East Region 36

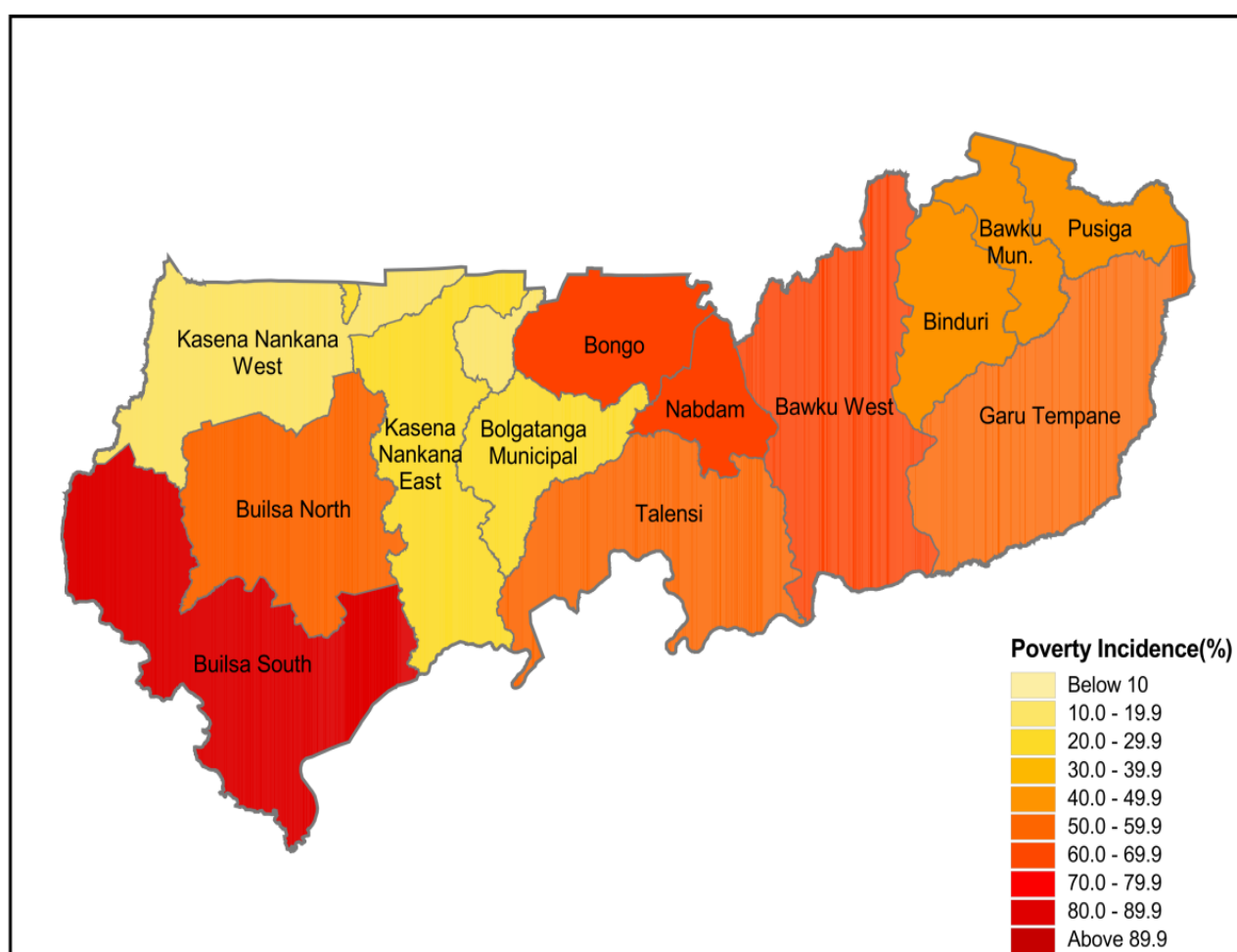


Figure: Estimated Number of Poor Persons - Upper East Region

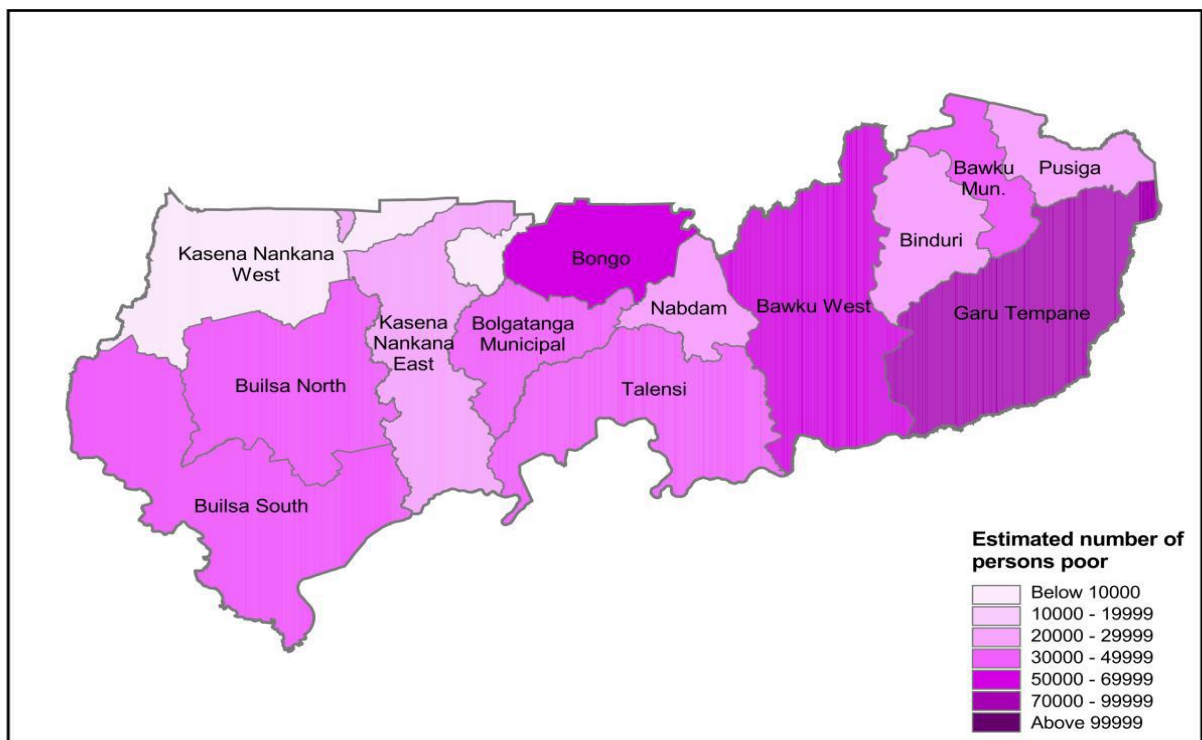


Figure of Poverty Depth – Upper East Region 37

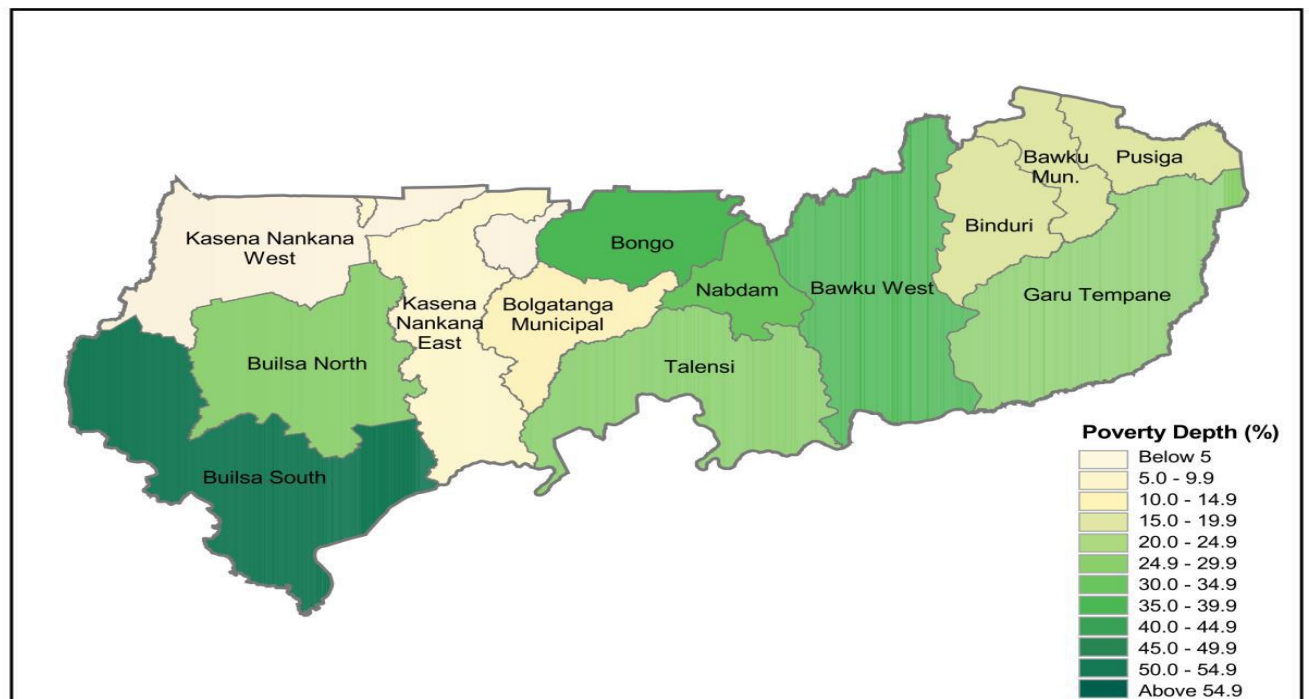
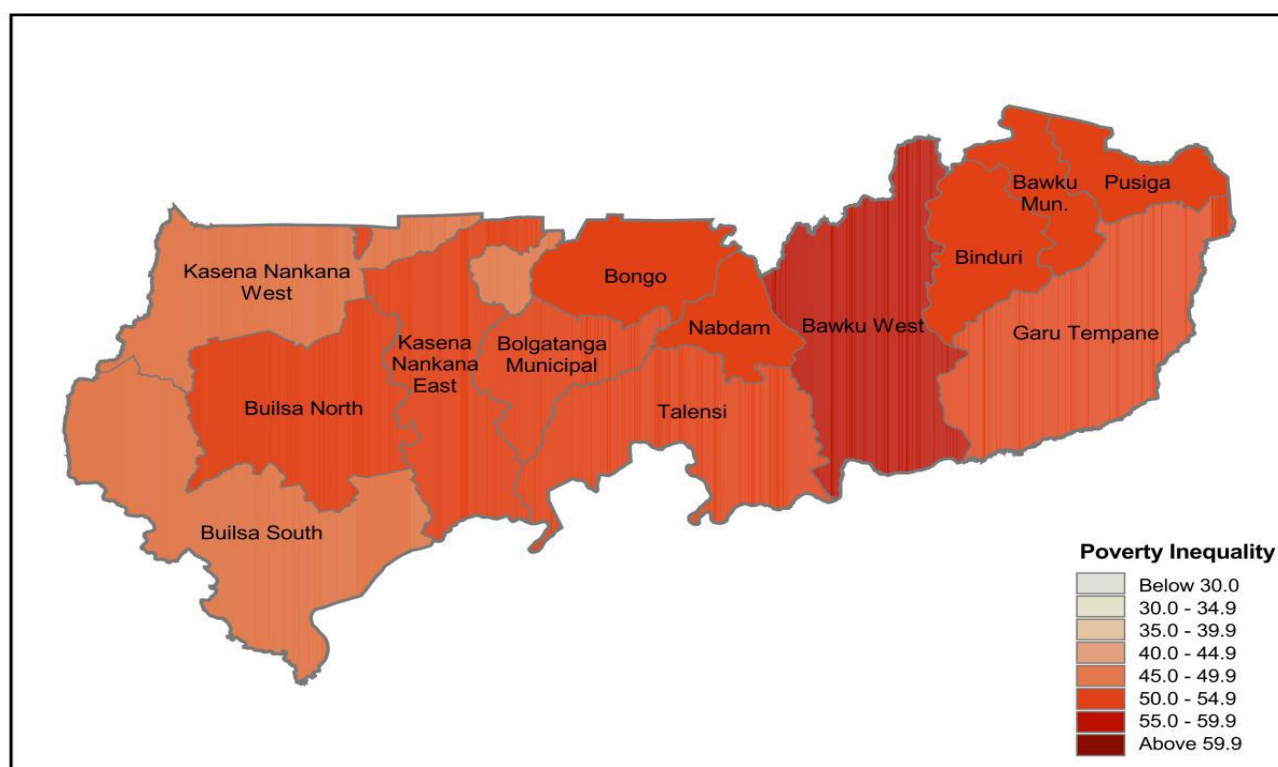


Figure 3.40: Poverty Inequality - Upper East Region



1.5.12 CULTURE

1.5.12.1 Traditional Authority

The District has one Paramount chief. The traditional authority of the District resides in the paramount chief known as the Bonaba. There are eleven divisional chiefs and thirty-one sub-chiefs who support the Bonaba in the administration of the traditional area. There are also the Tindanas' who are literally the land owners and are responsible for pacifying the gods in times of adversities. They also make sacrifices on behalf of the chiefs. There are no known chieftaincy disputes currently in the District and the commendation goes to the traditional authorities and the people for the roles they play in ensuring peace in the District.

1.5.12.2 Religious Composition

There are three religious groupings that are found in the district. These are traditionalists (44.0%), Islam (7.2%) and Christianity (45.1%) as shown in table below. Within the Christian fraternity, Catholics are in the majority (32.3%) followed by the Pentecostal/Charismatic (6.6%) and Protestants (4.6%) other Christians recording 1.6 percent. Christianity has seen an increment, thus overtaking the dominance of traditional religion as recorded in the 2000 Population and Housing Census (53.6% for traditionalists and 34.2% for Christians). In the Christendom women are the majority (48.8%) as against 41.0% for males. Males on the other hand are dominant (%) in the traditional religion.

These religious groups provide an avenue for information dissemination and community mobilisation. They also guide policy decision at the District level. For example, in an attempt

to promote economic development through livestock, piggery will not be an option for the Muslim community.

1.5.12.3 Ethnic Groups

The Bossis and the Gurunsis constitute about 95.1 percent of the district's population. Besides these two major ethnic groups there are other settler ethnic groups like the Kusasi, Nankani, Builsas, Kasena, and Dargabas among others. The two major ethnic groups co-exist peacefully ostensibly because most of them trace their ancestors to the same ancestry.

Festivals/Rites

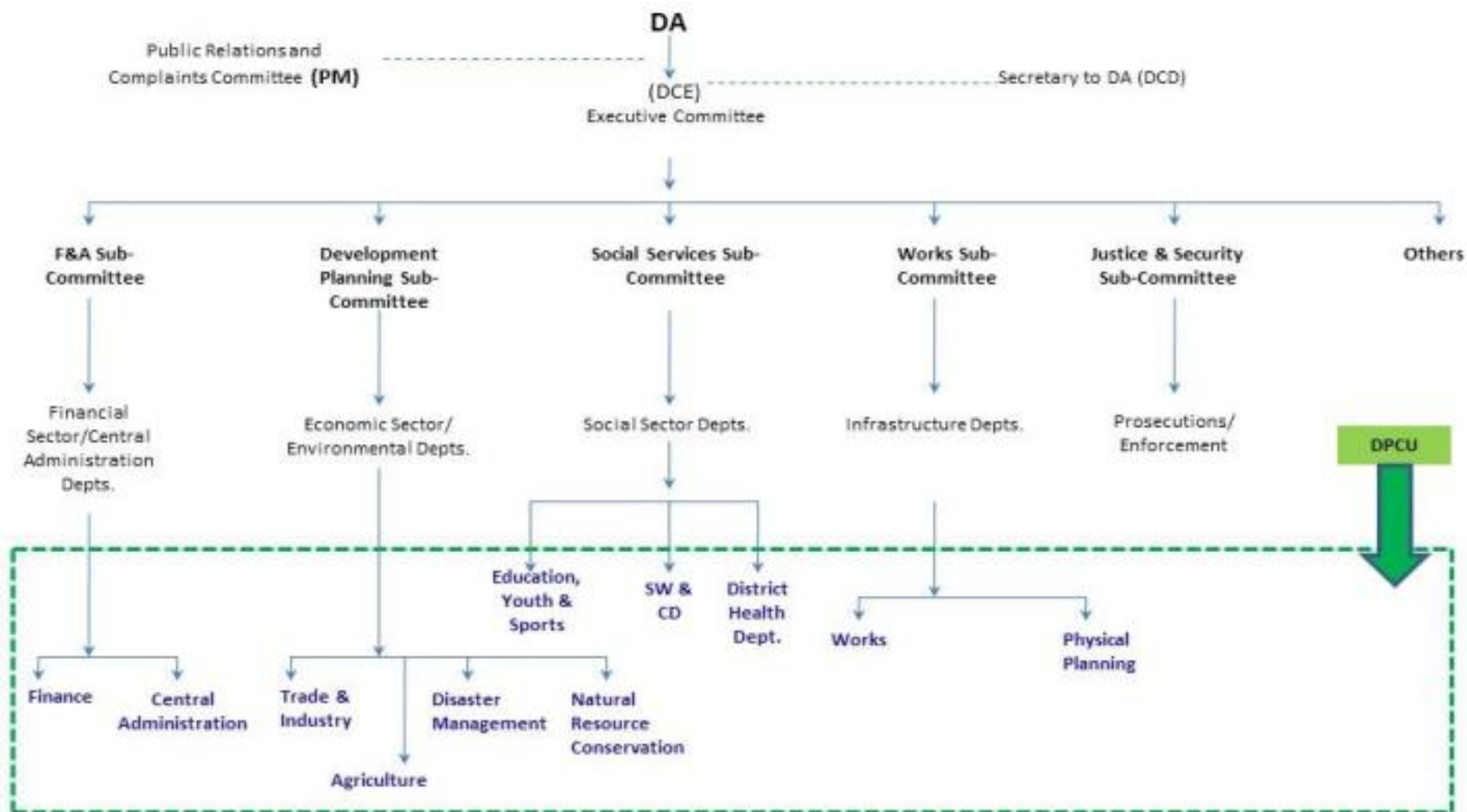
The District has only one major festival known as "Azambene" which literally means the Fire Festival. The fire festival is also celebrated by the Mampurusi, Dagombas, Nanumbas and Moshies. During this festival, there is merry-making as well as drumming and dancing. There is also traditional pomp and pageantry and both the young and old actively participate in the activities of the festival.

Widowhood rites which is performed after the demise of a person's husband is outmoded and against the human rights of women. There is therefore the need to make policies to minimize the way they are performed if cannot be abolished totally.

1.5.13 GOVERNANCE

The Bongo District Assembly was created by Legislative Instrument 1446 (LI 1446) in 1988 with the mission to improve upon the quality of lives of its people through the creation of an enabling environment, harnessing of its resources, proper co-ordination and integration of its activities within the framework of national policies. The District has one constituency, seven (7) Area Councils (ie Bongo Town Council, Balungu Area Council, Beo Area Council, Bongo-Soe Area Council, Namoo Area Council, Zorkor Area Council and Valley Zone Area Council) and fifty-one (51) Unit Committees.

To promote and ensure efficient and effective performance of its functions, in line with its mission, the Assembly is headed by the District Chief Executive (DCE) who is nominated by the President and approved by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly Members present and voting. The Assembly has a total membership of fifty-four (54). Two-thirds of the members are directly elected. The other one-third is appointed by the Central Government. The Member of Parliament is an ex-officio member of the Assembly. Below is an organogram of the Bongo District Assembly.



The District Assembly is assisted by the Traditional Authority in the planning, budgeting and in the implementation of programmes and projects in their jurisdictions.

During the preparation of plans and budgets, the Assembly involve Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Communities Members through Town Hall Meetings, Community fora, Committee meetings, among others.

1.5.14 SECURITY

The Judiciary

The only judicial service outfit available in the District is the District Magistrate Court which became operational in 2007. This has brought relief to the people as justice is now been dispensed right in the District.

The Police

There is a District Police Headquarters at Bongo with two Police Stations located at Bongo-Soe and Zorkor. Bongo would require a police barracks to provide decent and adequate accommodation to accommodate the ever increasing number of police personnel in the District. The presence of the police has greatly improved on the security situation in the District. However, there is the need to establish police posts in the rest of the Area Councils (Namoo, Balungu, Gowrie/Vea and Beo) to bring security and justice to the doorstep of the people in these areas.

The District is general peaceful in area of Chieftaincy conflicts. However, land litigations are threads to development as landowners are not willing to release land for development projects like markets, school, health facilities, sanitation facilities among others. Arm robbery, cattle rustling and snatching of motor bikes continue to be high. Even though the Security Personnel are doing their best to curtail the manace, there is the need to increase the number in the District to help fight and provide security to the citizens.

Ghana National Fire Service

The District has a no fire station however, the Assembly is currently constructing one with an Ambulance station at Bongo. There are, however, no fire hydrants in Bongo even though the town is fast growing. This situation makes disaster prevention and/or management very difficult in the event of fire outbreak.

1.5.14 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The available industries include groundnut oil processing, shea butter extraction, dawadawa and malt processing, rice parboiling and milling and weaving of smock materials which are done using simple local technology. It is important to note that these small scale industries in the District are mostly engages in by the female population who are mostly poor and therefore lack capital to enable them produce on large scale. Therefore, if given the necessary support it would stimulate economic growth in the District and go a long way to reduce the poverty level among the female population and their families.

1.5.15 THE DISTRICT ECONOMY

1.515.1 REVENUE

Revenue mobilization is the means of raising funds for the implementation of development programmes and projects to promote socio-economic development towards improving the standard of living of the people.

The main sources of revenue to the District Assembly are basic rates, property rates (bicycle rates), and cattle rates. Other sources include market tolls, store/stall rent and operation fees from the Bongo, Bongo-Soe and other markets. Revenue generated from the Town and Area Councils is paid to the District Assembly, which in turn makes quarterly allocation of funds to the Councils for their routine operations.

However, it is significant to note that local revenue generation in the District is woefully inadequate to meet even recurrent expenditure much more for the implementation of physical projects. There are certain periods in the year that the Assembly hardly generates anything, particularly during the hunger gap i.e. April to July).

Below are tables indicating statement of income and expenditure of the Assembly for the period 2011 to 2013.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE, 2014 TO 2017

ITEM	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	REVENUE	EXPEND.	VARIANCE	REVENUE	EXPEND.	VARIANCE	REVENUE	EXPEND.	VARIANCE	REVENUE	EXPEND.	VARIANCE
Personnel Emolument	664,415.00	664,415.04	(0.04)	393,581.76	393,581.76	-	2,000,510.00	2,000,510.00	-	1,524,838.56	1,524,838.56	-
DACF	649,304.12	682,714.19	(33,410.07)	1,862,917.84	2,152,278.76	(289,360.92)	2,864,147.48	2,565,424.91	298,722.57	1,833,337.75	1,156,215.57	(677,122.18)
MP Comm. Fund	60,006.00	104,256.67	(44,250.67)	263,941.43	204,823.45	59,117.98	336,136.33	314,502.27	21,634.06	134,927.61	89,587.20	(45,340.41)
PWD Account	54,000.00	29,403.02	24,596.98	35,601.71	41,543.79	(5,942.08)	53,535.50	117,868.35	(64,332.85)	84,685.00	84,685.00	-
IGF	253,036.38	237,255.61	15,780.77	287,067.45	273,073.29	13,994.16	262,937.66	236,777.51	26,160.15	194,077.68	196,784.31	2,706.63
STWSSP	1,618,995.29	1,528,872.09	90,123.20	692,913.02	800,976.97	(108,063.95)	283,366.54	279,756.54	3,610.00	58.75	35,000.00	34,941.25
IBIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSHAP	885.00	2,000.00	(1,115.00)	9,480.00	11,474.79	(1,994.79)	8,300.00	14,882.11	(6,582.11)	3,000.00	28,107.00	25,107.00
GSFP	666,990.36	742,474.02	(75,483.66)	496,414.61	431,300.59	65,114.02	11,694.31	-	11,694.31	-	-	-
GSOP	815,642.34	879,278.91	(63,636.57)	618,626.34	606,921.96	11,704.38	401,548.26	308,522.44	93,025.82	317,442.14	324,876.89	7,434.75

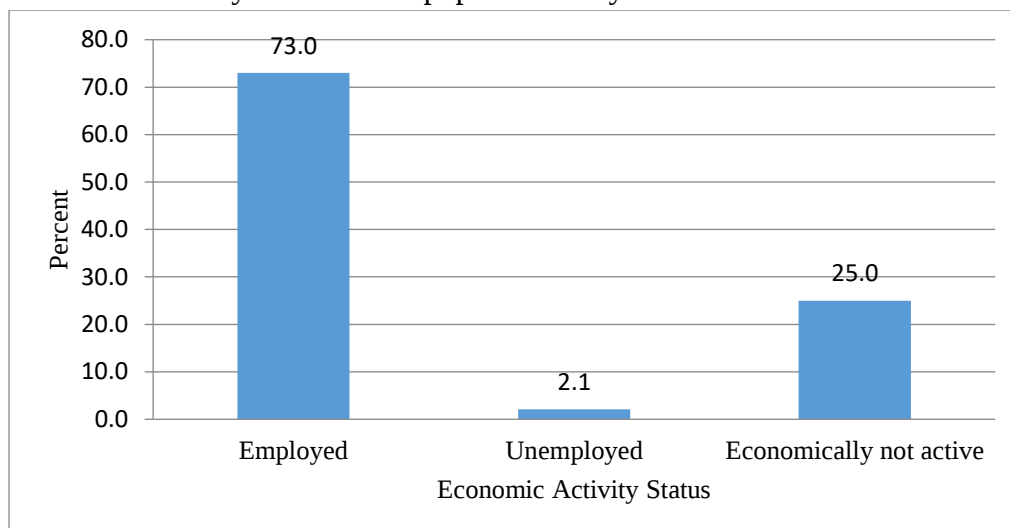
SRWSP									-			-
DDF	577,933.6 7	772,056.7 9	(194,123. 12)	140,616.3 7	-		1,258,795. 38	1,394,597. 00	(135,801. 62)		100,012.2 0	100,012.2 0
TOTAL	5,361,208. 16	5,642,726. 34	(281,518. 18)	4,801,160. 53	4,915,975. 36	(255,431. 20)	7,480,971. 46	7,232,841. 13	248,130.3 3	4,092,367. 49	3,540,106. 73	(552,260. 76)

Source: Bongo Finance Office, 2017

1.5.15.2 Economic Activity Status

The proportion of the population economically active (75.0%) is three times higher than proportion of the population not economically active (25.0%). Of the total economically active population, 73.0 percent is employed and 2.1 percent is unemployed.

Economic Activity Status of the population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.5.15.3 Occupation

Major of people in the District are employed in the agriculture sector, including forestry and fishing works (72.6%). Craft and related trades workers constitute 15.5 percent while services and sales workers constitute 5.3 percent and professionals make up 2.2 percent. The first three together make up 93.4 percent of all occupations in the District.

The substantial lack of formal sector office-based bureaucratic activities in the District is reflected in the fact that the proportion of managerial and clerical support workers in the District make up only 1.0 percent of the employed population. This further highlights the rural nature of the District.

Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex (2013)

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	38,367	100.0	16,920	100.0	21,447	100.0
Managers	259	0.7	108	0.6	151	0.7
Professionals	859	2.2	615	3.6	242	1.1
Technicians and associate professionals	202	0.5	151	0.9	51	0.2
Clerical support workers	102	0.3	74	0.4	28	0.1
Service and sales workers	2,036	5.3	676	4.0	1,360	6.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	27,856	72.6	12,770	75.5	15,086	70.3
Craft and related trades workers	5,958	15.5	1,863	11.0	4,095	19.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	442	1.2	223	1.3	218	1.0
Elementary occupations	648	1.7	435	2.6	213	1.0
Other occupations	8	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Projected from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The table shows that the relative order of importance of the various occupations (in terms of employment) is maintained for both males and females in the District, except that there are proportionately more males in agriculture and clerical support works than females. Females on the other hand are predominantly in craft and related trade works.

1.5.15.4 Industry

There are three major industrial activities at the District level: agriculture, including forestry and fishing (72.2%), manufacturing (14.2%) and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4.6%). The three combined contribute as much as 91.0 percent of industrial activities in the district. Agriculture is the primary activity in the district for both males and females. But females (18.4%) are into more manufacturing activities than males (8.9%). Manufacturing activities in the District include brewing, shea butter extraction, groundnut processing, weaving, smock making, etc. The table below presents the distribution of the employed population by their local industrial activities.

Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex (2013)

Industry	Both sexes	
	Number	Percent
Total	38,367	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	27,719	72.2
Mining and quarrying	229	0.6
Manufacturing	5,436	14.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	7	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	43	0.1
Construction	270	0.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,749	4.6
Transportation and storage	79	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	641	1.7
Information and communication	18	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	24	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	91	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	119	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	216	0.6
Education	727	1.9
Human health and social work activities	281	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	31	0.1
Other service activities	436	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	248	0.6

Source: Projected from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.5.15.5 Tourism

The tourism sector in the District is undeveloped even though a lot of tourists' sites abound in the district, including;

- 1) The Veia Irrigation dam
- 2) Beautifully formed rocks such as Aposerga and Azudoo rocks located in Bongo town
- 3) Apasepanga footprint, footprint of an ancient warrior located in Bongo town
- 4) Aveamasera crocodile pond
- 5) Beautiful handicraft products such as baskets, hats, and mats which is district-wide
- 6) Leather works and smocks weaving at Sambolgo, Namoo, Feo and other communities in the district.

Of all these tourist sites, the Veia Irrigation Dam site is fast becoming a holiday resort for holiday makers especially during festivities like Easter, Christmas and other public holidays. The District must take advantage of this great potential and develop it as an ecotourism destination. The beautiful rock formation at Azudoo and Aposerga are also a big tourism potential in the District if developed and marketed. The Assembly in collaboration with the Traditional authorities need to develop these tourist sites into fully fledged tourism destinations in the District.

1.5.15.6 Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes the dominant economic activity in the District. More than 80% of the active population derives their income and livelihood from agriculture (farming – crops, livestock and fishing) and agriculture related activities (agro-processing – pito brewing, sheabutter extraction, groundnut oil extraction, malt production, rice processing, dawadawa processing).

Land Use Specific to Agriculture

Land Use	Ha	%
Total Land Area (TLA)	459.5	100%
Agricultural Land Area (ALA)	183.8	40%
Area under cultivation (2017)	155.08	33%
Total area under irrigation (2017)	64.33	14%
Area under inlands	36.76	8%
Other forest reserves, savannah woodlands, etc.	22.975	5%

Source: DAD – Bongo (2017)

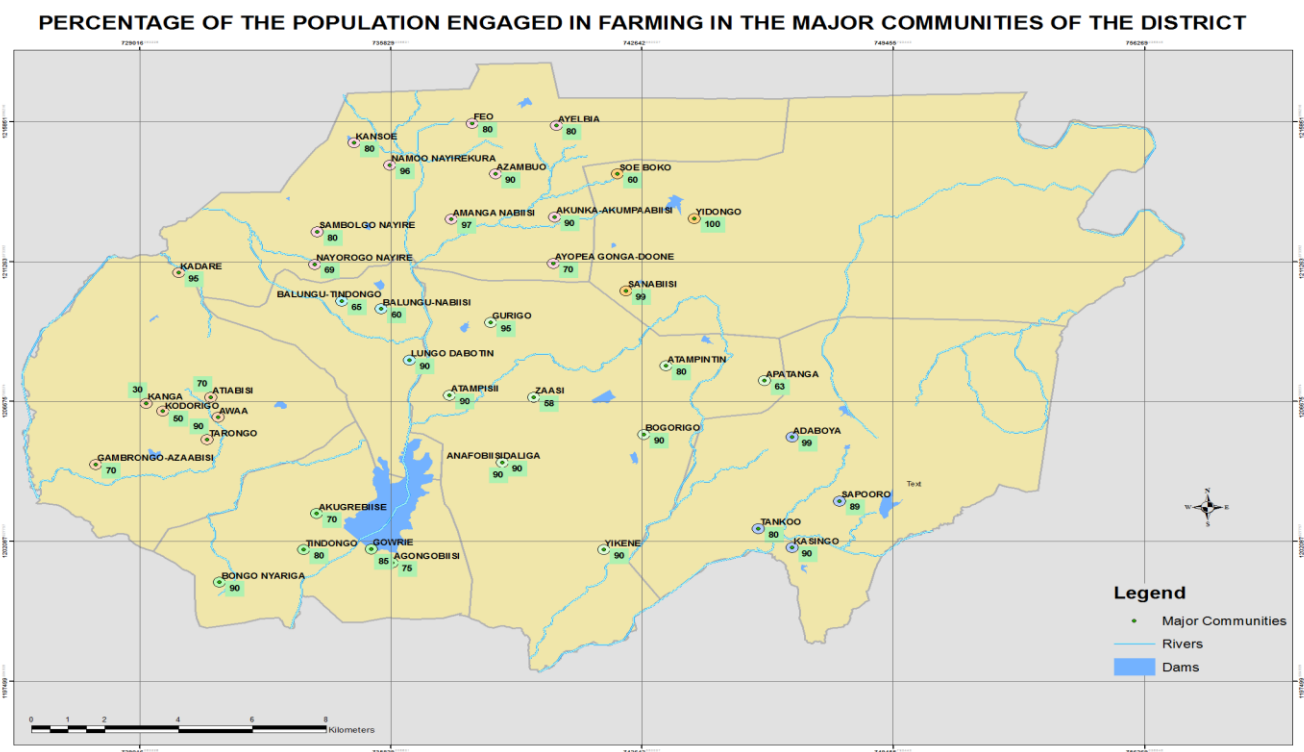
• Farming System

The main farming system is rain fed mixed cropping and permanent farms. Farming households have an average of 1ha around their dwelling houses and with 2ha or less of bush farms which can be up to 6km from dwelling house. Apart from the rain fed farming season, some of the farmers engage themselves in dry season farming, particularly those near irrigation schemes. Crops mostly grown in the main season are millet, sorghum, groundnuts, rice maize, soya beans

and cowpea. The other main crops cultivated in the dry season include onions, watermelon, tomatoes, pepper, okra, and other vegetables. These crops form major cash crops for these farmers. Most rural dwellers depend mainly on agriculture and agriculture related activities for their livelihood. Incomes from these crops are spent on school fees, hospital bills and family upkeep.

- **Farm Population**

The District has a farming population of 38,776 engaged in agricultural production according to a projection from Multi-Round Agricultural and Livestock Survey conducted in 2009 as compared to farming population of 37,755 in 2006.



Trend in Major Crop Production

Year	Major Crops: 2014 to 2017													
	Maize		Millet		Sorghum		Soya bean		Rice		Groundnuts		Cowpea	
	Ha.	Mt.	Ha.	Mt.	Ha.	Mt.	Ha.	Mt.	Ha.	Mt.	Ha.	Mt.	Ha.	Mt.
2014	830	1112.2	5464	3716	4483	4080	300	207	3154	8641	6185	3773	1650	1336
2015	710	1278	4448	3558	3783	3783	150	135	2500	4750	4500	3150	900	1050
2016	751	1126	5120	9728	3821	4585	147	102.9	3109	5285.3	4500	3150	270	270
2017	1250	3250	5510	4096	3821	4585	147	116.13	3250	5396.4	4500	6750	720	1050

Source:DAD, 2017

- **Yield of Selected Crops and Livestock**

Crops

From the table on trend in crop production above, it can be observed that there has been a fluctuation in the yields of most crops over the period. Production of millet which was 12,794 metric tons in 2010 but declined to 7,668 metric tons in 2011 and increased to 13,464 metric tons in 2012. It, however, it decreased again to 11,140 metric tons in 2013, thus 17.26 percent decrease.

Cowpea followed the trend with 8,828 metric tons in 2010. However, this decreased to 4,580 metric tons in 2011 to 2,848 metric tons in 2012 and further decreased to 2,408 metric tons in 2013.

Sorghum also decreased to 11,388 metric tons in 2011 from a yield of 15,372 metric tons in 2010. It, however, increased to 13,975 metric tons and further increased to 14,802 metric tons in 2013.

Groundnut production also fluctuated with a yield of 7,227 metric tons in 2010 decreasing to 8,514 metric tons in 2011. Production increased again 12,300 metric tons in 2012 but decreased to 9,408 metric tons in 2013.

Rice production increased for two years but declined in 2013.

Maize, however, showed an increase in production from 8,596 metric tons in 2010 to 8,905 in 2011 to 11,696 in 2012 and further to 11,840 in 2013.

Generally, the weather conditions were not favourable over the period. It should be noted that the changes in the crop production could also be attributed to changes in size of land under cultivation for some crops over the period as the above table depicts.

Infrastructure for Storage of Crop Production

Type of Facility	Percentage
Cribs/barns and sheds	40
Burying (underground pits)	30
Store room- traditional silos	15
Kitchen	5
Improved silos, jute sacks	15

Source: DAD Field Survey, 2017

Livestock

Year	Livestock Census Figures 2014 – 2017				
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Poultry
2014	18,950	24,910	24,741	1,735	178,222
2015	20,469	29,805	31,883	2,389	180,105
2016	20,980	26,375	32,795	3,175	180,218
2017	21,970	27,276	33,888	3,868	181,216
Total	81,840	104,367	129,249	11,167	718,876

Source: District Agric Development Unit, 2017

The above table shows livestock production of some selected ruminants and poultry over the period. There were increases in all ruminants and poultry from 2010 to 2013 as depicted in the above table.

Type of Farm Inputs & Uses

Farmers in the District use fertilizers mainly in the production of maize and onion. Aside this, some use it on other cereals. The use of agro-chemicals is very pronounced in dry season farming where farmers use them in the control of pests and diseases.

Inputs Distribution: 2014 - 2017

Type of Input	Prevalent Rate			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fertilizer	-	-	-	12,787
Seed	-	-	-	345
Agro-Chemicals	-	-	-	-

DAD, 2017

Fertilizer Subsidy

- ▶ Total Coupons Received – 18,600
- ▶ Total Utilize - 15,487
- ▶ Outstanding - 3,113

Collaboration

Name of Project/Programme /Collaboration	Activities carried Out	Remarks
--	------------------------	---------

Pro-Poor Intervention	• Monitoring and supervision of beneficiaries activities • Sensitization on savings and savings mobilization techniques for 10 women groups	190 women farmers activities monitored
-----------------------	--	--

Special Programmes Implemented

- Village Mango Project
- Engineers without Borders
- Trans-Border Oncho Project
- Dry Land Livelihood Improvement Project
- Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP)
- Volunteers Services Overseas
- Village Mango Project
- 2 old communities; Teshie and Sapelliga
- 10,000 grafted mango seedlings supplied to 500 farmers made of 485 M and 15 F
- Percentage of survival rate – 65% at Sapelliga and 55% at Teshie
- 2 New communities, Saaka and Tanga
- 2,050 graded mangoes seedlings supplied to 246 farmers made of 221M and 25 F
- Percentage of survival rate-75% at Saaka and
- 40% at Tanga.

Agriculture as a Business

Engineers without Borders

- Trained 27AEAs/DAOs on Agri-Business Planning
- Developed 10 farmer groups
- Membership; 21 M and 112 F
- Group activities:
- Agro-processing

- Income generating and;
- Farming
- The programme has enhanced group cohesiveness, finance mobilization and loan repayment

- **Trans-Border Oncho Project**

- Supported 220 farmers to cultivate 220 acres of maize
- 123M and 97F
- Production – 1.32MT of maize produced

- **Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP)**

The Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP) is an intervention of the government of Ghana in the context of special programme in the three northern regions and five districts in the Brong-Ahafo Region. It is being financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Development Fund (AfDF) and the Government of Ghana (GoG). It was launched in the Upper East Region in May 2009.

The overall goal is to achieve sustainable agricultural and rural livelihoods and food security for the rural poor in northern Ghana. The rationale of the NRGP is poverty alleviation which also seeks to bridge the three main developmental divides namely the north-south divide (the three northern regions combined have the highest incidence of poverty), the rural-urban divide (the rural poor account for 62% of the poor) and the gender divide (about 53% of women in rural areas fall among the poorest 20% of the population). The specific objective of the programme is to develop profitable and inclusive agricultural community value chains in order to generate higher values for all actors at every stage of the value chain.

The programme has four components for the achievement of the overall goal. These are:

1. Commodity Chain Development;
2. Rural Infrastructure;
3. Access to Rural Finance; and
4. Programme Management and Co-ordination.

- **Other Economic Activities**

Other economic activities include charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services.

These businesses are carried out on a very small (micro) scale due to very limited investment in the private sector. This basically has to do with the undeveloped nature of the private sector in the District. It is estimated that females dominate this informal economy averaging more than 80%. The implication is that there is high level of poverty in this sector with majority of

them being females. There is therefore the need to promote and sustain the activities of this informal sector which has a lot of potentials to promote local economic development in the District.

- **Micro Credit Disbursement for Income Generation**

Micro credit is a very important facility for promoting and facilitating local economic development and poverty reduction. In the period 2003 to 2005 the District disbursed much credit to small scale businesses with women being majority beneficiaries. However, less credit was advanced to various organized groups and individuals over the period 2006 to 2013 for income generation activities. This may be due to the attitude of beneficiaries who usually do not pay back the credit/loans advanced to them to enable others to benefit from the scheme. The situation might have made the District Assembly to lose interest in the scheme which resulted in no credit disbursement over the period 2010 to 2013. This has serious negative implications on the socio-economic development of the District.

This is because there is very limited investment in the private sector as a result of the undeveloped nature of the sector in the District, which is made up of micro and small scale businesses, majority of whom are women who constitute more than half of the district's population.

Therefore, there is the urgent need to adopt effective strategies to reverse the trend by ensuring that beneficiaries pay back credit/loans, and also ensure that there are adequate credit facilities for organized groups as well as individuals, particularly women for income generating purposes. This would go a long way to empower the people, particularly women thereby alleviating poverty.

At the moment, there is a rural bank (Bongo Rural Bank) and commercial bank (GN Bank) engaged in credit schemes and deposit taking located in the District capital, Bongo. However, the interest rates of these financial institutions are very high and therefore, a lot of people are unable to access credit/loans from them. There is therefore the need to make their interest rates and other credit terms favourable so that more people can access credit/loans to start or expand their businesses.

The table below indicates micro credit disbursement by the Bongo Rural Bank with women being the majority of beneficiaries.

PARTICULARS	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of Women	302	376	432	384
No. of Men	238	259	317	276
Total	540	635	749	660
No. of Women Groups	13	11	18	38
No. of Men Groups	6	9	8	6
Total	19	20	26	44

Source:Bongo Rural Bank, Bongo - 2017

1.5.16 FOOD SECURITY

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture defines food security as good quality nutritious food, hygienically packaged and attractively presented, available in sufficient quantities all year round and located at the appropriate places at affordable prices. The key elements of the definition, as is the case with other definitions, are nutritive quality of food, self-sufficiency and physical and financial availability. For example, FAO defines food security as a situation where all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Food security is MoFa most prioritized goal since food is a fundamental necessity require for the survival of all living things. Economic development of every nation depends on the productivity of its individuals, who must be physically, and mentally fit to perform their day to day activities. In light of this, it means development in its self cannot be achieved in a state of food insecurity.

1.5.16.1 Components of Food Security

a. Availability

This means that food must be available in the right quantities in all markets or sale points all year round. Availability of food is a key component that determines food security especially in the rural areas where shortage of food for domestic consumption is felt from May to October. At this period of the year, cost of food stuff is usually high due low availability or supply.

b. Accessibility

For food security to exist, people must have access to food at any time of the year. Food stuff selling outlets must be in reach of the people especially those in rural areas.

c. Affordability

Food must be affordable especially to the poor to be able to purchase the quantity they need at all times. Cost of food is a major factor that determines food security in a district and the country at large. Efforts towards reduction in prices of food stuff among others will result in achieving food security.

d. Nutrition

Food security is not complete if food produced does not meet the nutritional requirements of the human body for normal functional. As much as efforts are made to make food available, accessible and affordable, its nutritional content is not taken for granted but ensures that farmers adhere to best practices that will produce food with nutrient content.

Indicators of Food Security

1. Market price of agricultural commodities (Wholesale and Retail)
2. Number of sale outlet centers
3. Level of production (Area cropped, yield)

Rainfall and Its Effects On Food Security

Ghana's agriculture is still largely rain fed. Adequate volume and reasonable distribution of rainfall is therefore a key determinant of a successful season. In access performance towards achievements in food security, the rainfall pattern and its effects must be taken into consideration. Generally there's continuous decline in amount of rainfall and a poor distribution in recent years.

Rainfall figures from 2014-2017

DATA	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Rainfall (mm)	860	910	838	996.93	3604.93
No rain days	32	67	52	72	223

Trend of Food Security in the Bongo District

According to reports from the Ghana Living Standards Survey (2007), the Upper East Region is the most vulnerable to transient food insecurity in the country with Bongo among other Districts in the region designated as food insecure areas. However, over the years, significant achievements have been made towards food security in the District through the collaborative effort of the Department of agriculture and NGOs towards farmer support and agricultural extension. This has reduced the hunger gap from five months to two months and even shorter during periods of good harvest.

1.5.17 NUTRITION

As indicated in table 1.8, the district is faced with high level of malnutrition. This is attributed to lack of complementary feeding, non adherence to exclusive breast feeding and lack of income generating ventures for women. This implies that the physical and mental development of children will be adversely affected. Women should therefore be supported to increase their disposable income. This would help improve family diet. The attitude of mothers needs to be changed through vigorous educational campaign on exclusive breast feeding in order to reduce malnutrition among infants.

District Nutritional status (November, 2017)

Indicator	Northern	UWR	UER	Bongo
ANC visit (at least 4 times)	73.4%	79.6%	89.8%	77.2%
Institutional delivery	43.4%	66.1%	79.9%	78%
Prevalence of underweight	22.9%	17.5%	18.3%	66

Prevalence of stunting	28.3% (29.8%)	18.5% (24.1%)	20.3% (19.8%)	29.6%
Prevalence of wasting	10.4%	9.6%	9.2%	

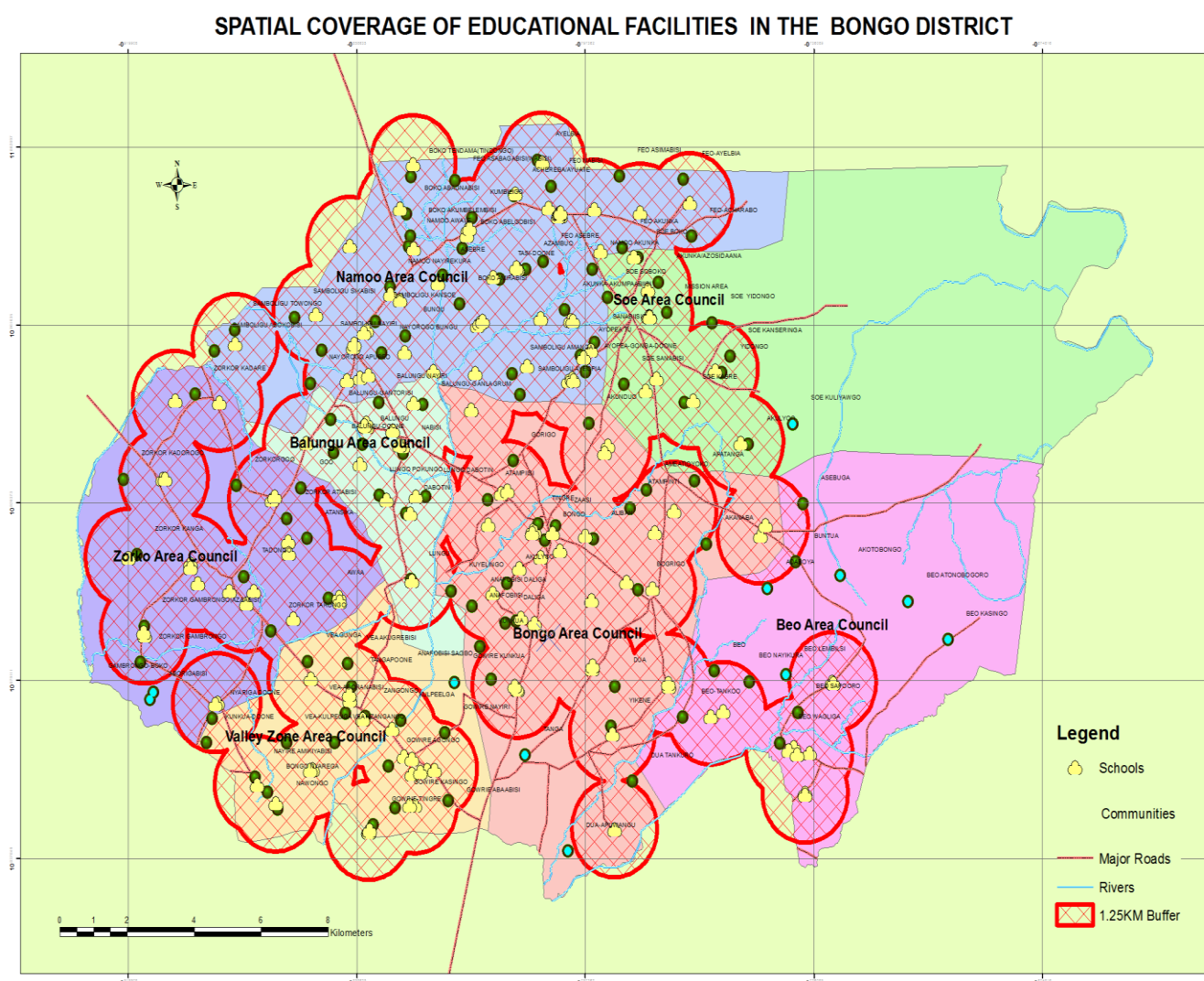
Source: GHS – Bongo District, 2017

1.5.18 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.5.18.1 EDUCATION

The educational sector in the District is divided into 10 circuits for effective supervision and monitoring with each circuit headed by a Circuit Supervisor. These circuits are: Central, Central-East, East, North, North-East, North-North East, North-West, South, South-East and West circuits.

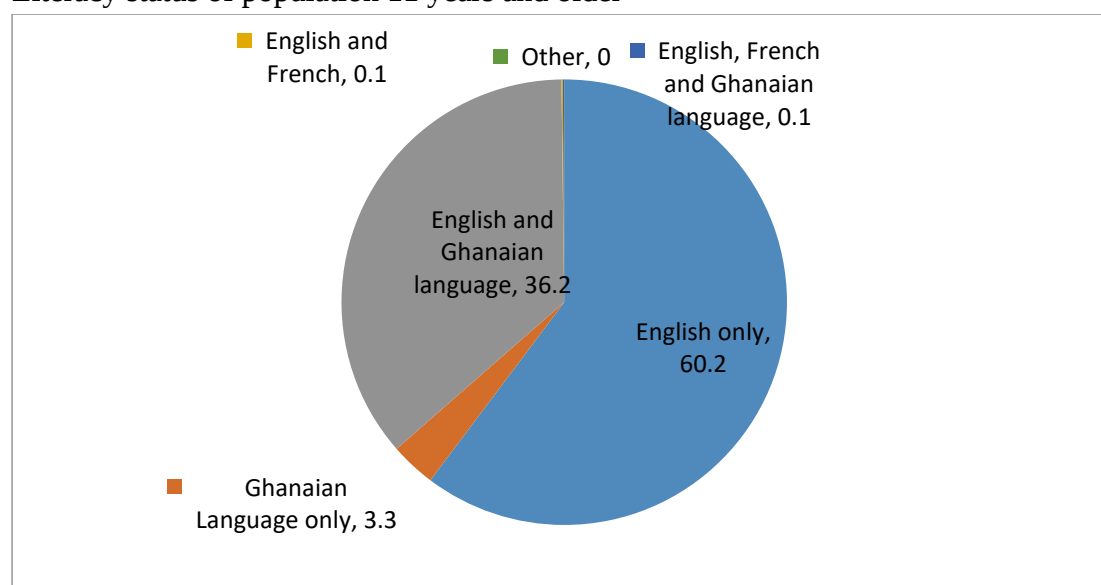
The South and Central Circuits attract teachers, most especially female teachers due to their relative proximity to Bolgatanga and the District Capital (Bongo).



Literacy

Forty Seven percent (47.7%) percent of population aged 11 years and older are literate while 52.3 percent are not literate (illiterates). Figure 1.1 further shows that out of the total literate population, 60.2 percent are literate in English only, 36.2 percent literate in English and a Ghanaian language, while only 3.3 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only. Though the district shares a boundary with Burkina Faso, a French speaking country, the introduction of French in the curricula, has a very minimal effect.

Literacy status of population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

School Infrastructure

The District currently has 3 Public Senior High Schools, 3 Community SHS and 2 Technical and Vocational School with plans to be absorbed by the government. The District also has 56 public Junior High Schools and 6 private Junior High Schools, 74 public Primary Schools and 13 private Primary Schools, and 75 public KGs and 13 private Kindergartens.

Number of Schools in the District

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	75	13	88
PRIMARY	74	13	87
JHS	56	6	62
SHS	3	3 COM.SHS	6
TVET	1	1 Com. Technical	2

Source: GES –Bongo District, 2017

The basic schools in the District together have a total of 129 classrooms at the KG level, 525 primary school classrooms and 211 classrooms at the Junior High School Level. Out of a total of 150 Basic Schools in the District, only 66 representing 44% are connect to the national grid. This figure is like to increase because of the ongoing rural electrification project.

Many basic in the District lack basic sanitation facilities such as toilets, refuse containers, hand washing containers, etc. Aboutof the 87 primary schools in the District have toilet facilities while 46 of them have urinal facilities. At the JHS level, 44 out of the 62 schools have toilet facilities and only 37 of them have urinals. Also, 38 out of the 72 public primary schools and 20 JHS have or owns potable water. About 30 of these schools have access to portable water either in the premises of the primary schools but because they are not the directowners it has made the figure low. On shelter, only 81 teachers in the district have access to teachers' accommodation.

However, many of the toilets, classroom, urinals, water facilities, and Teachers' Quarters are in deplorable condition. Strategies are therefore necessary to increase all the infrastructure facilities and rehabilitate existing ones in the District.

Enrolment

School enrolment in the District has been fluctuating since the 2010/11 academic year. For example, from total of 6,457 at the pre-school level in the 2010/11 academic year, the number dropped to 6,249 in 2011/12 and starts rising then after. This fluctuating trend is associated with the pre-school and primary school levels. Enrolments at the Junior High School and Senior High Schools are increasing steadily and consistently. There is however no data on SHS enrolment in the 2013/14 academic year. The enrolment situation in the District is summarised in the Figures and Tables below.

EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2013/2014 INDICATOR LEVEL			2014/15 INDICATOR LEVEL			2015/16 INDICATOR LEVEL			2016/17 INDICATOR LEVEL			2016/17 TARGET		
KINDERGARTEN															
SEX	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
GER (%)	126.8%	126.4%	127.3%	159.4%	148.6%	175.5%	148.7%	145.2%	152.6%	141.2%	137.5%	145.5%	143.6%	145.7%	141.5%
Enrolment (Absolute)	6642	3353	3289	7475	3672	3803	7861	4073	3788	8096	4156	3940	8250	4185	4065
GPI	1.01			1.15			1.05			1.06			0.97		
PRIMARY															
SEX	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
GER (%)	135.0%	137.8%	132.2%	146.2%	147.5%	144.7%	144.9%	141.8%	148.2%	144.5%	141.7%	147.6%	130.9%	130.5%	130.4%
Enrolment (Absolute)	20,789	10,669	10,120	21,605	11,159	10,446	22,645	11,540	11,105	22,752	11,631	11,121	21,645	108,837	10,809
GPI	0.96			0.98			0.04			1.04			1.00		

INDICATOR	2013/2014 INDICATOR LEVEL			2014/15 INDICATOR LEVEL			2015/16 INDICATOR LEVEL			2016/17 INDICATOR LEVEL			2016/17 TARGET		
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL															
SEX	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
GER (%)	95.6%	80.5%	112.2%	104.8%	96.4 %	113.6 %	103.5%	93.2%	114.7%	99.2%	88.5%	110.9%	101.0 %	91.7%	108.9 %
Enrolment (Absolute)	7672	3649	4023	7,971	3,752	4,219	7,600	3,563	4,037	7,405	3,443	3,962	7,568	3,488	4,017
GPI	1.39			1.18			1.23			1.25			1.18		
BECE Pass Rate (%)	24.2%	29.4%	19.4%	21.0%	26.6 %	15.6%	16.4%	20.3%	12.6%	21.3%	26.1%	17.1%	29.3%	32.1 %	26.6%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL															
SEX	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
GER (%)	53.7%	49.5%	58.3%	63.2%	58.1 %	68.4%	71.3%	62.2%	81.0%	66.1%	56.9%	76.0%	73.2%	67.4 %	79.2%

Enrolment (Absolute)	3,543	1,683	1,860	4,318	2,027	2,291	4,424	1,995	2,429	4,260	1,904	2,356	4,692	2,178	2,,514
GPI	1.18			1.18			1.30			1.33			1.18		

Source: GES – Bongo District, 2017

School enrolment in the District has been fluctuating since the 2010/11 academic year. For example, from total of 6,457 at the pre-school level in the 2010/11 academic year, the number dropped to 6,249 in 2011/12 and starts rising then after. This fluctuating trend is associated with the pre-school and primary school levels. Enrolments at the Junior High School and Senior High Schools are increasing steadily and consistently. There is however no data on SHS enrolment in the 2013/14 academic year.

Staffing

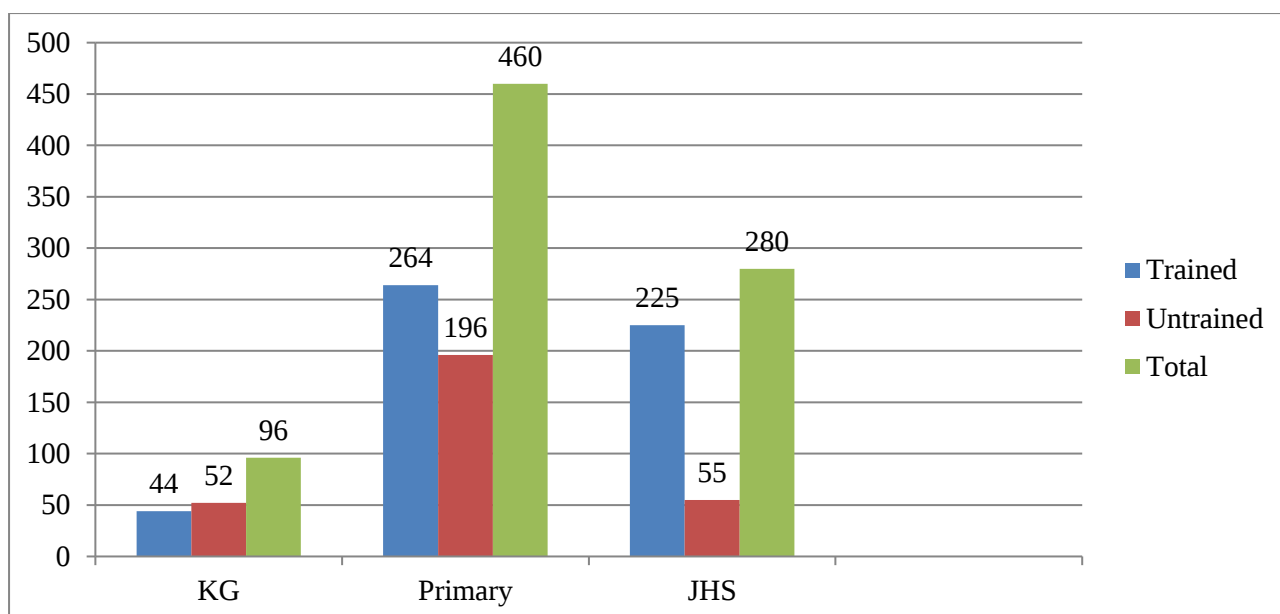
There is an acute teacher deficit in the District, resulting in high pupil-teacher ratios. At the pre-school where the situation is more profound each trained teacher is expected to take of 146 pupils. This puts pressure on teachers and reduces contact between students and teachers. Even though untrained teachers engaged to augment the efforts of the teachers, the educational sector is still in dire need of teachers. This is one of the major reasons attributed to the unsatisfactory performance of students at the BECE and WASSCE. The table below is a more detailed presentation of the staffing situation in the District.

Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers and PTR

LEVEL	NO. TOTAL TEACHERS	NO. TRAINED TR	NO. UNTRAINED	% Trained	PTTR	PTR
KG	96	44	52	46%	146: I	67: I
PRIMARY	460	264	196	57%	77: I	44: I
JHS	280	225	55	80%	34: I	27: I
SHS	137	-	-	-	-	21:1

Source: Bongo District GES, 2017

Calibre of Teachers in Basic Schools (Trained and Untrained)

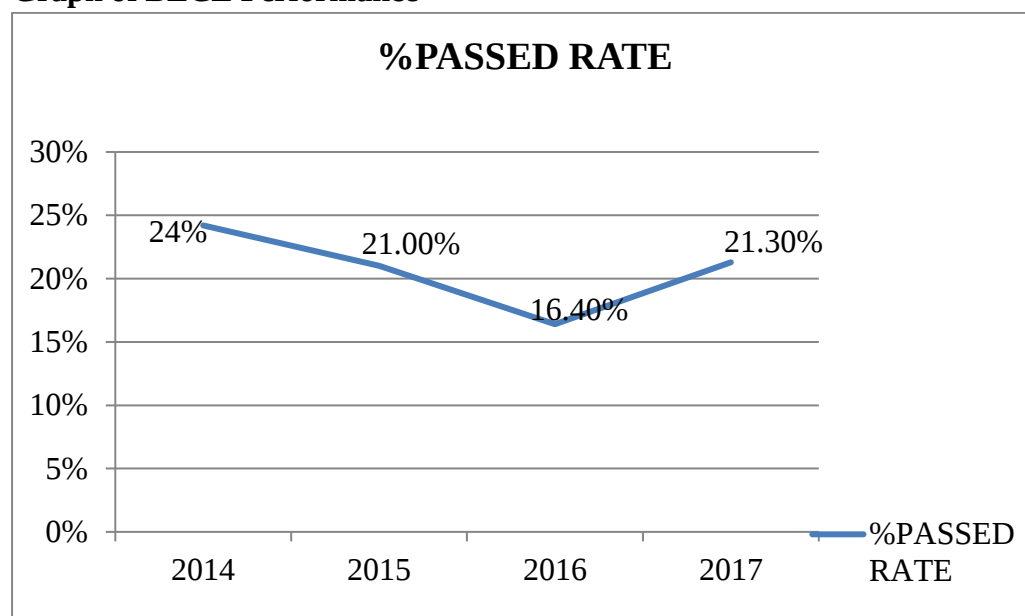


It is therefore imperative to improve the staffing situation in the District by supporting and bonding teacher trainees to return and serve in the District. Untrained teachers should also be supported to pursue further studies and participate in workshops that will improve their ability to handle the children.

BECE Performance

The BECE pass rate has been good from the year 2014 to 2017. See details in the table below.

Graph of BECE Performance



Source: GES-Bongo District, 2017

1.5.19 HEALTH

The District Health Management Team (DHMT) is responsible for the overall management of health services in the district. The DHMT is supported by six sub-district Health Management

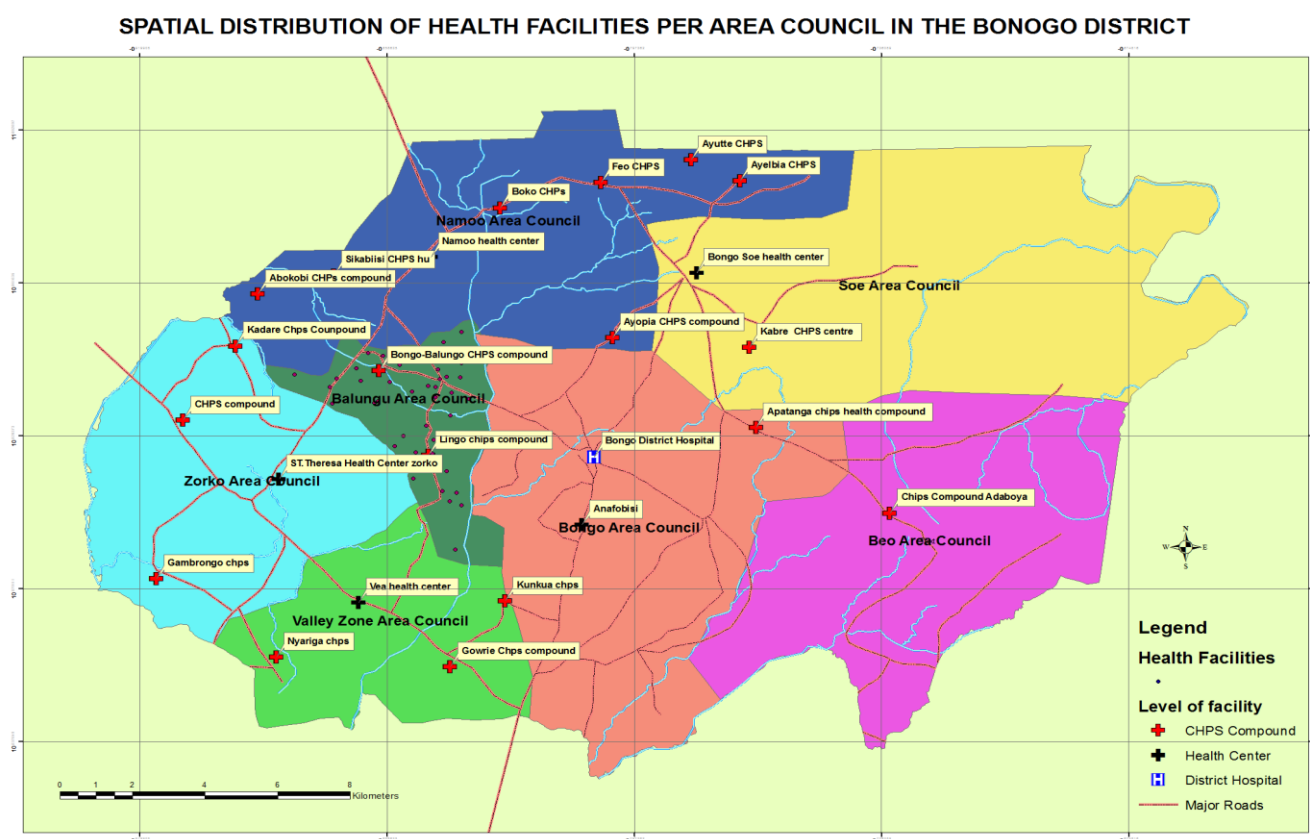
Teams, comprising of 143 communities. These sub-districts are Bongo central, Bongo Beo, Bongo Soe, Namoo, Zorko and Valley Zone

The following are the health infrastructure in the district: 1 hospital, 5 health centres, 1 clinic, 36 functional CHPS Zones and 59 outreach points, 10 feeding centres and 1 rehabilitation centre.

List of Health Facilities

FACILITY TYPE	2014	2015	2016	2017
HOSPITALS	1	1	1	1
SUB-DISTRICTS	6	6	6	6
HEALTH CENTRES	5	5	5	5
CLINICS	1	1	1	1
FUNCTIONAL CHPS ZONES	35	36	36	36
CHPS WITH COMPOUNDS	21	21	22	24

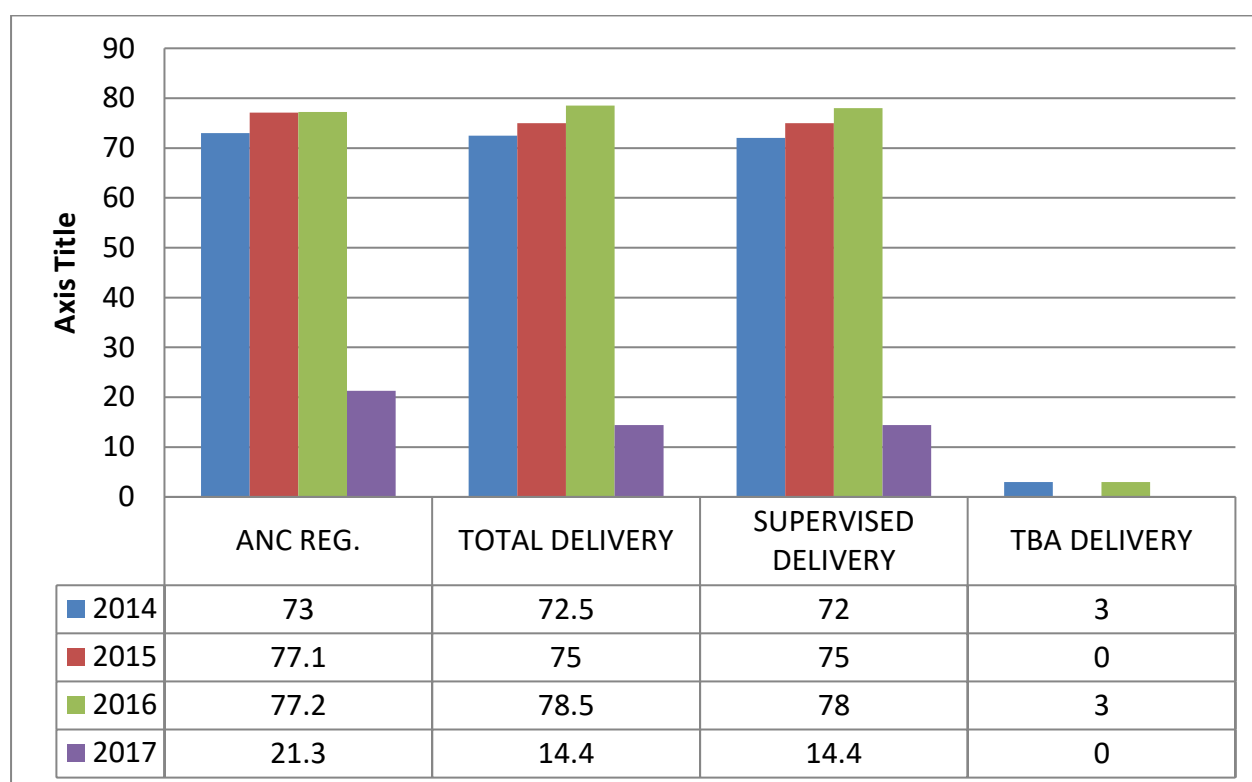
Source: GHS – Bongo District, 2017



Antenatal Care and Delivery

Limited access to health care in the District has compelled people to resort to unorthodox health service delivery with its attendant consequences. Unorthodox practitioners attend to many health situations in the District, including reproductive health cases. Some communities however have trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) to attend to women in labour. In order to effectively address maternal and child mortalities, steps should be taken to increase the number of midwives and improve general access to reproductive health care. The figure below indicates delivery by the GHS and that of the TBAs.

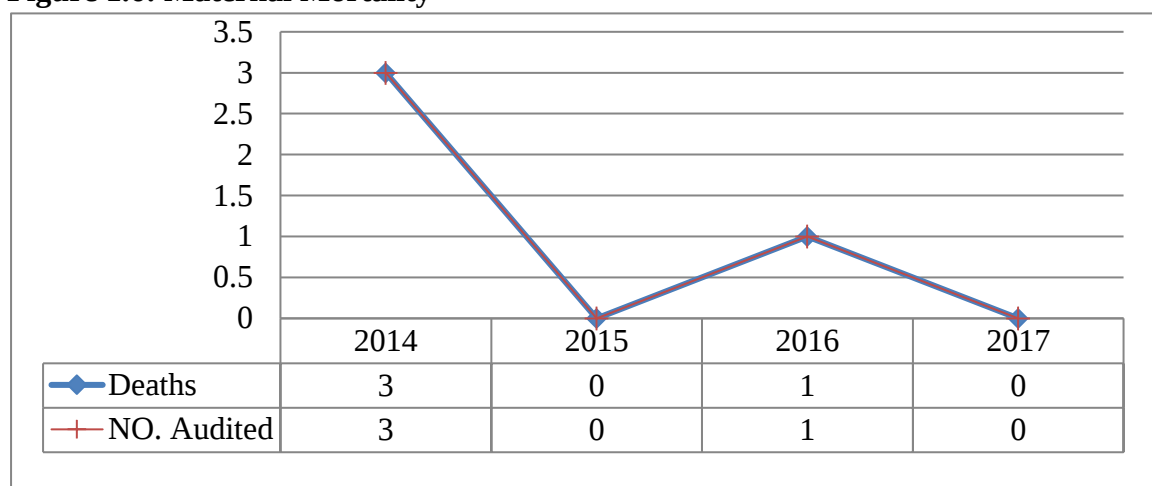
ANC and Delivery Trend in the District



Source: DHMT, 2017

As indicated in the figure, unsupervised delivery is virtually being eliminated in the District. This is due to the presence of Midwives at most of the health facilities. From 9 births assisted by TBAs in 2014, the figure has significantly dropped to 1 in 2015 and 2016. This has consequently eliminated maternal mortality as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1.6: Maternal Mortality



Top Ten Causes of Morbidity

Similar to other rural districts and the nation at large, malaria is the dominant disease in the District with 52% of all OPD cases. This is largely attributed to improper sanitation and hygiene practices. Table 1.9 contains the major diseases in the District.

2014			2015			2016			2017		
CONDITION	CASES	%	CONDITION	CASES	%	CONDITION	CASES	%	CONDITION	CASES	%
Malaria	35,486	61.5	Malaria	51,807	58.4	Malaria	67,128	58.2	Malaria	42,277	
Ari	10,565	18.3	Ari	14,674	16.5	Ari	19,352	16.8	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	22,821	
Diarrhoea diseases	4,286	7.4	Diarrhoea diseases	6,498	7.3	Diarrhoea diseases	9,465	8.2	Diarrhoea Diseases	6,775	
Skin diseases & ulcers	3,540	6.1	Skin diseases & ulcers	6,409	7.2	Skin diseases & ulcers	7,546	6.5	Skin Diseases	5,702	
Acute eye infection	1,003	1.7	Anaemia	2,523	2.8	Anaemia	2,780	2.4	Typhoid Fever	3,441	
Anaemia	751	1.3	Acute eye infection	1,656	1.9	Acute eye infection	2,511	2.2	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	3,126	
Rheumatism & joint pains	631	1.1	Intestinal worms	1,444	1.6	Typhoid fever	2,034	1.8	Anaemia	2,751	
Pregnancy & related comp.	565	1.0	Typhoid fever	1,404	1.6	Acute urinary tract inf.	1,906	1.7	Septiceamia	2,271	

Typhoid fever	476	0.8	Acute urinary tract inf.	1,155	1.3	Rheumatism & joint pains	1293	1.1	Acute Eye Infection	1,657	
Home accidents & injuries	390	0.7	Rheumatism & joint pains	1,096	1.2	Intestinal worms	1285	1.1	Intestinal Worms	1,623	

Source: GHS – Bongo District, 2017

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

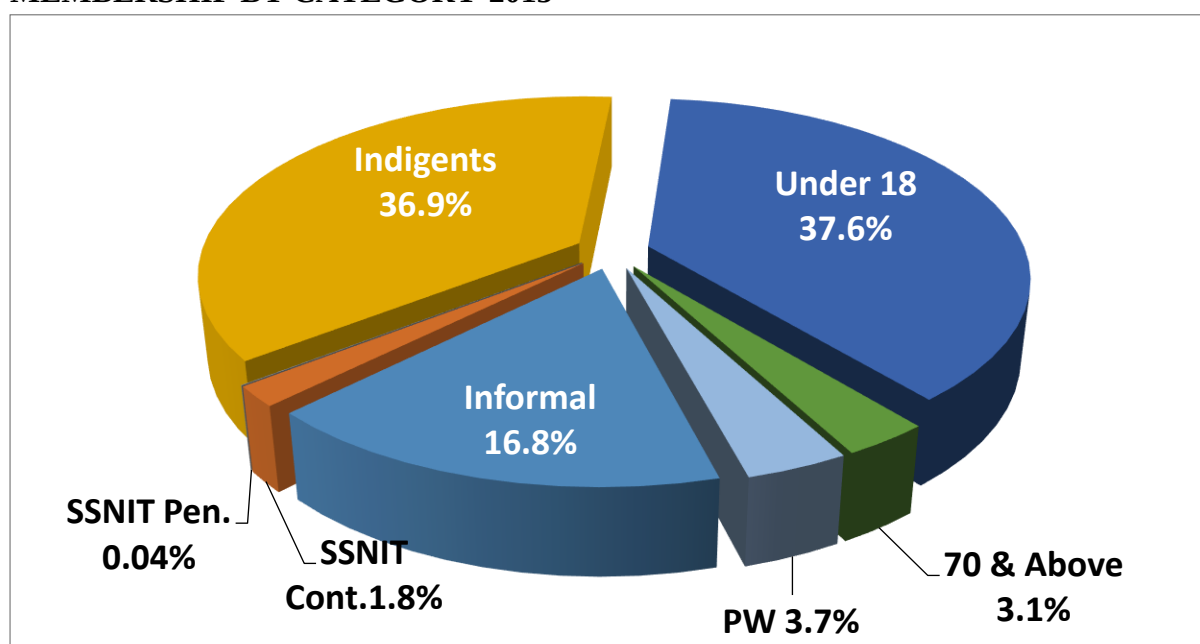
Over half of the District's population is enrolled on the NHIS (57%) while new registrations are also in an increasing trend. From 35,949 (42.5%) in 2010, enrolment onto the scheme has increase significantly to 48,275 (57.1%) in 2013. Table 1.20 show the NHIS active membership in the District.

Active Membership (2014 – 2017)

YEAR	NEW REGISTRATION	RENEWAL	ACTIVE MEMBERS	PERCENTAGE (84,545)
2014	12,634	40,336	52,970	-
2015	18,884	46,037	58,337	69%
2016	8,774	37,454	51,533	57%
2017	6,149	45,325	49,508	51%

Source: NHIA BONBO, 2017

MEMBERSHIP BY CATEGORY-2015



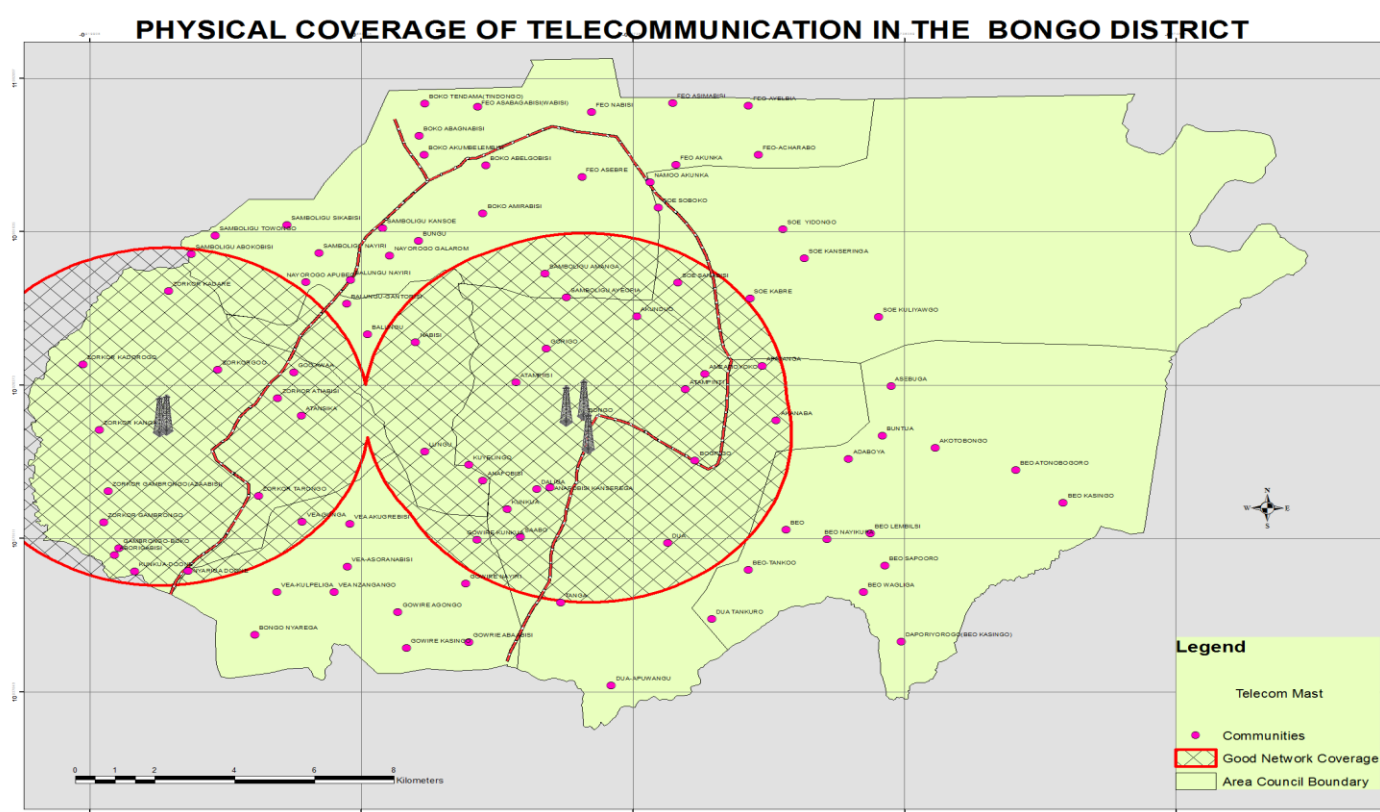
Source: NHIA BONBO, 2017

1.5.20 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the crux of global village interaction. It is also the engine of growth of modern economic development. ICT has led to the emergence of e-businesses and enhances quick and convenience business transactions.

In Bongo District, there are few communication facilities which include post office located in Bongo, and private internet cafes located in Bongo, soe, zorko and Gowrie.

There are four mobile phone operators in the district; MTN, Tigo, Vodafone and Airtel. These operators provide mobile telephony services in the District. Notwithstanding the presence of these operators in the District, the services they provide are still beyond the reach of the majority of the people in the District.



According to the 2010 GSS (2014), of the total population of 55,311 who are 12 years and older, 16.6 percent own mobile phones. Three out of every five (58.0%) persons, 12 years and older who own a mobile phone are males and two out of every five (42.0 %) are females. Though the proportion of males who own a mobile phone is more than the proportion of

females, the difference is not very significant. Currently, the District has one postal service station and no fixed telephone lines.

Of the total district population of 55,311 who are 12 years and older, under one percent (0.96%) used the internet as of 2010. Of the total number of 535 that used internet during the reference period, 72.1 percent were males and a little less than 28.0 percent are females. Unlike mobile phone ownership, the proportion of male population that used internet was more than twice the proportion of females that used the internet. This difference could be as a result of the differences in literacy levels between males and females as the use of the internet require some level of literacy compared to the use of mobile phones for just making and receiving calls. The lower usage of internet facility in the District could further be attributed to acute inadequacy of internet facilities, especially internet cafes in the district.

Currently, however, internet usage has increased tremendously with the increasing ownership of mobile phones with internet facilities. Despite the increasing usage of internet service as a result of the possession of mobile phones with internet service, many people do not know how to use the computer for simple tasks. It is therefore of utmost importance for the establishment of an ICT center to serve as ICT hub and solution center, train people in IT for job creation. Therefore, effective strategies need to be put in place that promote and facilitate learning and use of ICT and increase investment in the sector in order to make ICT readily accessible throughout the District. This would help to increase economic activities and provide employment opportunities to the youth which would eventually lead to local economic development.

The availability of mobile phone networks in the District has revolutionized the information and communication gap that used to exist in the District, and changed the way people do things in recent times. This has led to brisk business, particularly among the youth who are now engaged in mobile money, the sale of mobile phone credit cards, phones and accessories as well as mobile phone repairs.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.2 SUMMARY OF PRIORITISED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Having generated the needs and aspirations of the people through a highly consultative process, this chapter presents the pressing and feasible interventions aimed at addressing the development challenges of the District. The prioritization process was guided by several considerations again during a participatory process. These considerations include:

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)
- Feasibility/ability to execute
- On-going projects

These problems have been grouped and prioritized under the pillars of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) document which focuses on expanding opportunities for all, and reinforce the foundation for socio-economic transformation of the country, in partnership with the private sector. Below are the priorities of the Bongo District for the period 2018-2021.

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	1. Low revenue generation
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	1. Inadequate capital for SMEs 2. Inadequate skills
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1. High incidence of food and nutrition insecurity as a result of the following: - Low adoption of new technologies - Declining Soil fertility - Inadequate surface water/dams - High incidence of crop/livestock pests and diseases 2. High cost of farm inputs
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1. Inadequate access to safe/potable water 2. High practice Open Defecation (OD) 3. Poor road network system

	4. Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene as a result of the following: - Indiscriminate dumping of refuse - Indiscriminate burial of dead bodies - Insanitary environment - Negative behavioural practices - Indiscriminate sitting of houses - Non-enforcement of sanitation bye-laws 5. High prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters as a result of the following: a. Poor drainage systems b. Illegal erection of structures
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1. Poor performance children in BECE as a result of the following: - Inadequate classrooms - Inadequate TLMs - Inadequate trained teachers 2. Inadequate access to health care 3. High incidence of HIV/AIDS 4. High level of youth unemployment
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	1. Discrimination against and exclusion of PWDs in all aspect of life 2. Non-functioning of sub-district structures 3. Low participation of women in decision making and governance

2.3 ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE DISTRICT ON THE KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.

Following an analysis of the District's profile and identification of key issues and development priorities, an examination of the capacity of the District is imperative to guide in the formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies towards improving the wellbeing of the people. This is to assist in confining the ambitions of the District within its means. The Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis is therefore employed to identify factors that are likely to facilitate or hinder the process of addressing the development challenges identified. The table below is a presentation of the POCC of the District.

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low revenue generation	- Existence of revenue collectors - Existence of revenue generating sources Transparency on expenditures	-Support from Development Partners -Effective monitoring of revenue collectors -Regular consultative meeting with rate payers -DA creating more revenue generating sources -Staff Motivation	-Poor attitude towards work -Poor monitoring of revenue collection -Inadequate personnel for revenue collection -Revenue Leakages -Inadequate revenue sources	- Few development partners - Small nature of business - High incidence of poverty
Comment: The District has a tremendous potential for generating revenue. The major concerns however, are the leakages in the revenue collection. There is therefore the need for appropriate administrative actions, logistical support, capacity development, and technology to ensure effective and efficient mobilization of revenue.				

High incidence of food and nutrition insecurity	Availability of vast arable land at the 'ancho free zone'; Availability of trained human resource; Availability of cheap agric labour force; Availability of Ve a dam / smaller dams for irrigation schemes; Availability of Farmers' Demonstration / Training Home for Food and Nutrition training; Availability of role models (National, Regional and District Best Farmers);	Availability of external GoG funds such as DACF, etc; Introduction of Youth Employment Programme; Introduction of Planting for food and jobs (PFJ) Existence of NDA and NRGP; Availability of Agric related Development Partners; Availability of Rural Banks; Availability of agric inputs and implements;	Declining soil fertility; Limited improved livestock breeds and crop seeds; Outbreak of crops and livestock pests and diseases; Inadequate Agric Extension Staff; Poor road infrastructure and network; Inadequate irrigation facilities/ water bodies; Inadequate micro credit facilities; Non-attractiveness of Agric-Business; Inadequate office and residential accommodation for agric personnel; Poor logistics support for agric personnel; Outmoded traditional farming practices; Rampant bush burning; Low adoption of modern farming techniques;	erec tive rainfall pattern
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	Prevailing relative peace in the district;		High illiteracy rate; High post harvest losses; High food wastage;	
Comment: High incidence of food and nutrition insecurity can be addressed if the above potentials and opportunities are adopted to counter the constraints and challenges which will lead to food security and nutritional needs.				

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
EDUCATION				
Poor quality of education at all levels	-Availability of trained teachers -Availability of infrastructure -Availability of Personnel (Supervision) -Availability of Teaching, learning materials -Existence of PTAs/SMCs	• Support from NGOs • Support from Volunteers • Capitation Grant and GPEG	-Lack of motivation for teachers -Lack of decent accommodation for teachers -Negative attitude of teachers -Ineffective supervision	• Poverty • Inadequate textbooks for school pupils • Lack of parental control

Comment: The poor performance of pupils in BECE can be solve by intensifying supervision, fishing out non-performing teachers and dealing with teachers absenteeism as well as good parenting by parents and guidance.

HEALTH

Inadequate access to health care	-Availability of the District Health Directorate -Availability of health facilities. -Internal Revenue mobilized by health institutions. -Availability of auxiliary nurses under the NYEP/Community Volunteers. -Willingness of the populace to access modern health care services and contribute to the provision of health facilities. (Communal labour, local resources such as land, etc) -Land available for the construction of health infrastructure	-Pursuance of sound health policies. e.g. NHIA - And distribution of treated mosquito nets by UNICEF etc. -Availability of drugs, vaccines etc for treating sicknesses	-Dispersed settlement -Inadequate logistics -Poor Staff attitude and indiscipline -Poor roads infrastructure. -Poor community understanding of the CHPS concept	-Inadequate skilled health personnel -Inadequate health infrastructure. -Untimely disbursement of funds -Inadequate commitment of donors to projects -Inadequate ambulance services -Refusal of doctors to accept postings to the region and District -High cost of sponsoring medical doctors
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Comment: The DA should increase the number of CHPS compounds to increase geographical access to health services					
High HIV prevalence rate	-Availability of health facilities across the District -Willingness of the people to practice safe sex.	-Existence of the Ghana AIDS commission. -Availability of ART for people living with HIV/AIDS. -Presence of CBO's and NGOs undertaking HIV/AIDS activities. E.g. PLWHA -Sound government policies on HIV/AIDS prevention and care.	-Immoral behaviour especially amongst the youth. -Non-adherence to safe sex practices. -Inadequate VCT and care centers. -High stigmatization -High pressure on health care services	-Inadequate funding for Ghana Aids Commission -Influx of PLWHA from Burkina Faso into the District.	
Comment: Responsible agencies should be financially empowered to intensify education on HIV/AIDS especially the need for condom use, voluntary testing and none stigmatization to help reduce the high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the District.					
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
Inadequate access to safe/potable water	-Availability of Veolia dam and water treatment plant in the region -Availability of underground waters -DA committed to provision of water - Communities willing to support in water provision and maintenance of infrastructure	• Support from development Partners - Central Government commitment and budgetary allocation	-High fluoride content in underground water -Inadequate funding -Non-availability of technical know-how -Existing facilities are far apart -Disfunctioning of some facilities	• Inadequate provision of technical services (Untimely execution of technical services) - Inadequate funding	

Comment: The DA should sensitize communities to own water facilities and pay for the use of water so that when they break down the communities themselves can raise funds to rehabilitate them. Also the District Assembly should partner with CWSA and other donor agencies in the water sector to increase access to potable water to the people in the District.				
Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene	-Vast land for construction of sanitation facilities -Willingness of communities to adopt good sanitation practices eg CLTS -Availability of local materials for the construction of household toilets	-Presence of CWSA in the region -Sound government policies on environmental sanitation and hygiene -Presence of donor agencies and NGOs	-Dispersed nature of settlements -Difficulty in attitudinal change of some community members towards proper sanitary practices -Socio-cultural activities - Cultural beliefs	-High cost of construction of sanitation facilities -Donor fatigue -Inadequate DACF
Comment: Measures are required by the DA together with other stakeholders to scale up the CLTS and SLTS concepts towards changing the attitudes of people toward hygiene and sanitation practices.				
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
Discrimination against and exclusion of PWD in all aspects of life	-Availability of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development -DAs willingness to include disability issues in its planning activities	-Creation of the Ministry of Gender Social protection -The passage of the Disability Act. -Provision of 1% of the DACF for the disabled.	-Negative Cultural beliefs towards the disabled -Inadequate data on the disabled -Weak Disability Associations	-Lack of resources and rehabilitation centers for PWDS -Late release of the PWD fund -Inadequate budgetary allocations for PWD activities

	-Existence of Disability Associations			
Comment: The vulnerable and excluded in the District should be considered and involved in development decision. Efforts should also be made to provide protection and justice for them.				
High level of youth unemployment	-Availability of energetic youth -Presence of irrigation dams -Availability of vast fertile land at Oncho Freed Zone -Existence of Youth Employment Programme -Existence of Youth-in-Agric Programme	• Government desire to create jobs • Existence of the Private Sector • National Youth Authority and passage of Law to regulate youth development • presence of youth training institutions (NVTIs) • Existence of GYEEDA	• Inadequate funding • Inadequate credit facilities • Politicization of employment • large unskilled youth population	• Politicization of employment opportunities • Inadequate funding
Comment: Government and Government agencies to adopt strategies to build the capacity of the youth in entrepreneurship skill to engage in innovation programmes that will create jobs.				

THEMATIC AREA:ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Roads				
Poor road network	Presence of labour	-Presence of	Inadequate funds from	High cost of constructing

	force to offer communal labour	limited donors in the road sector -GoG priority is high	central government for road construction.	through highlands. -Inadequate DACF
DISASTER MANAGEMENT				
High prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters	-Availability of youth in the area to form watch dog committees -Existence of traditional authority/chief -Existence is very good and honest citizens -Availability of technical know-how	-Existence of departments such as fire service, forestry commission and MOFA -Existence of forest reserves in areas such as Soe, Asibiga, Adaboya and Ayelbia -existence of donor agencies& NGOs such as TreeAid, etc -Availability of tree seedlings for a forestation -Availability of political will -Support from development partners/NGOs -Presence of NADMO and other state departments	-Inadequate monitoring of forest reserves, farm lands etc -Inadequate funding -Inadequate staff situation -Weak Fire Volunteer Squads - Inadequate personnel	-Inability of traditional leaders to enforce by-laws -High level of poverty among rural folk -Extinction of some indigenous trees -Inability of department to build the capacity of staff and community members -Inadequate funding
Comment: Communities in the District are prone to different kinds of disasters, including floods, bushfires, storms, industrial and domestic fires, etc. Also, many households are poor and have weaker coping mechanisms. Attempts should therefore be made to prevent disasters and provide adequate relief for victims, should they occur.				
THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Weak sub-district structures	-Availability of structures -Councilors in place -High interest of community members in local governance -Elected AMs and TAs presence	• Development Partners & CSOs support • LG & Decentralization laws • Existence of structures	-Lack of funding for councils -Inadequate logistics -Dilapidated structures -Limited in Voluntary service in communities	• Limited support from Central Government • No permanent staff at SDSs
Comment: Communities in the District are prone to different kinds of disasters, including floods, bushfires, storms, industrial and domestic fires, etc. Also, many households are poor and have weaker coping mechanisms. Attempts should therefore be made to prevent disasters and provide adequate relief for victims, should they occur.				

CHAPTER THREE

2.1 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL

In the context of the constitutional requirement to establish a free and just society, the government's medium-term vision as articulated in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024, is to:

“Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.”

The District Development Goal, derived from the “*Agenda for jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2024*” presented to parliament in fulfilment of Article 36, Clause 5 of the Constitution. The agenda has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21), under four thematic areas;

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

These thematic are aim at achieving;

- *Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;*
- *Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;*
- *Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and*
- *Build a prosperous society.*

The overall district development goal is therefore “*To create an enabling environment for sustainable development of all sectors of the economy leading to poverty reduction with a view of enhancing the standard of living of the people by harnessing all available human and material resources through collaborative efforts*”.

2.1.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

- POPULATION

The ultimate aim of planning is to improve the lives of people. However, human populations are not static but dynamic. Therefore, even though the future cannot be precisely and accurately predicted, it is still important to estimate the population of the district over the plan period. The arithmetic method of population projection is therefore employed to project the population year by year. With a base population of 91,723 in 2013, a growth rate of 1.9% and making the assumptions below.

Assumptions of the Projection

1. The current estimated population growth rate of 0.82% per annum will remain constant over the plan period.
2. General migration in and out of the district will be insignificant.
3. There will not be the upsurge of any major economic activity such as mining/large industrial activity, establishment of a major tertiary education.
4. The outbreak of an epidemic is not expected over the plan period
5. The District population will grow geometrically annually from now to the end of 2021
6. Male and female proportions of the District's population will remain constant over the plan period.
7. The age structure of the population will remain unchanged

Projected Populations by Sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2017	42,442	47,077	89,519
2018	42,790	47,463	90,253
2019	43,141	47,852	90,993
2020	43,495	48,244	91,739
2021	43,852	48,640	92,491

Source: Modified from GSS (2018)

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTIONS

Enrolment in all basic schools, based on the current trend, is expected to increase marginally over the plan period. Junior High schools are projected to highest rate of increase due to the current growth rate of 1.52%. Kindergartens on the other hand are expected to record the least increase in enrolment, considering its current growth rate of only 0.7%

Table 3.3: Projected Enrolment

YEAR	KG (growth rate = 0.7)	PRIM (growth rate =1.24)	J.H.S. (growth rate =-1.52)	TOTALS
2016/17	6,782	21,578	7,904	36,264
2017/18	7,603	20,587	7,395	35,585
2018/19	7,719	20,901	7,508	36,127
2019/20	7,837	21,219	7,622	36,678
2020/21	7,956	21,543	7,738	37,237

Source: GES, Bongo District, 2017

2.2 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The broad strategic direction of the district goal is therefore consistent with the five main thematic areas of government:

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

The overall goal of the government's economic development strategies, over the medium term, is to build a prosperous society. This entails: optimising the key sources of economic growth; building a strong and resilient economy capable of withstanding internal and external shocks; establishing a competitive and enabling business environment; transforming agriculture and industry; and developing a robust tourism and creative arts industry.

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

The thrust here is to expand existing social and economic production infrastructure to ensure that services provided are fairly distributed, accessible, reliable, affordable and efficient while ensuring a peaceful and discipline society. This will bring to bear the development of a knowledgeable, well trained and disciplined labour force.

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Over the medium term, the government's goal regarding environment, infrastructure and human settlement development is to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. This will entail: restoring degraded areas and supporting the conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems; developing modern and integrated infrastructure; promoting proactive planning for disaster risk prevention and mitigation; and upgrading inner cities, Zongos and slums and preventing the occurrence of new ones.

THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

The overall goal of the government in the medium term is to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This will entail: deepening democratic governance and public accountability; enhancing public sector management and service delivery; promoting the rule of law and equal access to justice; promoting the peaceful coexistence of all segments of society; and ensuring public safety and security.

2.1.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

To achieve the district development goal as outlined above, the District sets itself to pursue the following objectives and strategies within the plan period 2018- 2021:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KEY ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
1.Low revenue generation	1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Enhance Revenue Mobilization Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	Revenue Department District Finance Budget Unit	SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 9, 20
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls		Strengthen Expenditure Management Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)	Ministry of Finance CAGD MDAs and MMDAs	SDG 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 4, 20

Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2.Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c) Support recycling and reprocessing of industrial waste to extend the industrial value chain as well as create a new raw material base for industries (SDG Target 12.5)	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	SDG 9, 12 AU 4, 5, 7, 9
Limited access to credit for SMEs	3.Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early-stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6) Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country (SDG Target 8.6) Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Bank of Ghana	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5
Agriculture				

• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low proportion of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation	Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4) Implement the government's flagship intervention of "One village, One dam" to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and northern savannah (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,2.3, 2.4) Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3) Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17) Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2) Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2) Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation (SDG Target 7.2)	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Association of Ghanaian Industries Ghana Irrigation Development Authority Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Water Resources Commission Water Research Institute Private Enterprise Federation	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
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		Advocate for differential energy pricing for irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a) Secure land title for designated irrigation sites (SDG Target 16.6) Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) Develop policies and legal regime, and appropriate tenure arrangements for irrigation facilities (SDG Target 16.6) Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)		
Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices	Improve post-harvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 5
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	MOFA Money Banks	SDG 1, 2, 4, 8

Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	among the youth	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3) Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Ministry of lands and Natural Resources National House of Chiefs	AU 1,3,4,5,20
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL / REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Create opportunity for all				
Education and Training				
Poor quality of education at all levels Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level (SDG Target 4.1) Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6) Facilitate implementation of language policy Review policies to meet emerging demands in education, especially at tertiary level (SDG Target 16.6) Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	MOE, Scholarship Secretariat, SGES, MoF, GETFund, faith-based organisations, CHASS, MoGCSP, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, UTAP, Student Loan Trust, NCTE, GES Trust Fund, NVTI	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18

		Restructure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking (SDG Target 4.7)		
Health and Health Care				
Inadequate access to health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) Scale up the integration of traditional medicine in the health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy care (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, NMC	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3

		Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c) Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)		
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b) Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6) Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2) Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, N&MC	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3
High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	GAC, GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, PPAG, N&MC, MMDAs	SDG 3 AU 3

High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)		Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8) Support local production of antiretroviral therapy (ART) commodities (SDG Target 3.b)		
High fertility rate among adolescents Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people	Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14) Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7) Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18) Restructure and reposition Births and Deaths Registry (SDG Target 16.6) Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (SDG Target 16.9) Reposition and prioritise national and regional secretariats of National Population Council to deliver on their mandates (SDG Target 16.6) Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)	NPC, NDPC, GSS, MoE, MoH, GES, GHS, RIPS (UG)	SDG 3, 5, 16, 17 AU 1, 17,18

		Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (SDG Target 3.7)		
Water and Sanitation				
Poor quality of drinking water Inadequate access to safe/potable water	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a) Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b) Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, and Sanitation Directorate, CWSA, CONIWAS, MMDAs, Ghana Water Company, Water Resources Commission, FDA, PURC, MLGRD, Office of Head of Local Government Services	SDG 6, 15, 16,17 AU 1, 7, 12,20

High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management Low level of investment in sanitation sector Poor hygiene practices Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in sanitation and hygiene services delivery	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5) Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) Establish National Sanitation Fund (SDG Target 6.2) Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5) Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3) Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, GWCL, Water Resources Commission, MLGRD, CWSA	SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20
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		Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6) Enforce national laws and regulations on importation of hazardous and other waste in line with Basel Convention (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)		
Poverty and Inequality				
High incidence of poverty Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4) Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4) Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction (SDG Target 16.6)	GSS, GHS, MOGCSP, MoF, MLGRD, Dept. of Social Welfare, Parliamentary Select Committee on Poverty, MELR	SDG 1, 16 AU 1,17,
Child and Family Welfare				
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding	MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD, MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW, LGS, academia, CSOs, MoF, DCD, traditional authorities, religious institutions, CSOs, NCCE	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18

		Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		
Gender Equality				
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill (SDG Target 5.c) Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers' Bill into law (SDG Target 5.4) Increase GoG funding for institutions responsible for gender issues (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6, 16.a) Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c) Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling (SDG Target 5.c)	MCRA, National House of Chiefs, MoJAGD, MOGCSP, MELR, Parliament, MOE, GES, NCPD, Regional Houses of Chiefs, MLGRD, CSOs, Labour Department and other stakeholders	SDG 5, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,2,3,17,20
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women	Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c) Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)	MLNR, MLGRD, MoF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MELR, MOFA, MOJAGD, Parliament, Lands Commission,	SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 AU 1, 3, 17,20

		Reform tax system to reduce the burden on vulnerable persons, including, head porters (kayayei) (SDG Target 5.c) Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) Enact and enforce legislation to ensure fair pay, conditions of service, and promotions in both formal and informal economy (SDG Targets 8.8, 10.4) Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8) Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MoGCSP, MMDAs, private sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, Ministry of Information, NBSSI, AGI, Labour Department and other stakeholders	
Social Protection				
Weak social protection systems Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions Lack of sustainable funding	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	ent existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3) Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)	MoGCSP, MoE, MoH, MoF, MLGRD, MoA, NPC, GSS, MMDAs, LGSS, CSPS, Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs, DPs, NGOs, DPs	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 17,18

		Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b) Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6) Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangements for the national social protection scheme (SDG Target 10.4) LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
Disability and Development				
Low participation of PWDs in decision making	Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Facilitate the exercise of PWD rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of access to voting (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Promote advocacy regarding the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral processes and governance (SDG Target 10.2)	National Association of Private Schools, EC, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Aviation, Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Railways Development, GHA, GES, NCCE, GJA, NMC, GES	SDG 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20
Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built	MELR, MoI, NMC, MASLOC, NYA, MOJAGD,	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16

Inadequate education on accessibility standards Inadequate support for special education for PWDs Absence of special learning aids for PWDs Limited access to education for PWDs Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs Poor living conditions of PWDs		environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education (SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5) Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5) Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants (SDG Target 4.c) Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4) Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8) Rehabilitate centres for skills training and provide assistive devices (SDG Target 4.a) Encourage use of sign language in public institutions (SDG Target 4.7) Implement productive social inclusion interventions (SDG Target 10.2) Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth. (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.d)	Parliament, GES, MoF, AESL, MDAs, TAs, GHS, NGOs, media and other stakeholders	AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20
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		Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and appliances needed for PWDs. (SDG Targets 4.2, 4.a) Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2) Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2) Facilitate PWDs access to justice (SDG Targets 10.3, 16.3, 16.b) Amend Legal Aid Act to better cater for PWDs (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.6)		
• Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, “streetism” and online hazards • Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare • Poor quality of services for children and families • Weak capacity of caregivers • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2) Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Decentralise Department of Children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)	MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD, MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW, LGS, academia, CSOs, MoF, DCD, traditional authorities, religious institutions, CSOs, NCCE	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18

Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children		Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18) Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4) Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Water Resource Management				
Negative impact of climate variability and change Widespread pollution of surface water Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b) Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6) Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Water Resources Commission, Water Research Institute, MMDAs, Meteorological	SDG 6, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 1,3

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Inadequate protection and development of water resources		Explore and develop hydrogeological and groundwater base (i.e. shallow, intermediate and deep aquifers) (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b) Enforce appropriate legislation to protect wetlands (SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1)	Authority, SADA, Hydrological Services Department, MOEP, Lands Commission, EPA, LUSPA, MESTI,	
Environmental Pollution				
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants Improper management of e-waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10) Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.1, 12.a) Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4) Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)	MESTI, DVLA, EPA, MC, LC, Chamber of Mines, AGI, MMDAs, CSOs, academia, PEF, Energy Commission, Fisheries Commission	SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 AU 1,7, 11,12
Climate Variability and Change				

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a) Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government (SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6) Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	MOFA, EPA, MESTI, CSIR, MMDAs, CSOs, Hydrological Services Department, FC, GIDA, MOFA, COCOBOD, FC, GMeT, NDPC, MOGCSP	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16 AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17
Loss of trees and vegetative cover Degraded landscapes Inefficient energy use	Reduce greenhouse gases	Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups (SDG Target 13.3) Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)	MESTI, EPA, GMeT, FC, MRH, MLNR, MLGRD, MOTCCA, NDPC	SDG 3, 11, 13, 15, 16 AU 7, 12
Disaster Management				

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	NADMO, EPA, MLNR, MESTI, MRH, MLGRD, MMDAS, CSOs	SDG 1, 3, 5, 11, 13 AU 5, 7, 12, 17
Transport Infrastructure – Road				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15)	MoT, MRH, PEF, GHA, DFR, MMDAs, MLGRD, GIPC EPA, GRTCC, Road Contractors' Association, BRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU professional institutions)	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1,10,20
Human Settlements and Housing				

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Unplanned human settlements	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Support research and development in urban and regional planning (SDG Target 11.a)	MESTI, MLGRD, LUSPA, MWH, MLNR, Lands Commission, Works Dept., GREDA, MoPln, MZD,	SDG 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12
Rural Development Management				
High rate of rural-urban migration Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)	MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing MMDAs, private sector developers, financial institutions	SDG 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17 AU 1, 5, 10, 12

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Local Government and Decentralization				
Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation (SDG Target 16.1) Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	MLGRD, District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	NDPC, MLGRD, NALAG Institute of Local Government Studies MMDAs, RCCs MoPln, District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	MoF, MLGRD, MDAs, Institute of Local Government Studies, MMDAs, RCCs, MoPln, District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12, 20
Civil and Civic Engagement				
Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17) Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	NCCE, MOE, Ministry of Information, GES, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs National House of Chiefs, Council of State, Peace Council, MLGRD, MOGCSP,	SDG 1, 10, 16,17 AU 11, 12,13

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

Using the objectives, strategies and activities developed to fulfil the needs and aspirations of the people; this chapter presents the implementation framework over the entire plan period. It indicates the Programmes, Sub-programmes and activities to be executed, where they will be executed, year of execution, cost of implementation, source of funding and agencies responsible for execution. This is informed by the critical needs of the people, the responsiveness of the project to the developmental problems of the District, the availability of funds to ensure full implementation of projects, the rippling effects of the project, sensitivity of the project to vulnerable and excluded groups, and projects that are on-going. The following tables are the Composite Programmes of Action of the District.

4.1.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society			
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Enhance Revenue Mobilization Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) Strengthen Expenditure Management Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)	Administration and Management	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c) Support recycling and reprocessing of industrial waste to extend the industrial value chain as well as create a new raw material base for industries (SDG Target 12.5)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
Support entrepreneurs and SMEs development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early-stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6)		Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

	Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country (SDG Target 8.6) Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
Improve production efficiency and yield	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4) Implement the government's flagship intervention of "One village, One dam" to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and northern savannah (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4) Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3) Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17) Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2) Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation (SDG Target 7.2) Secure land title for designated irrigation sites (SDG Target 16.6) Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) Develop policies and legal regime, and appropriate tenure arrangements for irrigation facilities (SDG Target 16.6) Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development

Improve post-harvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3) Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development

4.1.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Goal: Create opportunity for all			
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level (SDG Target 4.1) Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6) Facilitate implementation of language policy Review policies to meet emerging demands in education, especially at tertiary level (SDG Target 16.6) Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) Restructure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking (SDG Target 4.7)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)		Health Delivery

	Scale up the integration of traditional medicine in the health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy care (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6) Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c) Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)		
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b) Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6) Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2) Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8) Support local production of antiretroviral therapy (ART) commodities (SDG Target 3.b)		Health Delivery
Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	Management and Administration	Health Delivery

	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7) Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18) Restructure and reposition Births and Deaths Registry (SDG Target 16.6) Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (SDG Target 16.9) Reposition and prioritise national and regional secretariats of National Population Council to deliver on their mandates (SDG Target 16.6) Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (SDG Target 3.7)		Planning and Co-ordination
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development

	Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b) Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)		
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5) Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) Establish National Sanitation Fund (SDG Target 6.2) Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5) Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3) Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6) Enforce national laws and regulations on importation of hazardous and other waste in line with Basel Convention (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME

Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4) Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4) Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill (SDG Target 5.c) Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers' Bill into law (SDG Target 5.4) Increase GoG funding for institutions responsible for gender issues (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6, 16.a) Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c) Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling (SDG Target 5.c)		

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB- PROGRAMME
Promote economic empowerment of women	Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c) Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a) Reform tax system to reduce the burden on vulnerable persons, including, head porters (kayayei) (SDG Target 5.c) Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) Enact and enforce legislation to ensure fair pay, conditions of service, and promotions in both formal and informal economy (SDG Targets 8.8, 10.4) Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8) Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	ent existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3) Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b) Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6)		

	Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangements for the national social protection scheme (SDG Target 10.4) LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB- PROGRAMME
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Facilitate the exercise of PWD rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of access to voting (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Promote advocacy regarding the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral processes and governance (SDG Target 10.2)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education (SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5) Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5) Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants (SDG Target 4.c) Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4) Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8) Rehabilitate centres for skills training and provide assistive devices (SDG Target 4.a) Encourage use of sign language in public institutions (SDG Target 4.7) Implement productive social inclusion interventions (SDG Target 10.2)		

	Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth. (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.d) Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and appliances needed for PWDs. (SDG Targets 4.2, 4.a) Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2) Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2) Facilitate PWDs access to justice (SDG Targets 10.3, 16.3, 16.b) Amend Legal Aid Act to better cater for PWDs (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.6)		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2) Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Decentralise Department of Children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6) Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18) Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4) Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

4.1.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment			
Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b) Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6) Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6) Explore and develop hydrogeological and groundwater base (i.e. shallow, intermediate and deep aquifers) (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b) Enforce appropriate legislation to protect wetlands (SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Reduce environmental pollution	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10) Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.1, 12.a) Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4) Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a) Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government (SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6) Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management
Reduce greenhouse gases	Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups (SDG Target 13.3) Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)		
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
	Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15)		
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Support research and development in urban and regional planning (SDG Target 11.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

4.1.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB- PROGRAMME
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society			
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation (SDG Target 16.1) Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB- PROGRAMME
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society			
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)		Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17) Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration	General Administration

4.2: PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

4.2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Programme	Sub-Programme	Project / Activity	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Build a Prosperous Society												
Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability												
Administration and Management	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Inspection of books of revenue collectors to monitor performance		√	√	√	√		16,000.00		DA	ACs
		Monitor and set targets for revenue collectors as well as Area Councils		√	√	√	√		16,000.00		DA	ACs
		Periodic reporting of revenue mobilization performance to the people		√	√	√	√		-		DA	ACs
		Embark on tax education		√	√	√	√		20,000.00		DA	NCCE, ISD
		Rehabilitation of Assembly Guest						140,000.00				

		House and World Vision Resource Centre										
		Introduce and build capacity of revenue task force		√	√	√	√		8,000. 00		DA	
		Procure 1No. revenue mobilisation vehicle				√		185,00 0.00			DA	

Programme	Sub-Programme	Project / Activity	Output / Impact Indicator	Timeframe (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				18	19	20	21	GoG / DACF (GHC)	GF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Objective 2: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials												
Economic Development	Trade and Industry	Acquisition of land for clay exploration	No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	√	√	√	√	300,000.00			DA	DP, SADA
Objective 3: Support entrepreneurs and SME development												
Economic Development	Trade and Industry	Train and Provide start-up kits/funds to 700 starters	No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		30,00000	BAC	DA, DPs
		Create 1No. Industrial hub				√	√	100,000.00		100,000.00	BAC	DA, DPs
		Sensitization of Community members on co-operatives' activities, District wide		√	√	√	√	4,000.00				
		Formation of co-operative groups (District wide)		√	√	√	√	4,000.00				
		Monitoring of co-operative groups activities (District wide)		√	√	√	√	8,000.00				

		Organize training in Group Dynamics at Bongo		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			BAC	
		General training for farmers in improved ways of Sheep and Goat rearing		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			BAC	
		Basic CBT in improved modern design in textile weaving		√	√	√	√				BAC	
		Basic CBT in pomade and cosmetic products		√	√	√	√	4,000.00				
		Stakeholders' forum on business activities at Bongo		√	√	√	√	20,000.00		7,000.00		
Objective 4: Improved production efficiency and yield												
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Introduce improved varieties which are high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistant crops	Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers	√	√	√	√	120,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Train AEAs on improved seeds production to facilitate seed growers activities	(metric tonnes) Extension officer-farmer ratio	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

		Identify and register more seed growers for production of certified seed	(excluding cocoa extension officers)	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Educate farmers to buy and use certified seeds for increased yield.	Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): - Maize - Rice (milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages of improved crop varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance and nutrient-fortified)		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Construction of 10No. Irrigational Dams under the '1 Village 1Dam' flagship programme		√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Home and Field visits by AEAs, DAOs and DDA on		√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

		Technology Delivery (District wide)										
		Promote production and consumption of protein fortified maize, orange flesh sweet		√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Conduct diseases and pests surveillance of crops .Boarder patrols, inspections and certification of plant products entering or leaving the District		√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Construction of 1No. prototype livestock houses (poultry, pig xty, kraal and sheep and goat pens)		√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Vaccinations (PPR, Antrax and Rabis 10, 000 sheep, 8,000 goats, 5000 cattle, 1000 dogs and 300 cats)		√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

		Train farmers on new technologies on dry season irrigation farming crops		√	√	√	√	6,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Training of 12 staff and 500 farmers on livestock housing and sanitation (District wide)		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Organize quarterly review meeting for staff and stakeholders at Bongo		√	√	√	√	12,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Carry out CIDA supported programmes		√	√	√	√			392,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs
		Procurement of office supplies and consumables (Computers, Computer accessories and printers)		√	√	√	√	180,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Construction of Agriculture			√			450,000.00				

		Warehouse at Yidongo										
Objective 3: Improve post-harvest management												
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.	Percentage post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice - Sorghum	√	√				12,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
		Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		√	√	√	√		16,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
		Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage		√	√	√	√		8,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
		Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market		√	√	√	√		8,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
		Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.			√	√	√		10,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
				√	√	√	√		8,000.00	10,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Enhance the capacity of farmers to		√	√	√	√		8,000.00	10,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs

		effectively control pests in their stores.											
		Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables			√		√		4,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth													
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Subsidize the price of farm inputs	Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	√	√	√	√	100,000.00				DAD	DA, DPs
		Provide training for youth in agriculture			√			5,000.00				DAD	DA, DPs
		Provision of extension service to farmers		√	√	√	√		4,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Organize Annual Farmers Day Celebration		√	√	√	√	1130,000.00				DAD	DA, DPs

4.2.2 THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome / Impact indicators	Time frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				18	19	20	21	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Objective1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels												
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Provision of 3000No. Metal Dual Desk, chairs and table for Primay Schools in the District	1.Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	√	√	√	√	1,000,000. 00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Provision of 2000No. furniture for KGs in the District	2.Gender parity index in	√	√	√	√	500,000.0 0			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic Schools	kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle,	√	√	√	√			10,000.0 0	GES	DA, DPs
		Construction of 8No. 3- Unit Classroom Blocks for Primary Schools	Tertiary	√	√	√	√	2,000,000. 00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Construction of 8No. KG Blocks	3.Pupils-to- trained teacher ratio	√	√	√	√	2,000,000. 00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Construction of 4No. Classroom Blocks for JHS	in basic schools	√	√	√	√	1,000,000. 00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs

		Renovation of 4No. Teachers Quarters	4.BECE pass rate Proficiency rate: - English P3 - Maths P3 - English P6 - Maths P6	√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Renovation of 3No. Classroom Blocks			√	√	√	300,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Open a Vocation Institute at the old Soe SHS Campus					√		10,000.00		GES	DA, DPs
		Organize DEOC quarterly meetings		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Provision for Science, Technology, Maths and Innovation Education		√	√	√	√	15,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Provision for Independence Day Celebration		√	√	√	√	25,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Provision for My First Day at School										
		Monitoring and supervision of Schools		√	√	√	√	40,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Organize award day for Teachers		√	√	√	√	60,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)												
Social Service Delivery	Health	Provision of 8No. Motor King Ambulances for CHPS Compounds for emergency services	Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services	√	√	√	√	96,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Expansion of 4No. CHPS Compounds to improve service delivery		√	√	√	√	200,000.00			GHS	DWD DA DPs

		Construction of 6No. CHPS Compounds with Borehole, Urinal and Toilet	(CHPS) zones	√	√	√	√	1,548,000.00			GHS	DWD DA
		Procurement of Ambulance for emergency services		√	√	√	√	150,000.00			GHS	GAM, MoH, DPs
		Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound		√	√	√	√	50,000.00				
		Open a satellite NHIS office at Zorko			√						NHIS	
		Furnishing of 6No. CHPS			√	√	√	300,000.00			DWD	DA DHD
		Construction of a Morgue at Bongo Hospitals		√				150,000.00			DWD	DA DHD
		Provision for child promotion week		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			GHS	
		Carry out School Deworming		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			GHS	
Objective 3: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality												
Social Service Delivery	Health	Provision for Immunization activities	1.Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio 2.Infant (per 1,000 live births)	√	√	√	√	36,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Provisions for Season Malaria Programe		√	√	√	√	12,000.00			GHS	DA MoH
		Construction of a District Hospital		√	√	√	√				GHS	MoH
		Provision for the prevention of epidemic prone diseases			√	√	√	√	8,000.00			

			mortality ratio									
			3. Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births)									
			4. Percent of children immunised (Penta 3) (%)									
			5. Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate									
Objective 4: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups												
		Construction of ART Centre	1. HIV prevalence rate			√		100,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Sensitize people against stigma for PLHIV/AIDS		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			GHS	DA DPs

		Provision of condoms and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for PLHIV/AIDS	2.Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	√	√	√	√				GHS	DA DPs	
		Conduct testing and counselling services		√	√	√	√	10,000.00				GHS	DA DPs
		Commemoration of HIV/AIDS day		√	√	√	√	20,000.00				GHS	DA
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Expand the Bongo and Beo Mechanized Water System to uncovered communities	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources			√	√						
		Construction of 6No. Small Town Water System for Namoo, Dua, Balungu-Lungu, Boko-Feo and, Adaboya-Apaatanga, Gowrie-Vea		√	√	√	√	500,000.00				CWSA	DA DWD MoSWR
	Drill, Construct and install 80No. Boreholes in selected Communities, Education and Health Facilities	√		√	√	√	2,000,000.00				DWD	DA CWSA	
	Rehabilitation of 40No. broken down boreholes			√	√	√	400,000.00				DWD	DA	
	Construction and mechanization of 8No. Boreholes	√		√	√	√	1,500,000.00				DWD	DA CWSA	

		Formation and training of WSMTs in selected communities		√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DWD	DA
		Organize WASH Partner Forum			√	√	√	6,000.00			DWD	DA UNICEF WAG
		Organize inter-school quiz on WASH		√	√	√	√	10,000.00		10,000.00	DWD	DA UNICEF WAG
		Provision for DWST Monitoring and Supervision		√	√	√	√		20,000.00			
		Construction of 8No. Urinal Pits		√	√	√	√		120,000.00			
		Formation of WASH Clubs in Schools		√	√	√	√			5,000.00		
		Preparation of WASH Plan						10,000.00		20,000.00		
Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Environment Health	Carry out CLTS in all communities to achieve District wide ODF	Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	√	√	√	√			860,000.00	EHSU	DA

		Construction of 10No. Pour Flush Public Toilet	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	√	√	√	√	1,800,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Provision for fumigation and sanitation activities		√	√	√	√	720,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Carry out premises inspection		√	√	√	√		16,000.00		EHSU	DA
		Enforcement of sanitation bye-laws		√	√	√	√		16,000.00		EHSU	DA
		Preparation of DESSAP		√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00	EHSU	DA DPs
		Provision for Sanitation tools, chemicals and others		√	√	√	√	48,000.00			EHSU	DA
Objective: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions												
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize skills trainings for women groups	Incidence of poverty	√	√	√	√		5,000.00		BAC	DA
		Organize 8 business development and entrepreneurial workshops		√	√	√	√		12,000.00		BAC	DA
		Construction of market stores and shed at Soe, Zorkor, Balungu, Beo and Namoo		√	√	√	√		500,000		DWD	DA
		Organise Technical Training for 600 people in weaving, basic cosmetic		√	√	√	√			336,000	DA	JSDF

		Production, soap production, fish processing, groundnut processing, shea butter processing, guinea fowl rearing, fish farming and leather work, Bee keeping, Intermediate Batique Tie & Dye Production and Advanced Leather work											
		Encourage entrepreneurs to form groups as cooperatives			√	√	√		3,000.00		DCO	DA	
		Organise 4 Business counselling			√	√	√		4,000.00		BAC	DA	
		Facilitate access to credit		√	√	√	√				BAC	DCO	
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system													
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize forums in 40 LEAP Beneficiary communities to sensitize them on the programme and receive case management issues (District wide		√	√	√	√	4,000.00				SW&CD	DA

		Mobilize LEAP caregivers in over 90 communities for cash out to be carried out, District wide.		√	√	√	√	3,600.00			SW&C D	DA
		Carry out home visits to LEAP beneficiaries' households to follow up on case management issues and document LEAP success stories, District wide.		√	√	√	√	4,000.00			SW&C D	DA
		Sensitize 8 communities on positive parenting and protection awareness and create awareness on need for family based care		√	√	√	√	3,600.00			SW&C D	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Register and assess 40 Persons With Disabilities from various Electoral Areas (District wide)		√				2,000.00			SW&C D	DA
		Carry out training for Day Care Centre attendants to equip them on skills on child care as well as laws on children, Bongo.		√				700.00			SW&C D	DA
		Carry out case work services to mediate for parties with family welfare challenges, Bongo.		√	√	√	√	3,600			SW&C D	DA

		Assess and link vulnerable clients to social intervention programs (District wide)		√	√	√	√	4,000.00			SW&C D	DA
		Carry out monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centres (District wide)		√	√	√	√	3,600.00			SW&C D	DA
		Organize two (2) District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) meetings at Bongo.		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			SW&C D	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Embark on home visits to promote health and behavior change, District wide						8,000.00			SW&C D	DA
		Hold dialogue sessions with Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Opinion Leaders to strengthen community structures which support child protection, Bongo		√		√		4,000.00			SW&C D	DA
		Organize 8 training sessions for Stakeholders on the Domestic Violence Law and Force Marriage at Soe and Beo.		√	√	√		6,000.00			SW&C D	DA

		Educate 4 communities on drug abuse, alcoholism and teenage pregnancy and their effects		√	√	√	√	8,000.00				SW&C D	DA
		Sensitize Chiefs, Opinion Leaders on child rights	Percentage of children engaged in child labour		√		√					DSW & CD	NCCE
Objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes													
Administration and Management	Human Resource Management	Build the capacity of women on local governance			√	√			8,500.00			GDO	NCCE
		Organize a workshop for women on leadership roles and skills			√		√		2,000.00	8,000.00		GDO	NCCE
		Encourage women to participate in election especially local government elections			√					4,000.00		GDO	NCCE
Objective: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship													
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Completion and furnishing of PWDs Resource Centre		√	√	√	√	200,000.00				GETFUND	DA PWDs
		Provide support for PWDs		√	√	√	√						
		Organize Disability Fund Management Committee		√	√	√	√	8,000.00				SW&C D	DA DACF

		meeting to disburse 2% Common Fund for PWDs at Bongo.										
		Carry out activities of Persons With Disability (PWDs)		√	√	√	√	80,000.00			SW&C D	DA DACF
		Celebration of World Disability Day		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			SW&C D	DA DACF

4.2.3 THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Progra- mmes	Sub- programm es	Projects / Activities	Outcome / Impact indicators	Time frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Objective: Promote sustainable water resources development and management													
Environment al and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Managemen t	Plant trees along rivers banks									DAD	Forestry Commissi on EPA	
		Enforce good farming practices along rivers and water bodies		√	√	√	√		8,000.0 0		DAD	Forestry Commissi on EPA	
Objective: Reduce environmental pollution													
Environment al and	Disaster Prevention	Distribution of waste bins to all households		√	√	√	√	250,000.00	250,000		EHSU	DA	

Sanitation Management	and Management	Complete the engineering of a final disposal site		√	√	√	√	200,000	200,000		EHSU	DA
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation												
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan for the district	Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DPCU	NADMO DA
		Provide incentives for DVGs		√	√	√	√	20,000.00			NADMO	
		Sensitise communities on bush fire prevention and control		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			NADMO	DA
		Hold District disaster management committee meeting quarterly		√	√	√	√		16,000.00		NADMO	DA
		Formation of disaster prevention clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions			√	√			2,500.00		NADMO	DA
		Acquire disaster relief items against possible disasters		√	√	√	√	150,000.00			NADMO	DA

		Carry out damage and needs assessment of disasters		√	√	√	√		4,000.00		NADMO	DA
Objective: Enhance climate change resilience												
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Regulate activities of sand and gravel winners		√	√	√	√		5,000.00		EHSU/ EPA	DA
		Enact bye-laws to prevent bush burning and felling down of trees			√	√	√		3,000.00		Fire Service	DA
Objective: Reduce greenhouse gases												
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Regulate activities of charcoal burners		√	√	√	√				ESHU	NADMO DA EPA
		Procure and distribute 2,000 LPG Gas Cylinders to households				√	√	200,000.00			MoE	DA
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Bongo- Gorigo- Balungu-Namoo Border Road	Total road network size (km) -Trunk roads -Urban roads	√	√	√	√	15,000,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of Soe Town Road and Drainage System		√	√	√	√	2,500,000.00			High Ways/ GFR	MoR DA DWD

		Construction of a culvert across the Kabre Road	-Feeder roads	√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Rehabilitation of the Yorigo Junctio – Gowrie SHS Road		√	√	√	√	350,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of a bridge across the Gowrie-Dabotin – Bolga river		√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of Yidongo – Farmlands Feeder Road		√	√	√	√	450,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of Boko – Namoo SHS Road		√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of Balungu-Lungu Road		√	√	√	√	450,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of Beo Market to Kansingo Road		√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of Adaboya to Bongo Bogrigo Road		√	√	√	√	350,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of 2No. Foot Bridge linking Wagliga and Beo river		√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD

		and Takoo and Kantia river										
		Construction of from Soe – Akunka Akumpabisi Electoral Area		√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of the Bongo – Akunduo Road		√	√	√	√	700,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
		Construction of Bongo – Kuyoligo – Dagliga – Kunkua Road		√	√	√	√	800,000.00				
		Rehabilitation of Apaatanga – Adaboya Road		√	√	√	√	100,000.00				
		Gravelling of the Gorigo -Soe Road		√	√	√	√	250,000.00				
		Construction of a road linking Awaa-Atiabisi-Tarongo		√	√	√	√	300,000.00				
		Construction of a new Soe Health Centre – Agomo – Akonka Road		√	√	√	√	200,000.00				
		Gravel the Kanga – Sirigo Road		√	√	√	√	150,000.00				
		Construction of the Vea-Zorko Road		√	√	√	√	400,000.00				

		Construction a road to the Gowrie CHPS Compound		√	√	√	√	50,000.00				
		Construction of Bongo SHS to the Steel Bridge Road			√	√	√	600,000.00				
		Construction of the Bridge or Foot bridge on the Ve a Dam spill way linking Ve a to Gowrie		√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00				
Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to unserved and underserved communities in the District		√	√	√	√	450,000.00			DWD	DA
		Provide street lights along major road and at vantage points		√	√	√	√	150,000.00			DWD	DA
		Procurement of 800No. Electricity Poles		√	√	√	√	680,000.00			DA	
Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements												

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Enforce physical planning regulations and building codes		√	√	√	√	50,000.00			PPD	CLS
		Revise and update Bongo Township Plan		√	√	√	√	150,000.00			PPD	CLS
		Preparation of planning schemes/local plans		√	√	√	√	150,000.00			PPD	CLS
		Public education on procedures of acquiring building permits and the requirements		√	√	√	√	25,000.00			PPD	
		Convene four statutory planning committee meetings to approve development applications		√	√	√	√	10,000.00			PPD	
		Public education on physical planning and land documentation		√	√	√	√	5,000.00			PPD	
		Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing (SNPA)		√	√	√	√	50,000.00				
		Demarcation of land all Health Facilities, Schools and Markets		√	√			40,000.00			PPD	DoH GES
		Organize statutory committees meetings		√	√	√	√	8,000.00			PPD	

		Construction of Bongo Town Lorry Park and Round About.		√	√	√	√	210,000.00			DWD	
		Monitor and control the erection temporal and illegal structures in the District		√	√	√	√	80,000.00			PPD	

4.2.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects / Activities	Outcome / Impact indicators	Time Frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Maintain a stable, united and safe society												
Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralisation												
Administration and Management	Administration	Construction of Police Post at Gowrie			√	√	√	150,000.00			DWD	DA
		Rehabilitation 7No. Area Councils		√	√	√	√	300,000.00			DWD	AC
		Operationalization of sub-structures			√			100,000.00			DA	AC
		Construction of 2No. Detached Bungalow for Staff		√		√		600,000.00			DWD	DA
		Completion of Assembly Hall Complex Office			√	√	√	1,000,000			DWD	DA

		Renovation and furnishing of Traditional Council Office as Mini Hall for Meeting		√	√	√	√	70,000.00			DA	TC
		Provision for Capacity Building		√	√	√	√	800,000.00			HR	DA
		Provision for Security Services		√	√	√	√	50,000.00			DISEC	
		Rehabilitation of Assembly Staff Bungalow		√	√	√	√	200,00.00			DWD	DA
		Maintenance of Vehicles		√	√	√	√	360,000.00			DA	
		Stationery and Consumables		√	√	√	√	185,000.00				
		Procurement of 1No. Vehicle for monitoring of programmes and projects			√						DA	
Objective: Improve decentralised planning												
		Organized Quarterly and Annual Review programmes		√	√	√	√	150,000.00			DPCU Secretariat	HoDs
		Provision for Composite Annual Action Plans and Budget						30,000.00			DPCU Secretariat	HoDs

		Organize capacity building for Staff to improve output		√	√	√	√	480,000.00			HR	DA
		Procure of logistics for DPCU and Servicing		√	√	√	√	200,000.00			DA	
		Procurement of 8No. Motor Bikes for DPCU		√	√			56,000.00				
Goal: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels												
		Preparation of DMTDP 2022 – 2025					√	150,000.00			DPCU	
		Acquisition of land for Developmental Projects		√	√	√	√	160,000.00			DA	PPD
Goal: Deepen transparency and public accountability												
		Provision of publications and Dissemination of Policy and Programmes		√	√	√	√	16,000.00	16,000.00		DA	
		Participatory Monitoring, supervision and Evaluation		√	√	√	√	160,000.00			DPCU	DWD
		Organize Town Hall Meeting		√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DA	

4.3 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS

In refer to the adopted thematic areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies, programmes and sub-programmes have been formulated based on the Assemblies mandate and functions. A comprehensive analysis of programs and projects was done using the sustainability test tool. The tool has criteria for impacts assessment namely; economic, social, environmental and spatial impacts of the projects and programs scored to ascertain its sustainability. The Table 8 below shows the various development strategies impacts and their score.

Table 4.3: Prioritization Programme Matrix (Criteria; Very Strong Impacts 3, Average Impacts 2, Weak Result 1, No result 0)

S/N	Program	Criteria				Total	Average
		Economic Impacts	Social Impacts	Environmental Impacts	Spatial Impacts		
	Construction of markets stores/ stalls	3	2	3	3	11	2.75
	Construction of health facilities, CHPS Compounds	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
	Construction of WASH facilities at Public places	2	3	3	3	11	2.75
	Rehabilitation of selected roads in the District	3	2	3	3	11	2.75
	Construction of culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure	3	2	3	3	11	2.75
	Extension of electricity	3	3	3	2	10	2.75
	Improve access to potable water	3	3	2	2	10	2.5
	Improve access to sanitary facilities	2	3	3	3	11	2.7
	Construction of Hospital and Mortuary	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
	Improvement of staff accommodation (Assembly bungalows, Teacher's quarters, Police depot, Nurses quarters, etc.)	1	2	3	3	9	2.3
	Construction of Classroom blocks	2	3	3	3	11	2.7

	Scholarship for needy but brilliant student (District wide)	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Expansion of school feeding program	2	3	1	1	7	1.8
	Construction of Police Post	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
	Gazetting of Bye laws	2	2	0	0	4	1
	Improve revenue mobilization, utilization and management	3	2	1	0	6	1.5
	Training of revenue collection and account staff	3	2	0	0	5	1.3
	Maintenance of existing infrastructure (residential bungalows, teacher's quarters, classrooms, community centers)	2	2	2	1	7	1.8
	Maintenance of official vehicles	2	2	3	0	7	1.8
	Construction of maternity unit	2	3	3	3	11	2.7
	Renovation of CHPS Compounds/ health facilities	2	3	3	1	9	2.3
	Support HIV/AIDS programs (MSHAP)	1	3	1	0	5	1.3
	Support District response initiative on malaria control programs	1	3	1	0	5	1.3
	Support national immunization program annually	1	3	1	0	5	1.3
	Provide extension services on crops	3	2	2	2	9	2.3
	Organize training for AEAs	2	3	2	1	8	2
	Support JICA production and other donor programs and projects	3	2	2	3	10	2.5
	Extend knowledge and vaccination in livestock production	2	2	1	1	6	1.5

	Conduct disease surveillance on crops and livestock	2	2	1	1	6	1.5
	Climate Change	2	2	3	3	10	2.5
	Prepare planning schemes/ layouts for communities	1	2	2	1	6	1.5
	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	3	2	1	2	8	2
	Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development	1	2	1	0	4	1
	Procure stationary, maps and office supplies	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
	Provide Disaster relief items	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Organize education programs on natural and man-made disasters	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Form Disaster Volunteer Groups	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) clinic annually	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
	Support Sports development	1	2	2	2	7	1.8
	Support students with scholarships (Education Fund)	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Support the activities of District Oversight Committee (DEOC)	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
	Build capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc	1	2	0	0	3	0.8
	Prepare Annual Composite Budget	3	1	0	0	4	1
	Prepare DWSP	3	1	0	0	4	1

	Organize public fora and disseminate relevant information to stakeholders	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Monitor and Evaluate programs and projects	2	1	1	0	4	1
	Procure sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc	1	3	1	1	6	1.5
	Purchase building materials for community initiated projects	1	3	1	1	6	1.5
	Procure street lights for distribution	2	3	2	2	9	2.3
	Prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2021) and Annual Action Plans (2018-2021)	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
	Mid-year review of composite Budget and MTDP	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
	Ensures effective implementation of DPCU activities	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
	Organize Official Day Celebrations	1	2	1	1	5	1.3
	Organize DISEC Meetings	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Support Town and Area Councils	2	2	0	0	4	1
	Support paupers, children and physically challenged	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Organize mass educational programs and workshops	1	2	0	0	3	0.8
	Register Persons with Disabilities	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Support DWST/WSMT and other agencies in potable water supply	1	2	1	1	5	1.3
	Facilitate LEAP program	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Supervise community initiated projects	1	2	1	0	4	1

	Construction of irrigation dams	2	2	3	3	10	2.5
	Supply of dual desk furniture for schools in the area	1	3	1	1	6	1.8
	Improve access to market infrastructure	2	2	0	1	5	1.3
	Creation of jobs	3	3	2	3	11	2.7
	Organize skill training for the youth in income generation activities	3	3	2	0	8	2.3
	Dissemination of Policies and Programmes	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
	Establishment of revenue collection points	3	2	1	2	8	2
	Provision of 8 motor king to CHPS Compounds and Health Centers	1	3	1	0	5	1.3
	Support One-District-One-Factory initiative	3	3	3	3	12	3
	Generate and produce market information	3	2	0	0	5	1.3
	Establishment of demonstrations farms	1	2	2	3	8	2
	Organize hygiene education in schools and communities	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Total	125	170	91	78	463	116.8
	Average	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.0	6.3	1.6

The results of the sustainability test show an average of 1.6 which shows a strong relationship. Thus when the programmes and projects are implemented there will be economic sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability. The sustainability analysis conducted indicated that, the prioritized issues relate and support each other to help in achieving the objectives of the DMTDP. The relationship is positive which are holistically addressed to achieve the

objectives of the plan. This sustainable prioritised issues presents the strategic goals, sub-goals, focus areas of the plan and adopted issues are presented as shown in below

Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Build A Prosperous Society	Strong And Resilient Economy	• Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others.
		Industrial Transformation	• High cost of electricity tariff • Inadequate and unreliable electricity
		Private Sector Development	• Limited availability of medium to long term financing • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Predominant informal economy
		Agriculture And Rural Development	• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
			• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture
			• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Limited application of science and technology
			• Lack of youth interest in agriculture
			• Low level of husbandry practices, • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce

Social Development	Create Opportunities for All	Fisheries And Aquaculture Development	• Weak extension services delivery • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
		Tourism And Creative Arts Development	• Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
		Education And Training	• Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
		Health And Health Services	• Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
			• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
		Population Management	• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
		Water And Sanitation	• Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water
			• High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
		The Aged	• Inadequate care for the aged

		<i>Social Protection</i>	• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
		<i>Disability And Development</i>	• Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Inadequate support for special education for PWDs • Poor living conditions of PWDs
		<i>Employment And Decent Work</i>	• High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
		<i>Youth Development</i>	• Poor documentation on the informal sector • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth •
		<i>Sports And Recreation</i>	• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

		<i>Mineral Extraction</i>	Environmental degradation Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” Destruction of forests and farmlands, Pollution of water bodies Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations. Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities.
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		Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles,
		Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	Incidence of wildfire Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides
		Climate Variability And Change	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Loss of trees and vegetative cover
		Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations
		Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Low broadband wireless access Poor quality ICT services Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
		Energy And Petroleum	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services Unreliable power supply High dependence on wood fuel
			Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
		Drainage And Flood Control	Recurrent incidence of flooding Poor drainage system
		Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

		Land Administration And Management	Complex land tenure system Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land
		Human Settlements And Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements
		Rural Development	Growing housing deficit Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery High and increasing cost of building materials Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development
	MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY	Democratic Governance	• Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions
		Local Government And Decentralization	• Ineffective sub-district structures • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
		Public Institutional Reform	• Little enforcement of and compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC by public sector institutions • Poor record keeping
		Public Policy Management	• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources •
		Human Security and Public Safety	• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety

		Corruption and Economic Crimes	• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
		Law and Order	• Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure

4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY							
Programme	Total Cost (2018 -2021) (GH¢)	Expected Revenue				Gap	Summary of resource mobilization strategy
		GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	Donor (GH¢)	Others(GH¢)		
Administration and Management	5,343,500.00	3,473,275.00	751,183.67	69,465.50	1,049,575.83		Enhancing the the existing data base to improve the Internally Generated Fund, Exploring other revenue potentials like going into partnership with Private Organisation through PPP Model, Intensify monitoring mechanism of revenue collection.
Economic Development	8,991,001.00	4,945,050.55	100,157.82	2,247,750.25	1,698,042.38		
Social Service Delivery	17,113,300.00	9,412,315.00	50,078.91	4,278,325.00	3,372,581.09		
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	45,644,000.00	25,104,200.00	50,078.91	15,975,400.00	4,514,321.09		
Environmental and Sanitation Management	1,386,500.00	901,225.00	50,078.91	346,625.00	88,571.09		
GRAND TOTAL	78,478,301.00	43,836,065.55	1,001,578.23	22,917,565.75	10,723,091.47		

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The Composite PoA was segmented into the Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the Assembly, in collaboration with NGOs, Private sector, other development partners, GoG, Communities etc.

Implementation would involve translating the plan into real actions to achieve the set objectives. Below is the details

5.1.1 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2018

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Programme and Sub-Programme		Project / Activity/	Location	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Build a Prosperous Society													
Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Administration and Management-Finance and Revenue Mobilization		Inspection of books of revenue collectors to monitor performance	District wide		√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs
		Monitor and set targets for revenue collectors as well as Area Councils	District wide		√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs

	Periodic reporting of revenue mobilization performance to the people	District wide		√	√	√	√		-		DA	ACs
	Embark on tax education	District wide		√	√	√	√		5,000.00		DA	NCCE, ISD
	Rehabilitation of Assembly Guest House and World Vision Resource Centre	Anafobisi		√	√	√	√	140,000.00				
	Introduce and build capacity of revenue task force	Bongo		√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DA	
	Procure 1No. revenue mobilisation vehicle	Bongo		√	√	√	√	185,000.00			DA	

Programme		Project / Activity	Location	Output / Impact Indicator	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG / DACF (GHC)	GF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Objective 2: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials													
Economic Development – Trade and Industry		Acquisition of land for clay exploration	Balungu	No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	√	√	√	√	300,000.00			DA	DP, SADA
Objective 3: Support entrepreneurs and SME development													
Economic Development - Trade and Industry		Train and Provide start-up kits/funds to 700 starters	Bongo	No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		15,00000	BAC	DA, DPs
		Sensitization of Community members on co-operatives’ activities, District wide	District wide		√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DoC	BAC
		Formation of co-operative groups (District wide)	District wide		√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DoC	BAC
		Monitoring of co-operative groups activities (District wide)	District wide		√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DoC	BAC
		Organize training in Group Dynamics at Bongo	District wide		√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	

		General training for farmers in improved ways of Sheep and Goat rearing	District wide		√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	
		Basic CBT in pomade and cosmetic products	Bongo		√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
		Stakeholders' forum on business activities at Bongo	Bongo		√	√	√	√	5,000.00		1,000.00		
Objective 4: Improved production efficiency and yield													
Economic Development - Agriculture Development		Introduce improved varieties which are high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistant crops	District wide	Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	√	√	√	√	25,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Train AEAs on improved seeds production to facilitate seed growers activities	Bongo	Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Identify and register more seed growers for production of certified seed			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
Economic Development -		Educate farmers to buy and use certified	District wide	Average productivity	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

Agriculture Development	seeds for increased yield.		of selected crop (Mt/Ha): - Maize - Rice (milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean										
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages of improved crop varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance and nutrient-fortified)	District wide		√	√	√	√	1,500.00				DAD	DA, DPs
	Construction of 5No. Irrigational Dams under the ‘1 Village 1Dam’ flagship programme	Selected Communities		√	√	√	√	1,500,000.00				DAD	DA, DPs
	Home and Field visits by AEAs, DAOs and DDA on Technology Delivery (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,500.00				DAD	DA, DPs
	Promote production and consumption of protein fortified maize, orange flesh sweet			√	√	√	√	1,000.00				DAD	DA, DPs

	Conduct diseases and pests surveillance of crops .Boarder patrols, inspections and certification of plant products entering or leaving the District			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Construction of 1No. prototype livestock houses (poultry, pig xty, kraal and sheep and goat pens)			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Vaccinations (PPR, Antrax and Rabis 10, 000 sheep, 8,000 goats, 5000 cattle, 1000 dogs and 300 cats)			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Train farmers on new technologies on dry season irrigation farming crops			√	√	√		2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Training of 12 staff and 500 farmers on livestock housing and			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	sanitation (District wide)											
	Organize quarterly review meeting for staff and stakeholders at Bongo			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Carry out CIDA supported programmes	District wide		√	√	√	√			98,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs
	Procurement of office supplies and consumables (Computers, Computer accessories and printers)			√	√	√	√	45,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

Objective: Improve post-harvest management

Economic Development - Agricultural Development	Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.	Bongo	Percentage post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice - Sorghum	√	√				6,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses	District wide		√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers	District wide		√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs

	produce for proper storage											
	Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market	District wide		√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.	Bongo			√	√	√		3,500.00		DAD	DA, DPs
Economic Development - Agricultural Development	Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.	Bongo		√	√	√	√		2,000.00	2,500.00	DAD	DA, DPs

Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

Economic Development - Agriculture Development	Subsidize the price of farm inputs	District wide	Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Provision of extension service to farmers	District wide		√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Organize Annual Farmers Day Celebration	Selected Community					√	32,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme and Sub-Programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Time frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Objective1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Social Service Delivery - Education, Youth and Sports		Provision of 750No. Metal Dual Desk, chairs and table for Primary Schools in the District	District wide	1.Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	√	√	√	√	249,750.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs

	Provision of 500No. furniture for KGs in the District	District wide	2. Gender parity index in kindergarten,	√	√	√	√	125,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic Schools	District wide	primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary	√	√	√	√			2,500.00	GES	DA, DPs
	Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Primary Schools		3. Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Construction of 1No. KG Blocks	Ayopia	4. BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Construction of 1No. Classroom Blocks for JHS		Proficiency rate:	√	√	√	√	250,00.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Renovation of 1No. Teachers Quarters	Adaboya	- English P3	√	√	√	√	10,0000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Organize DEOC quarterly meetings		- Maths P3	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for Science, Technology, Maths and Innovation Education		- English P6			√		3,500.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for Independence Day Celebration		- Maths P6	√				20,000.00			GES	DA, DPs

		Provision for My First Day at School				√		4,000.00			GES	DA	
		Monitoring and supervision of Schools			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)													
Social Service Delivery-Health		Expansion of 1No. Health Facilities to improve service delivery	Namoo Health Centre	Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			GHS	DWD DA DPs
		Construction of 1No. CHPS Compounds with Borehole, Urinal and Toilet	Sanabisi		√	√	√	√	1,548,000.00			GHS	DWD DA
		Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound			√	√	√	√	50,000.00				
		Open a satellite NHIS office at Zorko				√						NHIS	
		Construction of a Morgue at Bongo Hospitals			√	√	√	√	150,000.00			DWD	DA DHD
		Provision for child promotion week			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
		Carry out School Deworming			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
Objective 3: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality													

Social Service Delivery – Health		Provision for Immunization activities		1.Under-five (per 1,000 live births)	√	√	√	√	9,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Provisions for Season Malaria Programe		mortality ratio 2.Infant (per 1,000 live births)	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			GHS	DA MoH
		Construction of a District Hospital		mortality ratio	√	√	√	√				GHS	MoH
		Provision for the prevention of epidemic prone diseases		3.Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey Institutional	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				
				(deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births) 4.Percent of children immunised (Penta 3) (%) 5. Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate									
Objective: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups													
Social Service Delivery – Health		Sensitize people against stigma for PLHIV/AIDS		1.HIV prevalence rate	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			GHS	DA DPs

		Provision of condoms and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for PLHIV/AIDS		2.Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Conduct testing and counselling services			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Commemoration of HIV/AIDS day			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			GHS	DA
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management-Works Department		Construction of 3No. Small Town Water System			√	√	√	√	23000,000.00			CWSA	DA DWD MoSWR
		Drill, Construct and install 20No. Boreholes in selected Communities, Education and Health Facilities			√	√	√	√	500,000.00			DWD	DA CWSA
		Construction of 2No. Limited Mechanized Boreholes			√	√	√	√	375,000.00			DWD	DA CWSA
		Formation and training of WSMTs			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DWD	DA

	in selected communities											
	Organize inter-school quiz on WASH			√	√	√	√	2,500.00		2,500.00	DWD	DA UNICEF WAG
	Provision for DWST Monitoring and Supervision			√	√	√	√		2,500.00			
	Construction of 2No. Urinal Pits			√	√	√	√		15,000.00			
	Formation of WASH Clubs in Schools			√	√	√	√			1,000.00		
Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management - Environment Health	Carry out CLTS in all communities to achieve District wide ODF		Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	√	√	√	√			215,000.00	EHSU	DA
	Construction of 2No. Pour Flush Public Toilet	Zorkor and Soe	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	√	√	√	√	360,000.00			EHSU	DA
	Provision for fumigation and sanitation activities			√	√	√	√	180,000.00			EHSU	DA
	Carry out premises inspection			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		EHSU	DA

		Enforcement of sanitation bye-laws			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		EHSU	DA
		Preparation of DESSAP			√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00	EHSU	DA DPs
		Provision for Sanitation tools, chemicals and others			√	√	√	√	12,000.00			EHSU	DA
Objective: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions													
Economic Development-Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development		Organize skills trainings for women groups		Incidence of poverty	√	√	√	√		1,000.00		BAC	DA
		Organize 8 business development and entrepreneurial workshops			√	√	√	√		3,000.00		BAC	DA
		Organise Technical Training for 600 people in weaving, basic cosmetic Production, soap production, fish processing, groundnut processing, shea butter processing, guinea fowl rearing, fish farming and			√	√	√	√			84,000.00	DA	JSDF

		leather work, Bee keeping, Intermediate Batique Tie & Dye Production and Advanced Leather work											
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system													
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development		Organize forums in 40 LEAP Beneficiary communities to sensitize them on the programme and receive case management issues (District wide			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	DA
		Mobilize LEAP caregivers in over 90 communities for cash out to be carried out, District wide.			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	DA
		Carry out home visits to LEAP beneficiaries' households to follow			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	DA

	up on case management issues and document LEAP success stories, District wide.											
	Sensitize 8 communities on positive parenting and protection awareness and create awareness on need for family based care			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	DA
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development	Register and assess 40 Persons With Disabilities from various Electoral Areas (District wide)			√				2,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Carry out training for Day Care Centre attendants to equip them on skills on child care as well as laws on children, Bongo.			√				700.00			SW&C D	DA
	Carry out case work services to mediate for parties with family welfare challenges, Bongo.			√	√	√	√	900			SW&C D	DA

	Assess and link vulnerable clients to social intervention programs (District wide)			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Carry out monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centres (District wide)			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	DA
	Organize two (2) District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) meetings at Bongo.			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&C D	DA
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development	Embark on home visits to promote health and behavior change, District wide							8,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Hold dialogue sessions with Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Opinion Leaders to strengthen community structures which support child protection, Bongo			√		√		4,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Organize 8 training sessions for			√	√	√		6,000.00			SW&C D	DA

	Stakeholders on the Domestic Violence Law and Force Marriage at Soe and Beo.											
	Educate 4 communities on drug abuse, alcoholism and teenage pregnancy and their effects			√	√	√	√	8,000.00			SW&C D	DA
Objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes												
Administration and Management - Human Resource Management	Build the capacity of women on local governance				√	√			8,500.00		GDO	NCCE
	Organize a workshop for women on leadership roles and skills				√		√		2,000.00	8,000.00	GDO	NCCE
	Encourage women to participate in election especially local government elections				√					4,000.00	GDO	NCCE
Objective: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship												

Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development	Completion and furnishing of PWDs Resource Centre	Bongo		√	√	√	√	200,000.00			GETFUND	DA PWDs
	Organize Disability Fund Management Committee meeting to disburse 2% Common Fund for PWDs at Bongo.	Bongo		√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	DA DACF
	Carry out activities of Persons With Disability (PWDs)			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW&CD	DA DACF
	Celebration of World Disability Day			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	DA DACF

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme and Sub-Programme		Projects / Activities	Location	Outcome / Impact indicators	Time frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Promote sustainable water resources development and management													
Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management		Plant trees along rivers banks							8,000.00		DAD	Forestry Commission EPA	
		Enforce good farming practices			√	√	√	√				DAD	Forestry Commission

		along rivers and water bodies										EPA
Objective: Reduce environmental pollution												
Environmental and Sanitation Management- Disaster Prevention and Management		Distribution of waste bins to all households				√		250,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Complete the engineering of a final disposal site				√		200,000.00			EHSU	DA
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation												
Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management		Develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan for the district	Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DPCU	NADMO DA
		Provide incentives for DVGs		√	√	√	√	5,000.00			NADMO	
		Sensitise communities on bush fire prevention and control		√	√	√	√	2,000.00			NADMO	DA
		Hold District disaster management committee meeting quarterly		√	√	√	√		4,000.00		NADMO	DA

	Formation of disaster prevention clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions					√				2,500.00			NADMO	DA	
	Acquire disaster relief items against possible disasters					√	√	√	√	37,000.00				NADMO	DA
	Carry out damage and needs assessment of disasters					√	√	√	√		1,000.00			NADMO	DA
Objective: Enhance climate change resilience															
Environmental and Sanitation Management- Disaster Prevention and Management		Regulate activities of sand and gravel winners			√	√	√	√		1,000.00			EHSU/ EPA	DA	
		Enact bye-laws to prevent bush burning and felling down of trees and egulate activities of charcoal burners				√				3,000.00			Fire Service	DA	
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services															
Infrastructure Delivery and		Construction of Bongo- Gorigo-			√	√	√	√	15,000,000.00				GFR	MoR DA	

Management - Infrastructure Development	Balungu-Namoo Border Road		Total road network size (km)									DWD
	Construction of Balungu-Lungu Road		-Trunk roads	√	√	√	√	450,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of the Bongo – Akunduo Road		-Urban roads	√	√	√	√	700,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Rehabilitation of Apaatanga – Adaboya Road		-Feeder roads	√	√	√	√	100,000.00				
	Construction of the Vea-Zorko Road			√	√	√	√	400,000.00				
Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management - Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to unserved and underserved communities in the District			√	√	√	√	-	-	-	MoE	DA
	Provide street lights along major road and at vantage points			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			DWD	DA
	Procurement of 200No. Electricity Poles			√	√	√	√	170,000.00			DA	

Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management - Physical and Spatial Planning	Enforce physical planning regulations and building codes			√	√	√	√	12,500.00			PPD	CLS
	Revise and update Bongo Township Plan			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			PPD	CLS
	Preparation of planning schemes/local plans			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			PPD	CLS
	Public education on procedures of acquiring building permits and the requirements			√	√	√	√	12,500.00			PPD	
	Convene four statutory planning committee meetings to approve development applications			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			PPD	
	Public education on physical planning and land documentation			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			PPD	
	Carry out Street Naming and			√	√	√	√	10,000.00				

	Property Addressing (SNPA)											
	Demarcation of land all Health Facilities, Schools and Markets			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			PPD	DoH GES
	Organize statutory committees meetings			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			PPD	
	Construction of Bongo Town Lorry Park and Round About.			√	√	√	√	210,000.00			DWD	
	Monitor and control the erection temporal and illegal structures in the District			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			PPD	

THEMATIC ARE: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programme and Sub-Programme		Projects / Activities	Location	Outcome / Impact indicators	Time frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralisation													
Administration and Management - Administration		Construction of 1No. Detached Bungalow for Staff			√	√	√	√	300,000.00			DWD	DA
		Provision for Capacity Building			√	√	√	√	200,000.00			HR	DA

		Provision for Security Services			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DISEC	
		Rehabilitation of Assembly Staff Bungalows			√	√	√	√	50,00.00			DWD	DA
		Maintenance of Vehicles			√	√	√	√	90,000.00			DA	
		Stationery and Consumables			√	√	√	√	46,500.00				
Objective: Improve decentralised planning													
		Organized Quarterly and Annual Review programmes			√	√	√	√	35,000.00			DPCU Secretariat	HoDs
		Provision for Composite Annual Action Plans and Budget					√		7,500.00			DPCU Secretariat	HoDs
		Organize capacity building for Staff to improve output			√	√	√	√	120,000.00			HR	DA
		Procure of logistics for DPCU and Servicing			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			DA	
		Procurement of 5No. Motor Bikes for DPCU			√	√			35,000.00				

Goal: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels												
	Acquisition of land for Developmental Projects			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DA	PPD
Goal: Deepen transparency and public accountability												
	Provision of publications and Dissemination of Policy and Programmes			√	√	√	√	4,000.00	16,000.00		DA	
	Participatory Monitoring, supervision and Evaluation			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DPCU	DWD
	Organize Town Hall Meeting			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DA	
	Communication of Plans and Implementation status			√	√	√	√		17,250.00		DPCU	ISD

5.1.2 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION 2019
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Programme and Sub-Programme		Project / Activity	Location	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget(GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG / DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Build a Prosperous Society													
Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Administration and Management - Finance and Revenue Mobilization		Inspection of books of revenue collectors to monitor performance			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs
		Monitor and set targets for revenue collectors as well as Area Councils			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs
		Periodic reporting of revenue mobilization performance to the people			√	√	√	√		-		DA	ACs
		Embark on tax education			√	√	√	√		5,000.00		DA	NCCE, ISD
		Introduce and build capacity of revenue task force			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DA	

Programme and Sub-Programme		Project / Activity	Location	Output / Impact Indicator	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG / DACF	GF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Objective 2: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials													
Economic Development – Trade and Industry		Acquisition of land for clay exploration		No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	√	√	√	√	300,000.00			DA	DP, SADA
Objective 3: Support entrepreneurs and SME development													
Economic Development – Trade and Industry		Train and Provide start-up kits/funds to 700 starters		No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		30,00000	BAC	DA, DPs
		Sensitization of Community members on co-operatives’ activities, District wide			√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
		Formation of co-operative groups (District wide)			√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
		Monitoring of co-operative groups activities (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,000.00				
		Organize training in Group Dynamics at Bongo			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	

		General training for farmers in improved ways of sheep and Goat rearing			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	
		Basic CBT in pomade and cosmetic products			√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
		Stakeholders' forum on business activities at Bongo							5,000.00		1,500.00		
Objective 4: Improved production efficiency and yield													
Economic Development - Agriculture Development		Introduce improved varieties which are high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistant crops		Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Train AEAs on improved seeds production to facilitate seed growers activities		(metric tonnes) Extension officer-farmer ratio	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
		Identify and register more seed growers for production of certified seed		(excluding cocoa extension officers)	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	Educate farmers to buy and use certified seeds for increased yield.		Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): - Maize - Rice (milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages of improved crop varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance and nutrient-fortified)	-		√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Construction of 10No. Irrigational Dams under the '1 Village 1Dam' flagship programme			√	√	√	√	1,500,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
Economic Development - Agriculture Development	Home and Field visits by AEAs, DAOs and DDA on Technology Delivery (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Promote production and consumption of protein fortified			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	maize, orange flesh sweet											
	Conduct diseases and pests surveillance of crops .Boarder patrols, inspections and certification of plant products entering or leaving the District			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
Economic Development - Agriculture Development	Construction of 1No. prototype livestock houses (poultry, pig, kraal and sheep and goat pens)			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Vaccinations (PPR, Antrax and Rabis 10, 000 sheep, 8,000 goats, 5000 cattle, 1000 dogs and 300 cats)			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Train farmers on new technologies on dry season irrigation farming crops			√	√			2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	Training of 12 staff and 500 farmers on livestock housing and sanitation (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Organize quarterly review meeting for staff and stakeholders at Bongo			√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Carry out CIDA supported programmes			√	√	√	√			98,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs
	Procurement of office supplies and consumables (Computers, Computer accessories and printers)			√	√	√	√	45,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Rehabilitation of office building at Bongo			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			DWD	DAD
	Construction of Agriculture				√			450,000.00				

		Warehouse at Yidongo											
Objective 3: Improve post-harvest management													
Economic Development – Agriculture Development		Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses.		Percentage post-harvest losses:	√	√				3,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
		Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		- Maize	√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
		Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage		- Rice									
		Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market		- Sorghum									
		Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.				√	√	√		2,500.00		DAD	DA, DPs

	Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.			√	√	√	√		2,000.00	10,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs
	Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables				√		√		1,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
Economic Development - Agriculture Development	Subsidize the price of farm inputs		Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Provide training for youth in agriculture				√			5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Provision of extension service to farmers			√	√	√	√		1,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Organize Annual Farmers Day Celebration			√	√	√	√	32,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme and Sub-Programme		Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome / Impact indicators	Time frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG / DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Objective : Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													

Social Service Delivery - Education, Youth and Sports		Provision of 750No. Metal Dual Desk, chairs and table for Primary Schools in the District		1.Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	√	√	√	√	249,750.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Provision of 500No. furniture for KGs in the District		2.Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary	√	√	√	√	125,000.00			GES	MoE DA, DPs
		Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic Schools	-	3.Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	√	√	√	√			2,500.00	GES	DA, DPs
		Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Primary Schools	-	4.BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Construction of 2No. KG Blocks	-	Proficiency rate:	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Construction of 1No. Classroom Blocks for JHS		- English P3	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Renovation of 1No. Teachers Quarters	-	- Maths P3	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
		Renovation of 1No. Classroom Blocks	-	- English P6	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
				- Maths P6	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs

Social Service Delivery - Education, Youth and Sports		Organize DEOC quarterly meetings			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Provision for Science, Technology, Maths and Innovation Education					√		3,500.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Provision for Independence Day Celebration				√			30,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Provision for My First Day at School					√		4,000.00				
		Support monitoring and supervision of Schools			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
		Organize award day for Teachers			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
Objective : Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)													
Social Service Delivery- Health		Provision of 2No. Motor King Ambulances for CHPS Compounds		Proportion of functional Community-based Health	√	√	√	√	24,000.00			GHS	DA DPs

	for emergency services		Planning Services (CHPS) zones									
	Expansion of 2No. CHPS Compounds to improve service delivery			√	√	√	√	200,000.00			GHS	DWD DA DPs
	Construction of 6No. CHPS Compounds with Borehole, Urinal and Toilet			√	√	√	√	1,548,000.00			GHS	DWD DA
	Procurement of Ambulance for emergency services			√	√	√	√	150,000.00			GHS	GAM, MoH, DPs
	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound			√	√	√	√	50,000.00				
	Furnishing of 2No. CHPS			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			DWD	DA DHD
	Provision for child promotion week			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
	Carry out School Deworming			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
Objective 3: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality												

Social Service Delivery-Health		Provision for Immunization activities	District wide	1.Under-five (per 1,000 live births)	√	√	√	√	9,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Provisions for Season Malaria Programe	District wide	mortality ratio 2.Infant (per 1,000 live births)	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			GHS	DA MoH
		Provision for the prevention of epidemic prone diseases	District wide	mortality ratio 3.Maternal mortality ratio: 4.Percent of children immunised (Penta 3) (%) 5. Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	MoH DPs DA
Objective 4: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups													
		Sensitize people against stigma for PLHIV/AIDS			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Provision of condoms and anti- retroviral therapy (ART) for PLHIV/AIDS			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	DA DPs

		Conduct testing and counselling services			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			GHS	DA DPs
		Commemoration of HIV/AIDS day			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			GHS	DA
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management – Works		Construction of 3No. Small Town Water System		Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00			CWS A	DA DWD MoSWR
		Drill, Construct and install 20No. Boreholes in selected Communities, Education and Health Facilities			√	√	√	√	500,000.00			DWD	DA CWSA
		Rehabilitation of 10No. broken down boreholes			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			DWD	DA
		Construction and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes			√	√	√	√	375,000.00			DWD	DA CWSA
		Formation and training of WSMTs in selected communities			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DWD	DA
		Organize WASH Partner Forum					√		2,000.00			DWD	DA UNICEF

												WAG
		Organize inter-school quiz on WASH			√			2,500.00		2,500.00	DWD	DA UNICEF WAG
		Provision for DWST Monitoring and Supervision		√	√	√	√		5,000.00			
		Construction of 2No. Urinal Pits		√	√	√	√		15,000.00			
		Formation of WASH Clubs in Schools		√	√	√	√			5,000.00		
Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management – Environmental Health		Carry out CLTS in all communities to achieve District wide ODF		Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	√	√	√	√			215,000.00	EHSU DA
		Construction of 4No. Pour Flush Public Toilet		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	√	√	√	√	540,000.00			EHSU DA
		Provision for fumigation and sanitation activities			√	√	√	√	720,000.00			EHSU DA
		Carry out premises inspection			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		EHSU DA

		Enforcement of sanitation bye-laws			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		EHSU	DA
		Provision for Sanitation tools, chemicals and others			√	√	√	√	12,000.00			EHSU	DA
Objective: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions													
Economic Development -Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development		Organize skills trainings for women groups		Incidence of poverty	√	√	√	√		5,000.00		BAC	DA
		Organize 8 business development and entrepreneurial workshops			√	√	√	√		12,000.00		BAC	DA
		Construction of market stores and shed	Soe		√	√	√	√		100,000.00		DWD	DA
		Organise Technical Training for 600 people in weaving, basic cosmetic production, soap			√	√	√	√			84,000.00	DA	JSDF

		production, groundnut processing, shea butter processing, etc											
		Encourage entrepreneurs to form groups as cooperatives			√	√	√	√		1,000.00		DCO	DA
		Organise 4 Business counselling			√	√	√	√		1,300.00		BAC	DA
		Facilitate access to credit			√	√	√	√				BAC	DCO
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system													
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development		Organize forums in 40 LEAP Beneficiary communities to sensitize them on the programme and receive case management issues (District wide			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW& CD	DA

		Mobilize LEAP caregivers in over 90 communities for cash out to be carried out, District wide.			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&CD	DA
		Carry out home visits to LEAP beneficiaries' households to follow up on case management issues and document LEAP success stories, District wide.			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&CD	DA
		Sensitize 8 communities on positive parenting and protection awareness and create awareness on need for family based care			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&CD	DA
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and		Carry out case work services to mediate for parties with family welfare challenges, Bongo.			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&CD	DA

Community Development	Assess and link vulnerable clients to social intervention programs (District wide)			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW& CD	DA
	Carry out monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centres (District wide)			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW& CD	DA
	Organize two (2) District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) meetings at Bongo.			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW& CD	DA
	Embark on home visits to promote health and behavior change, District wide			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW& CD	DA
	Hold dialogue sessions with Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Opinion Leaders to strengthen community structures which			√		√		1,000.00			SW& CD	DA

		support child protection, Bongo										
		Organize 8 training sessions for Stakeholders on the Domestic Violence Law and Force Marriage at Soe and Beo.			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW& CD DA
		Educate 4 communities on drug abuse, alcoholism and teenage pregnancy and their effects			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW& CD DA
		Sensitize Chiefs, Opinion Leaders on child rights		Percentage of children engaged in child labour		√			1,000.00			DSW & CD NCCE
Objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes												
Administration and Management – Health		Build the capacity of women on local governance				√	√			8,500.00		GDO NCCE
		Organize a workshop for				√		√		2,000.00	8,000.00	GDO NCCE

		women on leadership roles and skills											
		Encourage women to participate in election especially local government elections				√					4,000.00	GDO	NCCE
Objective: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship													
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development		Provide support for PWDs			√	√	√	√					
		Organize Disability Fund Management Committee meeting to disburse 2% Common Fund for PWDs at Bongo.			√	√	√	√	8,000.00			SW& CD	DA DACF
		Carry out activities of Persons With Disability (PWDs)			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW& CD	DA DACF
		Celebration of World Disability Day			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW& CD	DA DACF

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme and Sub- Programme		Projects / Activities		Outcome / Impact indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Promote sustainable water resources development and management													
Environmental and Sanitation Management- Disaster Prevention and Management		Plant trees along rivers banks			√	√	√	√			10,000.00		Forestry Commiss ion EPA
		Enforce good farming practices along rivers and water bodies			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DAD	Forestry Commiss ion EPA
Objective: Reduce environmental pollution													
Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management		Complete the engineering of a final disposal site			√	√	√	√	50,000			EHSU	DA
		Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation											

Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management	Develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan for the district		Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DPC U	NADMO DA
	Provide incentives for DVGs			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			NAD MO	
	Sensitise communities on bush fire prevention and control			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			NAD MO	DA
	Hold District disaster management committee meeting quarterly			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		NAD MO	DA
	Formation of disaster prevention clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions				√				1,200.00		NAD MO	DA
	Acquire disaster relief items against possible disasters			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			NAD MO	DA

		Carry out damage and needs assessment of disasters			√	√	√	√		1,000.00		NAD MO	DA
	Objective: Enhance climate change resilience												
Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management		Regulate activities of sand and gravel winners			√	√	√	√		5,000.00		EHSU / EPA	DA
		Enact bye-laws to prevent bush burning and felling down of trees				√				3,000.00		Fire Service	DA
Objective: Reduce greenhouse gases													
Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management		Regulate activities of charcoal burners			√	√	√	√				ESHU	NADMO DA EPA
		Procure and district 2,000 LPG Gas Cylinders to households						√	200,000.00			MoE	DA
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management -		Construction of Soe Town Road and Drainage System	-	-	√	√	√	√	2,500,000.00			High Ways/ GFR	MoR DA DWD

Infrastructure Development	Construction of a culvert across the Kabre Road	-		√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Rehabilitation of the Yorigo Junction – Gowrie SHS Road	-		√	√	√	√	350,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of Yidongo – Farmlands Feeder Road			√	√	√	√	450,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of Boko – Namoo SHS Road			√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of Beo Market to Kansingo Road			√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of 2No. Foot Bridge linking Wagliga and Beo river and Takoo and Kantia river			√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of Bongo – Kuyoligo –Dagliga – Kunkua Road			√	√	√	√	800,000.00				
	Gravelling of the Gorigo -Soe Road			√	√	√	√	250,000.00				

	Gravel the Kanga – Sirigo Road			√	√	√	√	150,000.00				
	Construction of Bongo SHS to the Steel Bridge Road				√	√	√	600,000.00				
Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extend electricity to unserved and underserved communities in the District			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			DWD	DA
	Provide street lights along major road and at vantage points			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			DWD	DA
	Procurement of 200No. Electricity Poles			√	√	√	√	170,000.00			DA	
Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management -	Enforce physical planning regulations and building codes			√	√	√	√	1,200.00			PPD	CLS

Physical and Spatial Planning	Revise and update Bongo Township Plan				√			30,000.00			PPD	CLS
	Preparation of planning schemes/local plans			√	√	√	√	150,000.00			PPD	CLS
	Public education on procedures of acquiring building permits and the requirements			√	√			12,500.00			PPD	
	Convene four statutory planning committee meetings to approve development applications			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			PPD	
	Public education on physical planning and land documentation			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			PPD	
	Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing (SNPA)			√	√	√	√	40,000.00				

		Demarcation of land all Health Facilities, Schools and Markets			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			PPD	DoH GES
		Organize statutory committees meetings			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			PPD	
		Monitor and control the erection temporal and illegal structures in the District			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			PPD	

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programme Sub-Programme		Projects / Activities	Location	Outcome / Impact indicators	Time frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 Th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralisation													
Administration and Management - Administration		Rehabilitation 7No. Area Councils and Construction of Urinal Pits			√	√	√	√	350,000.00			DWD	AC
		Operationalization of sub-structures			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			DA	AC

	Completion of Assembly Hall Complex Office			√	√	√	√	300,000.00			DWD	DA
	Provision for Capacity Building			√	√	√	√	200,000.00			HR	DA
	Provision for Security Services			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DISE C	
	Rehabilitation of Assembly Staff Bungalow			√	√	√	√	100,00.00			DWD	DA
	Maintenance of Vehicles			√	√	√	√	90,000.00			DA	
	Stationery and Consumables			√	√	√	√	46,500.00				
	Procurement of 1No. Vehicle for monitoring of programmes and projects				√			185,000.00			DA	
Objective: Improve decentralised planning												
Administration and Management - Administration	Organized Quarterly and Annual Review programmes			√	√	√	√	35,000.00			DPC U Secretariat	HoDs
	Provision for Composite Annual Action Plans and Budget					√		7,500.00			DPC U Secretariat	HoDs

	Procure of logistics for DPCU and Servicing			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			DA	
	Procurement of 3No. Motor Bikes for DPCU			√	√	√	√	21,000.00				
Goal: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels												
Administration and Management – Administration	Acquisition of land for Developmental Projects			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DA	PPD
Goal: Deepen transparency and public accountability												
Administration and Management - Administration	Provision of publications and Dissemination of Policy and Programmes			√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00		DA	
	Participatory Monitoring, supervision and Evaluation			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DPC U	DWD
	Organize Town Hall Meeting			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DA	
	Communication of Plans and Implementation status			√	√	√	√		17,250.00		DPC U	ISD

5.1.2 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2020
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Programme and Sub-Programme	Activity (Operations)	Location	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Build a Prosperous Society												
Objective : Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability												
Administration and Management- (Finance and Revenue Mobilization)	Inspection of books of revenue collectors to monitor performance			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs
	Monitor and set targets for revenue collectors as well as Area Councils			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs
	Periodic reporting of revenue mobilization performance to the people			√	√	√	√		-		DA	ACs
	Embark on tax education			√	√	√	√		5,000.00		DA	NCCE, ISD
	Introduce and build capacity of revenue task force			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DA	

	Procure 1No. revenue mobilisation vehicle			√	√	√	√	185,000.00			DA	
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Programme and Sub-Programme	Project / Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG / DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Objective : Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials												
Economic Development- (Trade and Industry)	Acquisition of land for clay exploration	District Wide		√	√	√	√	75,000.00			DA	DP, SADA
Objective : Support entrepreneurs and SME development												
Economic Development (Trade and Industry)	Train and Provide start-up kits/funds to 700 starters	District Wide		√	√	√	√	5,000.00		7,500.00	BAC	DA, DPs
	Create 1No. Industrial hub	District Wide				√	√	50,000.00		50,000.0	BAC	DA, DPs
	Sensitization of Community members on co-operatives’ activities, District wide	District Wide		√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
	Formation of co-operative groups (District wide)	District Wide		√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
	Monitoring of co-operative groups activities (District wide)	District Wide		√	√	√	√	2,000.00				
	Organize training in Group Dynamics at Bongo	Bongo		√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	

	General training for farmers in improved ways of Sheep and Goat rearing			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	
	Basic CBT in pomade and cosmetic products		District Wide	√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
	Stakeholders' forum on business activities at Bongo		District Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		1,750.00		
Objective : Improved production efficiency and yield												
Economic Development (Agriculture Development)	Introduce improved varieties which are high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistant crops			√	√	√	√	30,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Train AEAs on improved seeds production to facilitate seed growers activities			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Identify and register more seed growers for production of certified seed			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

Economic Development (Agriculture Development)	Educate farmers to buy and use certified seeds for increased yield.			√	√	√	√	1,250.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages of improved crop varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance and nutrient-fortified)	-		√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Construction of 10No. Irrigational Dams under the '1 Village 1Dam' flagship programme			√	√	√	√	750,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Home and Field visits by AEAs, DAOs and DDA on Technology Delivery (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Promote production and consumption of protein fortified maize, orange flesh sweet			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Conduct diseases and pests surveillance of crops .Boarder patrols, inspections and			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	certification of plant products entering or leaving the District											
	Construction of 1No. prototype livestock houses (poultry, pig xty, kraal and sheep and goat pens)			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Vaccinations (PPR, Antrax and Rabis 10, 000 sheep, 8,000 goats, 5000 cattle, 1000 dogs and 300 cats)			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Train farmers on new technologies on dry season irrigation farming crops			√	√	√	√	1,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Training of 12 staff and 500 farmers on livestock housing and sanitation (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Organize quarterly review meeting for staff and stakeholders at Bongo			√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	Carry out CIDA supported programmes			√	√	√	√			98,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs
	Procurement of office supplies and consumables (Computers, Computer accessories and printers)			√	√	√	√	45,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
Objective: Improve post-harvest management												
Economic Development (Agricultural Development)	Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses		Percentage -	√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DADU	DA, DPs
	Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DADU	DA, DPs
	Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DADU	DA, DPs
	Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.				√	√	√		3,000.00		DADU	DA, DPs

Economic Development (Agricultural Development)	Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.			√	√	√	√		2,000.00	2,500.00	DADU	DA, DPs
	Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables				√		√		2,000.00		DADU	DA, DPs

Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

Economic Development (Agriculture Development)	Subsidize the price of farm inputs			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DADU	DA, DPs
	Provision of extension service to farmers			√	√	√	√		1,000.00		DADU	DA, DPs
	Organize Annual Farmers Day Celebration		Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs				√	32,500.00			DADU	DA, DPs

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicator	Time frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG / DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Objective : Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels												
Social Service Delivery (Education, Youth and Sports)	Provision of 750No. Metal Dual Desk, chairs and table for Primary Schools in the District		1.Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Provision of 500No. furniture for KGs in the District		2.Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary	√	√	√	√	125,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic Schools	-		√	√	√	√			2,500.00	GES	DA, DPs
	Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Primary Schools	-	3.Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks	-		√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Construction of 2No. Classroom Blocks for JHS	-	4.BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs

	Renovation of 1No. Teachers Quarters	-	Proficiency rate: - English P3 - Maths P3 - English P6 - Maths P6	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Renovation of 1No. Classroom Blocks	-		√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
Social Service Delivery (Education, Youth and Sports)	Organize DEOC quarterly meetings			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for Science, Technology, Maths and Innovation Education			√	√	√	√	15,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for Independence Day Celebration			√				25,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for My First Day at School					√		4,000.00				
	Monitoring and supervision of Schools			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Organize award day for Teachers			√	√	√	√	15,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)												
Social Service Delivery (Health)	Provision of 3No. Motor King Ambulances for		Proportion of functional Community-	√	√	√	√	24,000.00			GHS	DA DPs

	CHPS Compounds for emergency services		based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones									
	Expansion of 1No. CHPS Compounds to improve service delivery			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			GHS	DWD DA DPs
	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds with Borehole, Urinal and Toilet			√	√	√	√	516,000.00			GHS	DWD DA
	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound			√	√	√	√	50,000.00				
	Open a satellite NHIS office at Zorko				√						NHIS	
	Furnishing of 2No. CHPS				√	√	√	100,000.00			DWD	DA DHD
	Provision for child promotion week			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
	Carry out School Deworming			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
Objective 3: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality												
Social Service Delivery (Health)	Provision for Immunization activities			√	√	√	√	9,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
	Provisions for Season Malaria Programme			√	√	√	√	3,000.00			GHS	DA MoH

	Provision for the prevention of epidemic prone diseases			√	√	√	√	2,000.00				
Objective 4: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups												
	Construction of ART Centre			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
	Sensitize people against stigma for PLHIV/AIDS			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
	Provision of condoms and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for PLHIV/AIDS			√	√	√	√				GHS	DA DPs
	Conduct testing and counselling services			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			GHS	DA DPs
	Commemoration of HIV/AIDS day			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			GHS	DA
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management (Works Department)	Expansion of the Bongo Small Town Water System to uncovered communities			√	√	√	√	650,000.00				
	Drill, Construct and install 20No. Boreholes in selected Communities,			√	√	√	√	500,000.00			DWD	DA CWSA

	Education and Health Facilities											
	Rehabilitation of 10No. broken down boreholes			√	√	√	100,000.00				DWD	DA
	Construction and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes		√	√	√	√	375,000.00				DWD	DA CWSA
	Formation and training of WSMTs in selected communities		√	√	√	√	5,000.00				DWD	DA
	Organize WASH Partner Forum		√	√	√	√	2,000.00				DWD	DA UNICEF WAG
	Organize inter-school quiz on WASH		√	√	√	√	2,500.00		2,500.00		DWD	DA UNICEF WAG
	Provision for DWST Monitoring and Supervision		√	√	√	√		2,500.00				
	Construction of 2No. Urinal Pits		√	√	√	√		30,000.00				
	Formation of WASH Clubs in Schools		√	√	√	√			1,250.00			
	Preparation of WASH Plan		√	√	√	√	2,500.00		5,000.00			
Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												

Infrastructure Delivery and Management (Environment Health)	Carry out CLTS in all communities to achieve District wide ODF		District Wide	√	√	√	√			215,000.00	EHSU	DA
	Construction of 2No. Pour Flush Public Toilet					√		360,000.00			EHSU	DA
	Provision for fumigation and sanitation activities			√	√	√	√	180,000.00			EHSU	DA
	Carry out premises inspection			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		EHSU	DA
	Enforcement of sanitation bye-laws			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		EHSU	DA
	Provision for Sanitation tools, chemicals and others			√	√	√	√	12,000.00			EHSU	DA
Objective: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions												
Economic Development (Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development)	Organize skills trainings for women groups		Incidence of poverty	√	√	√	√		1,250.00		BAC	DA
	Organize business development and entrepreneurial workshops			√	√	√	√		1,500.00		BAC	DA

	Construction of market stores and shed at Soe, Beo and			√	√	√	√		200,000		DWD	DA
	Organise Technical Training for people in guinea fowl rearing, fish farming, leather work, Bee keeping, Intermediate Batique Tie & Dye Production and Advanced Leather work			√	√	√	√			84,000.00	DA	JSDF
	Encourage entrepreneurs to form groups as cooperatives					√			1,000.00		DCO	DA
	Organise 1 Business counselling					√			1,000.00		BAC	DA
	Facilitate access to credit			√	√	√	√				BAC	DCO
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system												
Social Services Delivery (Social Welfare and	Organize forums in 40 LEAP Beneficiary communities to sensitize them on the			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	DA

Community Development)	programme and receive case management issues (District wide											
	Mobilize LEAP caregivers in over 90 communities for cash out to be carried out, District wide.			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	DA
	Carry out home visits to LEAP beneficiaries' households to follow up on case management issues and document LEAP success stories, District wide.			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Sensitize 8 communities on positive parenting and protection awareness and create awareness on need for family based care			√	√	√	√	3,600.00			SW&C D	DA
Social Services Delivery	Register and assess 40 Persons With Disabilities from			√				2,000.00			SW&C D	DA

Social Welfare and Community Development	various Electoral Areas (District wide)											
	Carry out training for Day Care Centre attendants to equip them on skills on child care as well as laws on children, Bongo.			√				700.00			SW&C D	DA
	Carry out case work services to mediate for parties with family welfare challenges, Bongo.			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	DA
	Assess and link vulnerable clients to social intervention programs (District wide)			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Carry out monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centres (District wide)			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	DA
	Organize two (2) District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) meetings at Bongo.			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&C D	DA
Social Services Delivery	Embark on home visits to promote							2,000.00			SW&C D	DA

Social Welfare and Community Development	health and behavior change, District wide											
	Hold dialogue sessions with Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Opinion Leaders to strengthen community structures which support child protection, Bongo			√		√		1,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Organize 8 training sessions for Stakeholders on the Domestic Violence Law and Force Marriage at Soe and Beo.			√	√	√		2,000.00			SW&C D	DA
	Educate 4 communities on drug abuse, alcoholism and teenage pregnancy and their effects			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	DA
Objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes												
Administration and Management	Build the capacity of women on local governance				√	√			4,250.00		GDO	NCCE

Human Resource Management	Organize a workshop for women on leadership roles and skills				√		√		1,000.00	4,000.00	GDO	NCCE
	Encourage women to participate in election especially local government elections				√					4,000.00	GDO	NCCE
Objective: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship												
Social Services Delivery (Social Welfare and Community Development)	Completion and furnishing of PWDs Resource Centre			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GETFUND	DA PWDs
	Provide support for PWDs			√	√	√	√					
	Organize Disability Fund Management Committee meeting to disburse 2% Common Fund for PWDs at Bongo.			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	DA DACF
	Carry out activities of Persons With Disability (PWDs)			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW&CD	DA DACF
	Celebration of World Disability Day			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	DA DACF

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programmes and Sub-Programme	Projects / Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				1 st	2 nd	3 ^r d	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Promote sustainable water resources development and management												
Environmental and Sanitation Management (Disaster Prevention and Management)	Plant trees along rivers banks	District Wide									DAD U	Forestry Commission EPA
	Enforce good farming practices along rivers and water bodies			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DAD U	Forestry Commission EPA
Objective: Reduce environmental pollution												
Environmental and Sanitation Management (Disaster Prevention and Management)	Distribution of waste bins to all households			√	√	√	√	62,500.00	62,500.00		EHSU	DA
	Complete the engineering of a final disposal site			√	√	√	√	50,000.00	50,000		EHSU	DA
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation												
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan for the district	District Wide		√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DPC U	NADMODA

(Disaster Prevention and Management)	Provide incentives for DVGs			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			NAD MO	
	Sensitise communities on bush fire prevention and control			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			NAD MO	DA
	Hold District disaster management committee meeting quarterly			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		NAD MO	DA
	Formation of disaster prevention clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions				√	√			2,500.00		NAD MO	DA
	Acquire disaster relief items against possible disasters			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			NAD MO	DA
	Carry out damage and needs assessment of disasters			√	√	√	√		1,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Objective: Enhance climate change resilience												
Environmental and Sanitation Management (Disaster Prevention and Management)	Regulate activities of sand and gravel winners			√	√	√	√		1,250.00		EHSU/ EPA	DA
	Enact bye-laws to prevent bush burning				√	√	√		1,000.00		Fire Service	DA

	and felling down of trees											
Objective: Reduce greenhouse gases												
Environmental and Sanitation Management (Disaster Prevention and Management)	Regulate activities of charcoal burners			√	√	√	√		1,500.00		ESHU	NADMO DA EPA
	Procure and district 1,000 LPG Gas Cylinders to households					√		100,000.00			MoE	DA
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management (Infrastructure Development)	Construction of Soe Town Road and Drainage System	-	-	√	√	√	√	625,000.00			High Ways/ GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of a culvert across the Kabre Road	-		√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Rehabilitation of the Yorigo Junction – Gowrie SHS Road	-		√	√	√	√	350,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of a bridge across the Gowrie-Dabotin – Bolga river			√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of Yidongo – Farmlands Feeder Road			√	√	√	√	450,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD

	Construction of Adaboya to Bongo Bogrigo Road			√	√	√	√	350,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of 2No. Foot Bridge linking Wagliga and Beo river and Takoo and Kantia river			√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of the Bongo – Akunduo Road			√	√	√	√	700,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction a road to the Gowrie CHPS Compound			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD
	Opening of Virgin Roads			√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD

Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas

Infrastructure Delivery and Management (Infrastructure Development)	Extend electricity to unserved and underserved communities in the District			√	√	√	√				VRA	MoEn DWA DA
	Provide street lights along major road and at vantage points			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			DWD	DA

	Procurement of 800No. Electricity Poles			√	√	√	√	170,000.00			DA	
Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management (Physical and Spatial Planning)	Enforce physical planning regulations and building codes			√	√	√	√	12,500.00			PPD	CLS
	Preparation of planning schemes/local plans			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			PPD	CLS
	Public education on procedures of acquiring building permits and the requirements			√	√	√	√	6,250.00			PPD	
	Convene four statutory planning committee meetings to approve development applications			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			PPD	
	Public education on physical planning and land documentation			√	√	√	√	1,250.00			PPD	
	Demarcation of land all Health Facilities, Schools and Markets			√	√			10,000.00			PPD	DoH GES
	Organize statutory committees meetings			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			PPD	
	Monitor and control the erection temporal and			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			PPD	

	illegal structures in the District											
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GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programmes and (Sub-programmes)	Projects / Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Maintain a stable, united and safe society												
Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralisation												
Administration and Management Administration	Provision for Capacity Building			√	√	√	√	200,000.00			HR	DA
	Provision for Security Services			√	√	√	√	10,500.00			DISEC	
	Rehabilitation of Assembly Staff Bungalow			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			DWD	DA
	Maintenance of Vehicles			√	√	√	√	90,000.00			DA	
	Stationery and Consumables			√	√	√	√	46,250.00				
Objective: Improve decentralised planning												
	Organized Quarterly and Annual Review programmes			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			DPCU Secreariat	HoDs

	Provision for Composite Annual Action Plans and Budget					√		7,500.00			DPCU Secretariat	HoDs
	Organize capacity building for Staff to improve output			√	√	√	√	30,000.00			HR	DA
	Procurement of logistics for DPCU and Servicing of equipment			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			DA	
Goal: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels												
	Acquisition of land for Developmental Projects			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DA	PPD
Goal: Deepen transparency and public accountability												
	Provision of publications and Dissemination of Policy and Programmes			√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00		DA	
	Participatory Monitoring, supervision and Evaluation			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DPCU	DWD

	Organize Town Hall Meeting			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DA	
	Communication of Plans and Implementation status			√	√	√	√		17,250.00		DPCU	ISD

5.1.4 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2021

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Programme and Sub-Programme		Project / Activity	Location	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Build a Prosperous Society													
Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Administration and Management - Finance and Revenue Mobilization		Inspection of books of revenue collectors to monitor performance			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs
		Monitor and set targets for revenue collectors as well as Area Councils			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DA	ACs
		Periodic reporting of revenue mobilization performance to the people			√	√	√	√		-		DA	ACs

	Embark on tax education			√	√	√	√		5,000.00		DA	NCCE, ISD
	Introduce and build capacity of revenue task force			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DA	
	Procure 1No. revenue mobilisation vehicle					√		185,000.00			DA	

Programme and Sub-Programme		Activity	Location	Outcome Indicator	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Objective 3: Support entrepreneurs and SME development													
Economic Development-Trade and Industry	Create 1No. Industrial hub							√	100,000.00		100,000.00	BAC	DA, DPs
	Sensitization of Community members on co-operatives’ activities, District wide				√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
	Formation of co-operative groups (District wide)				√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
	Monitoring of co-operative groups activities (District wide)				√	√	√	√	2,000.00				
	Organize training in Group Dynamics at Bongo				√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	
	General training for farmers in improved ways of Sheep and Goat rearing				√	√	√	√	2,000.00			BAC	
	Basic CBT in pomade and cosmetic products				√	√	√	√	1,000.00				
	Stakeholders' forum on business activities at Bongo				√	√	√	√	5,000.00		1,500.00		

Objective 4: Improved production efficiency and yield												
Economic Development Agriculture Development	Introduce improved varieties which are high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistant crops		Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Train AEAs on improved seeds production to facilitate seed growers activities		(metric tonnes) Extension officer-farmer ratio	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Identify and register more seed growers for production of certified seed		(excluding cocoa extension officers)	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Educate farmers to buy and use certified seeds for increased yield.		Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha):	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages of improved crop varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance and nutrient-fortified)		- Maize - Rice (milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Home and Field visits by AEAs, DAOs and DDA on Technology Delivery (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Promote production and consumption of protein fortified maize, orange flesh sweet			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Conduct diseases and pests surveillance of crops .Boarder patrols, inspections and certification of plant products entering or leaving the District			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Construction of 1No. prototype livestock			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	houses (poultry, pig xty, kraal and sheep and goat pens)											
	Vaccinations (PPR, Antrax and Rabis 10, 000 sheep, 8,000 goats, 5000 cattle, 1000 dogs and 300 cats)			√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Training of 12 staff and 500 farmers on livestock housing and sanitation (District wide)			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Organize quarterly review meeting for staff and stakeholders at Bongo			√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Carry out CIDA supported programmes			√	√	√	√			98,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs
	Procurement of office supplies and consumables (Computers, Computer			√	√	√	√	45,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs

	accessories and printers)											
Objective 3: Improve post-harvest management												
	Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Promote the value chain concept to enhance efficient market			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.				√	√	√		2,5000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Enhance the capacity of farmers to effectively control pests in their stores.			√	√	√	√		2,000.00	10,000.00	DAD	DA, DPs

	Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables			√			√		2,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth												
Economic Development-Agriculture Development	Subsidize the price of farm inputs		Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	√	√	√	√	25,000.00			DAD	DA, DPs
	Provision of extension service to farmers			√	√	√	√		1,000.00		DAD	DA, DPs
	Organize Annual Farmers Day Celebration			√	√	√	√	32,500.00			DAD	DA, DPs
Sub-Total												

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)		Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
				1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	4 ^{T_h}	GoG / DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collab.
Objective1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels												
Social Service Delivery - Education, Youth and Sports	Provision of 750No. Metal Dual Desk, chairs and table for Primay Schools in the District		1.Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	√	√	√	√	249,750.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Provision of 500No. furniture for KGs in the District		2.Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary	√	√	√	√	125,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic Schools	-		√	√	√	√			2,500.00	GES	DA, DPs
	Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Primary Schools	-	3.Pupils-to-trained teacher	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs

	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks	-	ratio in basic schools	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Construction of 1No. Classroom Blocks for JHS	-	4.BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Renovation of 1No. Teachers Quarters	-	Proficiency rate:	√	√	√	√	100,0000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
	Renovation of 1No. Classroom Blocks	-	- English P3 - Maths P3		√	√	√	100,000.00			GES	DWD, DA, DPs
Social Service Delivery- Education, Youth and Sports	Open a Vocation Institute at the old Soe SHS Campus		- English P6 - Maths P6	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		GES	DA, DPs
	Organize DEOC quarterly meetings			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for Science, Technology, Maths and Innovation Education					√		4,500.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for Independence Day Celebration			√				40,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Provision for My First Day at School					√			4,000.00			
	Monitoring and supervision of Schools			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			GES	DA, DPs
	Organize award day for Teachers			√	√	√	√	60,0000.00			GES	DA, DPs

Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)												
	Expansion of 1No. CHPS Compounds to improve service delivery			√	√	√	√	200,000.00			GHS	DWD DA DPs
	Procurement of 2No. Motor Kings for Emergency Services			√	√	√	√	24,000.00			DA	GHS
	Construction of 6No. CHPS Compounds with Borehole, Urinal and Toilet			√	√	√	√	258,000.00			HS	DWD DA
	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound			√	√	√	√	50,000.00				
	Furnishing of 2No. CHPS				√	√	√	75,000.00			DWD	DA GHS
	Provision for child promotion week			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
	Carry out School Deworming			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	
	Objective 3: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality											
Social Service Delivery - Health	Provision for Immunization activities		1.Under-five (per 1,000 live births)	√	√	√	√	9,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
	Provisions for Season Malaria Programe		mortality ratio	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			GHS	DA MoH

	Construction of a District Hospital		2. Infant (per 1,000 live births)	√	√	√	√	2,200,000.00				GHS MoH
	Provision for the prevention of epidemic prone diseases		3. Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births) 4. Percent of children immunised (Penta 3) (%) 5. Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				
Objective 4: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups												
	Construction of ART Centre		1. HIV prevalence rate			√		100,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
	Sensitize people against stigma for PLHIV/AIDS		2. Percentage of PLHIV who	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			GHS	DA DPs

	Provision of condoms and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for PLHIV/AIDS		received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	√	√	√	√				GHS	DA DPs
	Conduct testing and counselling services			√	√	√	√	10,000.00			GHS	DA DPs
	Commemoration of HIV/AIDS day			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			GHS	DA
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management – Works	Expand the Bongo-Beo Limited Mechanized Water System to uncovered communities		Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources				√	450,000.00				
	Drill, Construct and install 20No. Boreholes in selected Communities, Education and Health Facilities			√	√	√	√	500,000.00			DWD	
	Rehabilitation of 10No. broken down boreholes				√	√	√	100,000.00			DWD	
	Construction and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes			√	√	√	√	187,500.00			DWD	

	Formation and training of WSMTs in selected communities			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DWD	
	Organize WASH Partner Forum				√	√	√	2,000.00			DWD	
	Organize inter-school quiz on WASH			√	√	√	√	2,500.00		2,500.00	DWD	
	Provision for DWST Monitoring and Supervision			√	√	√	√		20,000.00			
	Construction of 2No. Urinal Pits			√	√	√	√		30,000.00			
	Formation of WASH Clubs in Schools			√	√	√	√			1,500.00		
Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management - Environment Health	Carry out CLTS in all communities to achieve District wide ODF		Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	√	√	√	√			215,000.00	EHSU	DA
	Construction of 2No. Pour Flush Public Toilet		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	√	√	√	√	360,000.00			DWD	EHSU
	Provision for fumigation and sanitation activities			√	√	√	√	180,000.00			EHSU	DA

	Carry out premises inspection			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			EHSU	DA
	Enforcement of sanitation bye-laws			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			EHSU	DA RCC TC
	Provision for Sanitation tools, chemicals and others	Bongo		√	√	√	√	3,000.00			EHSU	DA
Objective: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions												
Economic Development - Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize skills trainings for women groups		Incidence of poverty	√	√	√	√		1,500.00		BAC	GDO
	Organize 8 business development and entrepreneurial workshops			√	√	√	√		3,000.00		BAC	DA
	Construction of market stores and shed			√	√	√	√		200,000		DWD	DA
	Organise Technical Training people in weaving, basic cosmetic production, soap production, groundnut processing, shea butter processing, etc			√	√	√	√			84,000.00	BAC	DA

	Encourage entrepreneurs to form groups as cooperative			√			√		1,000.00		DCO	BAC
	Organise 4 Business counselling			√	√	√	√		1,000.00		BAC	DA
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system												
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize forums in 40 LEAP Beneficiary communities to sensitize them on the programme and receive case management issues (District wide			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	MoCSP
	Mobilize LEAP caregivers in over 90 communities for cash out to be carried out, District wide.			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	
	Carry out home visits to LEAP beneficiaries'			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	

	households to follow up on case management issues and document LEAP success stories, District wide.											
	Sensitize 8 communities on positive parenting and protection awareness and create awareness on need for family based care			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	
Social Services Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out case work services to mediate for parties with family welfare challenges, Bongo.			√	√	√	√	3,600			SW&C D	
	Assess and link vulnerable clients to social intervention programs (District wide)			√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&C D	
	Carry out monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centres (District wide)			√	√	√	√	900.00			SW&C D	
	Organize two (2) District LEAP			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&C D	

	Implementation Committee (DLIC) meetings at Bongo.											
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development	Embark on home visits to promote health and behavior change, District wide							2,000.00			SW&CD	
	Hold dialogue sessions with Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Opinion Leaders to strengthen community structures which support child protection, Bongo			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	
	Educate 4 communities on drug abuse, alcoholism and teenage pregnancy and their effects			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	
	Sensitize Chiefs, Opinion Leaders on child rights		Percentage of children engaged in child labour				√	1,000.00			DSW & CD	
Objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes												

Administration and Management - Human Resource Management	Organize a workshop for women on leadership roles and skills						√	1,000.00		4,000.00	GDO	
Objective: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship												
Social Services Delivery - Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Disability Fund Management Committee meeting to disburse 2% Common Fund for PWDs at Bongo.			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&C D	
	Carry out activities of Persons With Disability (PWDs)			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW&C D	
	Celebration of World Disability Day			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&C D	

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme and Sub-Programme	Activity (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Time frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Objective: Promote sustainable water resources development and management													
Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management	Plant trees along rivers banks			√	√	√	√			10,000.00	DAD	Forestry Commission EPA	
	Enforce good farming practices along rivers and water bodies			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		DAD	Forestry Commission EPA	
Objective: Reduce environmental pollution													
Environmental and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management	Complete the engineering of a final disposal site			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			EHS U	DA	
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													

Environmental and Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	Develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan for the district		Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DPCU	NADMO DA
	Provide incentives for DVGs			√	√	√	√	5,000.00			NADMO	
	Sensitise communities on bush fire prevention and control			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Hold District disaster management committee meeting quarterly			√	√	√	√		4,000.00		NADMO	DA
	Acquire disaster relief items against possible disasters			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			NADMO	DA
	Carry out damage and needs assessment of disasters			√	√	√	√		2,000.00		NADMO	DA
	Objective: Enhance climate change resilience											
Environmental and	Regulate activities of sand and gravel winners			√	√	√	√		1,500.00		EHSU/ EPA	DA

Sanitation Management- Disaster Prevention and Management												
Objective: Reduce greenhouse gases												
Environment al and Sanitation Management - Disaster Prevention and Management	Regulate activities of charcoal burners			√	√	√	√		1,500.00		ESHU	NADMO DA EPA
	Procure and district 2,000 LPG Gas Cylinders to households			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			MoE	DA
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management - Infrastructure Development	Construction of Beo Market to Kansingo Road			√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GFR	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of from Soe – Akunka Akumpabisi Electoral Area			√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD
	Rehabilitation of Apaatanga – Adaboya Road			√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD

	Gravelling of the Gorigo -Soe Road			√	√	√	√	250,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of a road linking Awaa-Atiabisi-Tarongo			√	√	√	√	300,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of a new Soe Health Centre – Agomo – Akonka Road			√	√	√	√	200,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of Bongo SHS to the Steel Bridge Road				√	√	√	600,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD
	Construction of the Bridge or Foot bridge on the Vea Dam spill way linking Vea to Gowrie			√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00			GFR/ High Ways	MoR DA DWD
Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extend electricity to unserved and underserved communities in the District			√	√	√	√	-			DWD	DA
	Provide street lights along major road and at vantage points			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			DWD	DA

	Procurement of 200No. Electricity Poles			√	√	√	√	170,000.00			DA	
Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management - Physical and Spatial Planning	Enforce physical planning regulations and building codes			√	√	√	√	1,500.00			PPD	CLS
	Preparation of planning schemes/local plans			√	√	√	√	37,500.00			PPD	CLS
	Public education on procedures of acquiring building permits and the requirements			√	√	√	√	6,250.00			PPD	
	Convene four statutory planning committee meetings to approve development applications			√	√	√	√	2,5000.00			PPD	
	Public education on physical planning and land documentation			√	√	√	√	1,500.00			PPD	
	Organize statutory committees meetings			√	√	√	√	2,000.00			PPD	

	Monitor and control the erection temporal and illegal structures in the District			√	√	√	√	20,000.00			PPD	
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GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programme and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
				1 St	2 Nd	3 Rd	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Goal : Maintain a stable, united and safe society												
Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralisation												
Administration and Management-Administration	Construction of 2No. Detached Bungalow for Staff			√		√		600,000.00			DWD	DA
	Completion of Assembly Hall Complex Office				√	√	√	350,000.00			DWD	DA
	Provision for Capacity Building			√	√	√	√	200,000.00			HR	DA
	Provision for Security Services			√	√	√	√	10,500.00			DISEC	
	Rehabilitation of Assembly Staff Bungalow			√	√	√	√	50,00.00			DWD	DA
	Maintenance of Vehicles			√	√	√	√	90,000.00			DA	

	Stationery and Consumables			√	√	√	√	46,250.00				
Objective: Improve decentralised planning												
	Organized Quarterly and Annual Review programmes			√	√	√	√	35,000.00			DPCU Secretariat	HoDs
	Provision for Composite Annual Action Plans and Budget					√		7,500.00			DPCU Secretariat	HoDs
	Organize capacity building for Staff to improve output			√	√	√	√	480,000.00			HR	DA
	Procure of logistics for DPCU and Servicing			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			DA	
Goal: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels												
	Preparation of DMTDP 2022 – 2025			√	√	√	√	150,000.00			DPCU	
	Acquisition of land for Developmental Projects			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DA	PPD
Goal: Deepen transparency and public accountability												

	Provision of publications and Dissemination of Policy and Programmes			√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00		DA	
	Participatory Monitoring, supervision and Evaluation			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DPCU	DWD
	Organize Town Hall Meeting			√	√	√	√	40,000.00			DA	

5.1.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

Implementation Arrangement

One of the principal purposes of this medium-term plan is to provide a framework that will guide development activities and also facilitate coordinated efforts aimed at creating prosperity and reducing poverty in the district. The District Assembly as mandated under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), is supposed to play a central role to ensure coordination in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan.

This section of the District Medium-Term Development Plan therefore deals with administrative and institutional issues that ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the plan. Key issues discussed include structure, procedures and roles. Detailed specification of expected roles of the District Assembly, the Town/Area Councils, the Community, Traditional Authorities, Public and Private Sector operatives, including Civil Societies like NGOs, CBOs, FBO have been specified below.

Development programmes and projects are arranged year by year within the four-year period. These are reflected in the Annual Action Plan, which specifies what action to be taken in the first year of the plan period, by whom, at what specific time and at what costs.

The District Assembly

The District Assembly, as the statutory planning authority, is responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects. This role is best played by tapping available human and technical resources of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), the sub-committees of the Assembly and the sub-structure operatives. The District Assembly is to perform the following specific functions.

- Generation and sourcing of funds for selected programmes and projects
- 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 corrective measures
- Provision of the enabling environment for other Development Partners to participate in the implementation of the plan
- Periodic monitoring and Evaluation of the plan

District Planning Coordinating Unit/Decentralized Departments

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), which is made up of officers of the Central Administration, decentralized departments and agencies, is a major actor in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The DPCU will therefore provide technical support and facilitate appropriate procedures for the execution of programmes and projects.

The DPCU shall perform specific roles including the following:

1. Carry out monitoring and Evaluation of programmes and projects
2. Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for the preparation of the District Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
3. Facilitate dissemination and public awareness creation on performance of DMTDP at district and sub-district levels
4. Conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP

Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)

It is expected that the Regional Coordinating Council and for that matter the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) will be responsible for monitoring the performance of the various Assemblies and also give technical backstopping and directions.

Private Sector

All development actors operating in the district have been part of the preparation of this document and must equally be briefed about the annual action plans and other implementation feedbacks. This will ensure, as much as possible that the development activities of this sector goes a long way to achieve the ultimate goal of the plan.

Given the fact that stakeholders have agreed to co-operate in the plan implementation, proper coordination as envisaged will enhanced the achievement of the district goal. Actors should be prepared to provide reports and feedbacks to the Assembly at regular bases.

Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations

Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, CBOs, Voluntary, Professional and Religious Associations, etc) have a major role to play in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. These stakeholders will be encouraged to play key roles in the implementation of the plan. The participation of Traditional Authorities (TAs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the DMTDP implementation and monitoring will add value to the process itself and its outcomes. On the whole, TAs and CSOs can contribute by holding the lead implementers (District Assembly) accountable and responsible for the delivery of goods and services. TAs and CSOs are therefore to be involved in the various steps of preparing, implementing, and monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP.

The Role of Development Partners

Development Partners (DPs) will also be encouraged to play a significant role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan at the district level. Specifically, DPs would be encouraged to:

- Assist the District Assembly to develop an efficient information gathering and reporting system.
- Provide financial support to the District Assembly towards implementation of programmes and projects of the DMTDP
- Work within the framework of this plan and also give feed backs on their activities in the district in other to avoid duplication of activities and waste of scarce resources.

Area Councils and Unit Communities

Town/Area Councils is one of the key stakeholders and collaborators in the plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Area Councils could also support the plan implementation by helping to mobilize people and raise funds for Community Initiated projects and programmes to be supported by the Assembly. Communities should offer labour, local expertise and knowledge in project implementation. They should be trained and encouraged to give regular and timely feedback on project implementation.

Central Government

It is expected that the central government will contribute substantially to the implementation of this plan through budget allocations and technical support for the implementation of its development projects and programmes.

Resource Mobilization for Implementing the DMTDP

It is expected that key stakeholders who have participated in the process of preparing this plan will identify themselves with the plan and contribute in terms of funds, information sharing and mobilizing of skills to give technical backstopping in the implementation. It is suggested that the plan is made easily accessible to all local and foreign donors and investors interested in the district, especially aspects that relate to their fields of operation and investments. Some of the measures that could be used to attract investors include access to land, partnership and tax incentives.

In its efforts to mobilize funds, the District Assembly will concentrate on the following potential sources;

1. Internally Generated Fund (IGF) including property rates
2. District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
3. MPs Common Fund (MPCF)
4. Community Contributions
5. GETFund
6. SRWP/
7. Road Fund
8. District Development Facility (DDF)
9. Government of Ghana (GoG)
10. Social Investment Fund (SIF)
11. Infrastructural Development Fund
12. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)
13. IFAD/Rural Enterprises Project (REP)
14. Private Sector Investors
15. Levies and voluntary contributions
16. CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc)

The timely flow of resources has an influence on the performance of the implementation schedule. The schedule will therefore be distorted if funds are not released timely. Table below presents details of the Implementation Schedule of the plan.

Table showing Implementation Schedule of Annual Action Plans

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAMES				COLLABORATING STAKEHOLDERS	BUDGET GHC
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
MMTDP Implementation						
Stakeholders review meetings of plan and AAPs	Mid-year (July)	Mid-year (July)	Mid-year (July)	Mid-year (July)	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, etc	12,000.00
Monitoring						
Field visits	Jan. - Dec.	Jan. -Dec.	Jan. - Dec.	Jan. - Dec.	Representatives of Sub-Structures, MPCU, Opinion Leaders , NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc	4,000.00
Review meetings	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members,, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc	6,000.00
Preparation of M&E Reports						
Preparation of progress reports	End of every quarter (April)	End of every quarter (April)	End of every quarter (April)	End of every quarter (April)	DPCU	1,200.00
Data collection	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	DPCU, RCC, NDPC	1,700.00
Data collation	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	Heads of Sector Departments, RCC, NDPC	2,000.00
Data analysis	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	Heads of Sector Departments, RCC, NDPC	2,000.00
Organize APR validation workshops	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc	8,000.00
Internal review of draft APR	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	DPCU	1,000.00
Peer review of APR	First week of the beginning of every quarter	First week of the beginning of every quarter	First week of the beginning of every quarter	First week of the beginning of every quarter	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, etc	5,000.00

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAMES				COLLABORATING STAKEHOLDERS	BUDGET GH¢
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Print APR	Second week of the beginning of every quarter	Second week of the beginning of every quarter	Second week of the beginning of every quarter	Second week of the beginning of every quarter	Planning officer(s)	6,500.00
Dissemination and Communication of M&E Results						
Organize APR dissemination workshops	1 st week of February	1 st week of February	1 st week of February	1 st week of February	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, RCC etc	8,000.00
Distribution of APR	2 nd week of February	2 nd week of February	2 nd week of February	2 nd week of February	DPCU	1,000.00
Stakeholder engagement on APRs	3 rd week of March	3 rd week of March	3 rd week of March	3 rd week of March	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, RCC etc	10,000.00
PM& E						
Prepare for PM& E with stakeholders	2 nd week of May	2 nd week of May	2 nd week of May	2 nd week of May	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, RCC etc	9,000.00
Train personnel to conduct field work	3 rd week of May	3 rd week of May	3 rd week of May	3 rd week of May	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, RCC etc	5,000.00
Conduct PM& E	4 th week of May	4 th week of May	4 th week of May	4 th week of May	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, RCC etc	12,000.00
Evaluation						
Selected evaluation activities	1 st week of June	1 st week of June	1 st week of June	1 st week of June	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, RCC etc	13,000.00
TOTAL COST GHS 107,400.00						

CHAPTER SIX

6.1 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1.1 MONITORING

At the District level, the DPCU is responsible for the preparation of monitoring procedures, and also for coordinating and collating the output of monitoring. The District sectoral departments are actually to carry out sectoral monitoring. In some cases, however, a number of sectors will need to collaborate to undertake joint monitoring when a particular project is crosscutting in nature or involve more than one department. The DPCU however, expected to exercise an overview over all district level monitoring activities. The DPCU can form monitoring team depending on the focus of monitoring. The DPCU shall submit monitoring report to the relevant actors to take necessary action on issues that require redress before the next monitoring. However, on-the-spot checks can be carried out by interested parties from outside the project staff, for example, MP's, DCE or other officials on the project progress. These are steps aimed at ensuring that work is progressing satisfactorily.

6.1.2 MONITORING MATRIX / RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Indicators are needed for measuring progress against targets which are specific, planned level expected to be achieved within a timeframe. These measurements lead to the stated goal and objectives indicated in the PoA and AAPs. Core and district indicators were categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators in relation to the adopted policy objectives. These indicators were also disaggregated where possible into age, gender, location, etc.

The table below presents details of the monitoring matrix.

Table showing Monitoring Matrix/ Results Framework

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
THEMATIC AREA 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
GOAL 1: Build A Prosperous Society											
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	Count of SMEs that providing support to the commodity value chain	Output	-	10	12	14	15	Male/Female	Quarterly	BAC/DA
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	Count of SMEs that providing support to the commodity value chain	Output	-	100	200	300	400	Male/Female	Quarterly	BAC/DA
Enhance domestic trade	Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	Count of modern markets and retail infrastructure developed by government	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DA
Improved production efficiency and yield	Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	The quantity of subsidized seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybeans and vegetables distributed	Output	114.3	342	360	370	380	Male/ Female	Quarterly	Dept. Agric of

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Extension-officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	The ratio of total extension officers to total farmer population	Output	1:5,333	1:1,400	1:3,500	1:3,000	1:2,500	Male/ Female	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
	Average productivity of selected crops (Mt/Ha): - Maize	Output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha)	Output	3,250mt	4,000	4,200	4,500	5,000	Male/ Female	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
	- Rice (milled)			5,396.4 mt	5,504.33	5,614.41	5,126.7	5,841.23			
	- Millet			4,096mt	4,177.3	4,300	5,726.7	6,000			
	- sorghum			4,547mt	4,547	4,600	4,700	5,000			
	- Groundnut			6,750mt	6,885	7,022.75	7,163.15	7,306.41			
	- Cowpea			1,050mt	1,080	1,200	1,250	1,500			

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	- Soybean			116.13mt	116.13	120	140	180			
Improve post-harvest management	Percentage post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice - Sorghum	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production	Output	30% 20% 30%	25% 18% 25%	20% 16% 20%	17% 14% 17%	15% 12% 15%	Rural/ Urban	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Number of young people engaged under Planting for Food and jobs	Supervise demonstrations on proven rice technologies	Output	-	20	30	40	50	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Contribution of livestock to GDP (%): - Cattle - Sheep - Goats - Pigs - Poultry	Total annual value of livestock and poultry produced, expressed as a percentage of GDP	Output	21,970 27,272 33,888 3,868 181,216	22,409.4 27,821.52 34,586.76 3,945.37 184,840.32	22,857.59 28,377.95 35,257.08 4,024.27 188,537.13	23,314.74 28,377.95 35,500 4,200 189,000	23,500 28,500 35,800 4,500 190,500	Rural / Urban	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
THEMATIC AREA 2 : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
GOAL 2: Create Opportunities For All											

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Net enrolment ratio in - kindergarten, - primary, - JHS, - SHS	The ratio of the number appropriately aged pupils/students enrolled in the schools to the number of children in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHs	Output	-	57%	58%	59%	60%	Male/ Female		GES
				-	72%	73%	74%	75%			
				-	21%	22%	23%	24%			
				-	-	-	-	-			
	Gender parity index in kindergarten, Primary, JHS, Second cycle, Tertiary	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Output	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02	Male/ Female	Quarterly	GES
				1.04	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.0			
				1.25	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.0			
				-	-	-	-	-			
				-	-	-	-	-			
	Pupil-to-teacher ratio in basic schools	The number of pupils per teacher ratio in basic schools	Output	-	50	48	46	44	Male/ Female	Quarterly	GES

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Proficiency rate: - English P3 - Maths P3 - English P6 - Maths P6	Proportion of pupils displaying proficiency in English and mathematics in standardised tests at the Primary 3 and Primary 6	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Male/ Female	Quarterly	GES
Strengthen school management systems	Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.)	Number of basic schools that requires major repairs expressed as percentage of total number of basic schools	Output	-	10%	15%	20%	25%	-	Quarterly	Central Adm.
FOCUS AREA: HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES											
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily access and	Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS)	Number of functional CHPS zones/total no. of demarcated CHPS zones	Output	36	38	40	42	44	-	Quarterly	GHS

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	55.3%	63.6%	71.6%	79.6%	87.6%	Male/Female	Quarterly	DMHIS
	Per capita Patient Department (OPD) attendance	Ratio of Out-patient Department (OPD) attendance to total population	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
Strengthen health care management system	Doctor-population ratio	Number of doctors divided by the total population	Output	1:44,759.5	1:30,084	1:22,748	1:18,347	1:15,415	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
	Nurse-population ratio	Number of nurses divided by the total population	Output	1:1989	1:1500	1:1000	1:900	1:800	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
Reduce disability morbidity and mortality	1.Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in children under 5 years per 1,000 live births	Output	11.9	9.0	7.0	5.0	0	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
	Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births)	Maternal deaths recorded live births per 100,000	Output	38	0	0	0	0	Female	Quarterly	GHS
	Still birth rate	Proportion of babies born with no signs of life at or after 28 weeks gestation	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
	Percent of children immunised (Penta 3) (%)	Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunised by 12 months of age	Output	81.90%	90.%	100%	100%	100%	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	Number of deaths of children under 5 admitted to public health institutions with malaria per 100 admissions	Output	0.16	0	0	0	0	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
Ensure reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	HIV prevalence rate	Proportion of people in the population who tested positive for HIV	Output	0.01	0	0	0	0	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
	Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	Total number who number of PLHIV who received ART combination therapy per year	Output	-	15%	20%	25%	30%	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS

FOCUS AREA: FOOD AND NUTRITION

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Under 5 stunting, underweight and wasting	The proportion of children under 5 years whose height-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population/group	Output	-	15%	10%	5%	0%	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
	- Stunting			-	15%	10%	5%	0%			
	- Underweight			-	15%	10%	5%	0%			
	-Wasting										
	Low Birth Weight	Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5kgs or	Output	-	0	0	0	0	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
	Prevalence of Anaemia	The proportion of children under 5 years and women of age 15-49 years with any form of anaemia	Output	119	90	50	20	0	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
	- Children under 5 years										
	-Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)										

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Exclusive Breastfeeding	The proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed	Output	-	60%	75%	85%	100%	Female	Quarterly	GHS
FOCUS AREA: WATER AND SANITATION											
	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Share of population with access to safe drinking water, expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	80.4	85.0	89.0	94.0	98.0	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	DA
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to improved household toilet facilities	Output	30%	35%	40%	45%	50	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Output	19	29	39	49	59	Rural/ Urban	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
FOCUS AREA: POVERTY AND INEQUALITY											
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Incidence of poverty	The proportion of the population that is poor (below poverty line of GHC1,314)	Output	67.4%	60%	50%	35%	20%	Male/Female	Quarterly	DA
FOCUS AREA: CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE											
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Proportion of children 95-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	Proportion of children 95-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	Output	-	4	3	2	0	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Proportion of children 95-17 years) engaged in child labour as a percentage of all children	Output	-	4	2	0	0	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD
	Incidence of child abuse cases	Number of children who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, assault) in a given year	Output	-	4	3	2	0	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD
	Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	The total number of cases of child trafficking and child abuse recorded by state institutions	Output	-	4	3	2	0	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD

FOCUS AREA: THE AGED

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged	Percentage of indigents registered under the NHIS and benefiting from services under the scheme	Number of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card, expressed as percentage of persons registered under the scheme	Output	-	10%	15%	20%	25%	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD
FOCUS AREA: GENDER EQUALITY											
Promote economic empowerment of women	Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	Number of women with institutional credit, including from MASLOC and other finance schemes, expressed as a percentage of total number of beneficiaries	Output	-	10	13	16	20	Male / Female	Quarterly	MASLOC/BAC
FOCUS AREA: SOCIAL PROTECTION											

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
	No. of capacity building programmes for PWDs and the Vulnerable	Hold capacity programmes for PWDs and the Vulnerable	Output	-	4	4	4	4	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD
THEMATIC AREA 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS											
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Total road network size (km)		Output	-	3	5	7	9	Number	Quarterly	Central Adm./Works Dpt.
	-Trunk roads										
	-Urban roads										
	-Feeder roads										
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the District	Training of fire volunteers in disaster management	Output	-	40	40	40	40	Male/Female	Quarterly	NADMO/GNFS
	No. of communities trained on prevention and reduction of natural disasters	Train communities on prevention and reduction of disasters	Output	-	10	10	10	10	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	NADMO/GNFS/Central Adm.
THEMATIC AREA 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY											
GOAL: Maintain A Stable, United And Safe Society											

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	No. of monitoring and evaluations conducted on projects	Monitoring and evaluation of projects	Output	-	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	MPCU
Improve decentralised planning	No. of staffs supported in capacity building	Support staff courses, seminars etc.	Output	-	20	25	30	35	-	Quarterly	Central Adm
	No. of capacity training programmes on LGS Protocols organized	Organization of capacity training programmes on LGS Protocols for staff	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Quarterly	Central Adm
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	No. of Sub-District structures supported	Support Sub-District Structures	Output	-	3	3	3	3	-	Quarterly	Central Adm.
Promote culture in the development process	No. of National Day Celebration observed	Celebrate National Days	Output	-	2	2	2	2	-	Quarterly	Central Adm.
	No. of Cultural programmes held	Hold Cultural programmes	Output	-	6	6	7	4	Male/ Female	Quarterly	CNC

Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	No. of Civic Education organised	Hold National Civic Education Programmes	Output	-	5	4	3	3	Male/ Female	Quarterly	NCCE
THEMATIC AREA5: GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY											
GOAL 5: Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs											
Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	No. of investment and trade opportunities created for the Assembly	Create international trade and investment opportunities for the Municipality	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Quarterly	MCE

6.2 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS

6.2.1 DATA COLLECTION AND COLLATION

Data for M&E of the DMTDP would be both quantitative and qualitative. The primary data shall be collected directly from the field by all sector departments, the DPCU, community members, Assembly Members and Area Councils.

Secondary data would also be collated through review of research documents and other relevant documents in order to support the primary data. This data would be sourced from sector departments, NGOs, etc.

Steps to Data Collection

The DPCU will adopt the following steps in collecting data on projects and activities within the plan period:

- Identify the specific areas of concern for data collection
- Brainstorm the type of data to collect for the project
- Involve key stakeholders in the process such as DPCU, CSOs, and PWDs etc.
- Develop data collection instruments, definition and procedures
- Specify the composition of field staff e.g. number, leader, supervisor, etc.
- Pre-test the data collection instrument to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. E.g. indicator instruments and or interview questionnaire
- Develop a work plan. Specify the roles and responsibilities. Detail specific tasks to be undertaken as well as the time lines involved.
- Specify logistics support such as transportation, administrative support, translation, data processing, office and other equipment, etc.
- Prepare budget and specify the details including cost of consultation, travel, logistics and support staff.
- Hold validation meetings on the data collected from the field to check accuracy and reliability with key stakeholders before data analysis.
- Hold regular meetings to identify data gaps and challenges in collecting data.

Data collected for M&E will be used in assessing the socio-economic impacts of the programmes and projects implemented within the time frame. The indicators, targets and activities identified in the M&E Core indicators and the matrix will be used.

Data Collection Methods

There are varied methods that would be used by the DPCU in the data collection process which could be grouped under qualitative and quantitative methods. Data that would be collected under each method could be primary or secondary. The decision on which method to use will depend on:

- What you want to know (nature of issues involved)
- Where the data reside (location of data)
- Resources available for the data collection (availability of resources)
- Time available for the data collection (availability of time)
- Amount of existing data on the issue(s)

Quantitative Methods for Data Collection

These are techniques that will be employed to obtain data in numerical values, e.g. the number of motorbikes distributed to nurses. DPCU will make use of some of the following quantitative data collection methods such as:

- Surveys
- In-person interviews
- Telephone surveys
- Questionnaires

Qualitative Methods for Data Collection

These are techniques used to obtain data in descriptive form, reflecting people's judgment, opinions, perceptions and attitudes about a given situation or subjects. Some of the qualitative data collection methods to be used by DPCU will include:

- Observation
- Focus group discussions
- Case studies
- Data collection from files, records and documents
- Collecting computer data

Sources of Data

M&E data would come from two main sources namely primary and secondary.

Primary data is data that would be collected through the use of surveys, meetings, focus group discussions and interviews that will involve direct contact with the target group.

Secondary data is existing data that has been collected in the past for some purposes related to the current area of M&E. This data would be collected from NGOs, MDAs, decentralized departments, Statistical Service (CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS) surveys and the National Census reports, etc.

Processing and Analysis of M&E Data

Data processing involves the preparation of data for analysis. The activities that will be carried out by DPCU in this regard will include:

- Editing: it is the process of examining the questioners and data collection sheets for correction of errors and mistakes
- Coding will involve the assignment of symbols for each category of variables in the study.
- Preparing the data file for data entry and data cleaning .

The DPCU would undertake analysis of the processed data. The process of analysis would transform data into useful information through the application of statistical methods. The information generated from the analysis could be depicting of phenomena, patterns and trends, etc. The results of the data analysis would provide the basis for conclusions to guide management in decision-making.

Validation of Analyzed Data

It is important to check and validate M&E results through debriefings and feedback workshops. DPCU will guide stakeholder groups and experts in the area of concern to review critically the outcomes of the analysis.

Use of Results

The database will be at the DPCU secretariat where all the data would be stored in hard copies and electronic formats. The data will also be disseminated to appropriate institutions and persons who may require such information for certain interventions to be made. These information or results of the analysis would help to identify and address development issues during the implementation of the DMTDP 2018 - 2021.

Programme/ Project Register

As part of the monitoring process, the DPCU would develop programme/project register based on the PoA with details on activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of project and their implications for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP. The register will be updated regularly and it would be complemented by data collection sheet/matrix, and will be prepared by using indicators from the monitoring.

6.2.2 REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

The DPCU will prepare a report after each monitoring for discussion with the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Member and Chairpersons of the Sub-Committees of the Assembly. However, there would be mid-year and annual progress reports which shall be discussed at a forum of stakeholders and presented to the General Assembly.

Copies of quarterly and annual progress reports prepared on the M&E activities of the Assembly will be submitted to NDPC through the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders. Internally, the reports would be discussed at DPCU meetings and recommendations made to management. Lessons learned and recommendations will be taken into account to improve performance and in the implementation of programmes and policies in the future. The quarterly and annual progress reports of the district will be presented using the format below:

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

- Recommendations

6.3 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Dissemination and Communication are key to the promotion of transparency and accountability as the achievement of the desired results of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2018-2021) rests on how effective and efficient the plan is disseminated. It also promotes team spirit and team work since every actor in the particular activity is aware of what is going on. It is intended to ensure that the plan reflects the actual needs of the people and ensure a sense of ownership of the plan the plan. The dissemination of the plan is critical to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. It will be disseminated to all stakeholders in the district. This will raise enthusiasm and commitment to the implementation of the plan. It will also demonstrate transparency and recognition stakeholders' contribution. A communication strategy as contained in the table below will therefore be adopted to inform relevant stakeholders of the plan and its content.

Table showing Dissemination and Communications Strategy

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars	Quarterly	DPCU/Chairman of Development Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	1. To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Round Table Discussions and PowerPoint presentations	15 th - 30 th January	DPCU
	2. To update them on the status of implementation				
Public Hearing	To abreast them on the status of the implementation	Traditional Rulers, Religious Bodies, Communities, CBO and CSOs	Meetings with audio-visuals	End of year	DPCU
Meetings and workshops	To discuss the progress and challenges of project implementation in their areas	Town/Area Councils	Town/Area Council meetings/workshops	12 th – 30 th November of every year	DCE/DCD/ DPCU

Produce and distribute 25 copies	To disseminate the DMTDP 2018-2021	NDPC, LGS/RCC, District Directors of departments, Town/Area Councils, WAG, UNICEF, CWSA	DMTDP 2018-2021	February, 2018	DPCU
Quarterly Reporting	To disseminate information on plan implementation	RCC/NDPC/MLGRD/LGS	Quarterly reports	Four years	DPCU
Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting	To disseminate information on the plan implementation	RCC, NDPC, MLGRD, LGS	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Four years	DPCU
Organise performance review meetings/ workshops	To discuss the status of implementation of the plan and review/modify programmes/ projects with implementation challenges and the way forward	All stakeholders	Power Point presentations and discussions	Mid-year (July) and Annual (December) of every year	DPCU
Meetings at Development Planning Sub-Committee level	To discuss the status of plan implementation	Members of the Development Planning Sub-Committee	Discussions of the status of plan Implementation	Quarterly Meetings	Chairman of Development Sub-committee/ DPO
Meeting at DPCU level	To Discuss the status of the M&E Report of plan implementation	DPCU members	Discussions of the status of plan Implementation	Quarterly Meetings	DPCU
Postings on Notice Boards	To show the status of projects	General public	Visual images/pictures on	Every quarter	DWD/DPCU

			status of implementation of projects		
Use of social media platforms (Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, etc)	To create awareness on the MTDP/ Disseminate progress of implementation of the MTDP	General Public	Update on the programmes and activities of the Assembly.	Daily, weekly and monthly updates	ISD/HRM/DPCU
Community Announcements	To educate and sensitize the public on programmes/ projects in the DMTDP	General public	Public Announcement Using the information Van	During implementation	ISD/HODs/DPCU
Radio/FM Station and Discussions	To educate and sensitize the public on programmes/ projects in the DMTDP	General public	Public Announcement and Discussions	1 st Friday of Every Month	HODs/ISD
Project Albums	1. To keep records of projects. 2. To showcase the projects to stakeholders, investors, visitors, etc	General public	Pictures of projects	Every year	DWD/ISD/DPCU

Source: DPCU, 2017

6.4 EVALUATION

Evaluation is crucial in determining the progress of programmes, projects and activities. Therefore, the Bongo District Assembly would conduct both Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP for 2018-2021 to determine the progress made within the planned period.

Considering the fact that evaluation is a technical area and also the fact that we need an external person as well as an independent person to be able to evaluate the plan and let the district know the true picture regarding the implementation of the plan and the impact made, the Assembly would require the services of external evaluators to do both the Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation of the plan.

Purpose of Evaluation

The principal aim of evaluation will be to improve decision making, resource allocation and project performance at the Assembly.

Steps to Conducting the Evaluation

The Assembly would therefore take into consideration some of the following key steps to carry out evaluations in the implementation of its programmes and projects:

- Step 1: Review the policy or projects documents

The first step in conducting an evaluation exercise will be for the Assembly and the consultants engaged to review the concepts and objectives of the project document. This will indicate the intention behind the project to be implemented and what it seeks to achieve after the implementation of the project. The review of the project documents will help to reveal the following relevant information for effective and successful outcomes:

1. The stakeholders
2. The management structure of the Assembly
3. The general and specific objectives of the project
4. Key issues expected to be addressed
5. Indicators to assess performance of the project
6. Work plan and budget, etc

- Step 2: Assessing the need for an evaluation

Every evaluation exercise has a particular need and the Assembly will therefore determine what gave rise to conduct an evaluation, which provides the background and rationale for evaluation. In this regard, mid-term and terminal evaluations will be used for assess the implementation of the projects, which are mandated in the project documents and plan. Where the project is faced with major challenges this will also give rise to the demand for an evaluation to be carried out. This assessment of needs will lead to the development of clear ideas which justify the evaluation.

- Step 3: Define the purpose of the evaluation

The Assembly will define the purpose of the evaluation after the need for an evaluation has been established. A variety of reasons for carrying out the evaluation of development programmes and

projects more often than not, border around viability, improvement adaptability and lessons learned.

As mentioned above, the principal aim of evaluation will be to improve decision making, resource allocation and project performance at the Assembly. Nonetheless, some reasons for conducting an evaluation include:

1. Provide management with information regarding policy, programme and project performance.
2. Determine the strengths and weaknesses of the intervention and therefore, enable managers to improve future planning, delivery of services and decision-making.
3. Assist managers, staff and other stakeholders to determine in a systematic and objective manner the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of activities (expected and unexpected) in the light of specified objectives.
4. Serve as a means of validating the results of initial assessments obtained from project monitoring activities.
5. Determine the extent to which programme interventions are successful in terms of their impact and sustainability of results, etc.

- Step 4: Identifying and analysing stakeholders

Stakeholders are persons, groups or organisations with vested interests in a policy, programme or project, and may affect or be affected by the project. It is therefore important to determine the keys stakeholders and their interests, level of influence and impact on the project, and they may be primary and secondary stakeholders. In this regard, the Assembly will conduct stakeholders' identification and analysis since this has serious implications for planning, execution and utilisation of the evaluation findings.

The stakeholder analysis will help to clearly help to assign the roles and responsibilities to the various groups of stakeholders through the evaluation process. In other words, it is intended to ensure that the plan reflects the actual needs of the people and ensure a sense of ownership of the plan the plan. This will raise enthusiasm and commitment to the implementation of the plan. It will also demonstrate transparency and recognition stakeholders' contribution.

The main rationale of stakeholders' identification and analysis to ensure that development reflects the needs of all interest groups and not merely the needs of the implementing institutions. This will enable management of the Assembly to develop effective engagement strategies for all parties in the M&E processes, which will usually lead to sustained capacity building and dissemination of the M&E results. Stakeholders' identification and analysis also ensures:

1. Enhances the participation of all interested parties in the implementation of the M&E plan.
2. Ensures that potential risks, conflicts and constraints that could affect smooth implementation of the M&E plan are avoided.
3. Increases demand and utilisation of M&E plan.

4. Enhances partnerships and facilitates smoother implementation of the M&E plan.
5. Identify vulnerable or marginalised groups that are normally left out in the planning processes.
6. Increases managerial and administrative support for a given development policy or programme.
7. Increases effective interaction among key stakeholders
8. Determines the extent to which certain groups should participate in the entire M&E processes.

- Step 5: Develop the evaluation questions

The Assembly will need to formulate many questions which will be considered in planning the evaluation and the formulation of these evaluation questions will differ according to what the Assembly want to focus on. This represents what it wants to know through an evaluation as answering those questions with evidence will determine the evaluation process. As an example, the question of "whether a project was (or will be) meaningful" is an example of an evaluation question and a common question for project evaluation. Also, the Assembly will need to come out with more focused or specific questions to verify what the value of a project will be such as "Were effects produced by the project?" or "Were resources efficiently used?". These specific questions will be formulated so as to focus on the effectiveness of a project which will lead to easy identification of more concrete survey methods as well as the necessary data. For example, in the case of ex-ante evaluations that contribute to the formulation of project plan, there is a high probability that evaluation questions will centre on the content of the project plan, its relevance to programmes and its efficiency.

Generally, there are three categories of evaluation questions namely descriptive, normative and impact (cause-effect) questions. In this regard, the Assembly will ensure that the selection of a particular design will be appropriate to the type of questions being asked. As an example, if cause and effect questions are posed, the Assembly will adopt a design that can answer cause-effect questions in order to make the evaluation effective.

- Step 6: Determining the type and scope of the evaluation to undertake.

The type and scope of the evaluation will depend on the evaluation questions and many other factors such as the nature and duration of the project or programme, objectives of the evaluation, the timing of the evaluation, who is conducting the evaluation and the technical specification and scope. Therefore, for an evaluation to be effective, the Assembly will adopt a combination of the different types to undertake the exercise as listed below:

1. Purpose of the Evaluation

- Formative Evaluation: The DPCU will conduct this evaluation during the implementation of the projects and programmes which is intended to rectify and improve project or programme.

- Summative Evaluations: The DPCU will also conduct this evaluation at the end of the projects or programmes with the purpose of providing insights on effectiveness of an intervention

and offer an opportunity to use the lessons learned and best practices identified for subsequent interventions in the district.

2. Timing of the Evaluation

- Ex-ante evaluations: DPCU will conduct this evaluation before the implementation of projects and programmes. The objective is to determine the feasibility of the intervention. The Assembly will adopt some of the ex-ante evaluations such as Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA), Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA), Needs Assessments, etc.

- Mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way in the implementation of development plan or interventions to review the performance and to propose modifications where necessary.

- Final or terminal evaluation will be conducted to assess the achievements made under the implementation of programs and projects. The results from this evaluation will be very useful in the formulation of policy.

- Ex-post evaluation will be conducted sometime after the implementation of development projects and programmes to assess their impacts. Evaluations under this type include Impact Studies and Beneficiary Assessments.

- Step 7: Prepare the evaluation plan and budget

To ensure a continuous and smooth evaluation process, The DPCU will prepare a work plan and a budget which will determine what can and cannot be carried out in the evaluation. Also, will use a participatory process to determine the evaluation activities and their costs.

- Step 8: Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR)

The Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) forms the basis for the evaluation exercise and more importantly, it is the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited. The DPCU will therefore prepare the TOR and contractual agreement(s) based on steps 1 to 4 above and this will be prepared in collaboration with stakeholders. Whatever is agreed upon in the TOR will be binding on both parties as it will provide a framework for the Assembly, consultants and stakeholders to ascertain the following:

- What is to be done
- Who is to do it
- How it should be done
- When it should be done

- Step 9: Recruiting a consultant or a team

This will be done in accordance with the TOR which is the formal reference for recruiting a consultant or a team for the evaluation process and also in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663). This will help the Assembly to recruit external people or a team with the right qualifications, skills and expertise required for the evaluation stated in the TOR, as this has a direct impact on the quality of the evaluation.

- Determine data requirements and sources

Quality data that relates to the evaluation questions is essential to produce credible results. The DPCU will therefore determine the data requirements and quality sources of data to ensure effective evaluation in order to produce reliable and credible results to help to improve decision-making by the management of the Assembly. The DPCU will also conduct search for data that may provide the evaluation team with a better understanding of the projects or programmes and help facilitate earlier recommendations.

- Step 10: Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports

The DPCU will organise meetings and workshops in collaboration with stakeholders to discuss the inception and draft reports with them during implementation of the the projects and programmes. This is to ensure that the inputs and concerns of the stakeholders are taken into account before final reports are issued.

- Step 11: Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report

To ensure that data and information contained in the report are reliable and credible, the DPCU will organise a validation meeting/workshop in collaboration with stakeholders in order to valid the content of the report before submission of the final report. This will help to sanitise the report of all mistakes and reflect the actual situation on the ground.

- Step 12: Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

Dissemination is key to the promotion of transparency and accountability. It also promotes team spirit and team work since every actor in the particular activity is aware of what is going on. It is intended to ensure that the project or programme reflects the actual needs of the people and ensure a sense of ownership of the projects and plan. The DPCU will therefore ensure that the results of the evaluation process will be disseminated to all stakeholders in the district and beyond, which will help raise their enthusiasm and commitment to the implementation of the projects and plan. It will also demonstrate transparency and recognition stakeholders' contribution. The DPCU will also ensure that the evaluation findings and recommendations will be customised to meet the needs of both primary and secondary stakeholders of the projects identified. This will be delivered through various mediums to help various stakeholders to know and understand what is going on. This will help to improve project outcomes. In order to achieve this, DPCU will ensure that a dissemination and communication strategy will be prepared in collaboration with the stakeholders.

6.4.1 EVALUATION MATRIX

The Evaluation matrix is a concrete translation of the TOR into key issues of the evaluation, the main and sub questions that must be addressed and the indicators and methods to be used for data collection and analysis. The Assembly would make use of the matrix in table below to carry out its evaluation activities.

Table: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
Others					

6.5 PARTICIPATORY M&E

Participatory M&E is the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. The participatory M&E approach would be adopted in the evaluation of the DMTDP (2018-2021), and the Assembly will involve a broad range of stakeholders such as project implementation team members, staff, beneficiaries, local interest groups, CSOs and development partners in all aspects of the PM&E. This is because it is a valuable tool that would be used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met their expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in the District. In other words, it would enable both right bearers and duty bearers to assess the impact of interventions and challenges affecting the effective implementation of the interventions.

In view of the above, the District Assembly would engage Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to assist in using participatory methods to collect data for the evaluation of the DMTDP.

Some of the participatory M&E tools and techniques to be adopted are indicated below:

- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

This consists of a range of largely qualitative techniques employed by stakeholders to monitor and/or evaluate programme performance. The technique will be made up of made up of a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. This technique will enable people to express their views and share information, in uncovering their realities and priorities, and in stimulating discussion and analysis.

- Citizen Report Cards (CRC)

This tool will be used by DPCU to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of the Assembly in terms of service provision and implementation of programmes and projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among stakeholders.

- Community Score Cards (CSC)

This technique, which uses focus group discussions, will be used by the DPCU to collect data from community members and analyse it with the objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability of services that are provided.

- Participatory Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)

This is a quantitative exercise that would be used to trace the flow of resources from the origin to destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly.

The DPCU would consider the following steps in planning for PM&E:

- Deciding on the need for PM&E
- Deciding on the PM&E method to use
- Identifying the key stakeholders
- Identifying a lead facilitator
- Determining the performance questions
- Determining the resources and time available
- Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant
- Training the team to carry out the PM&E
- Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy

6.6 CONCLUSION

As a product of broad stakeholder consultations, this plan provides adequate directions towards expanding opportunities for the socio-economic empowerment of the people. It reviews the performance of the District in the previous plan period (2014-2017), analyses the current situation of the District and provides clear steps toward realising the District's development focus. It will therefore consolidate and improve upon the gains made in the previous plan period. Again, the MTDP (2018-2021) tailors the development goals, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects of the District along the pillars of the and the regional development strategy in order to ensure the achievement of both district and broad national development goals. It must also be emphasised that, the plan preparation process was highly participatory in order to ensure stakeholder ownership and commitment. This MTDP is therefore a compilation of stakeholder ideas, needs and aspirations harmonized with national and regional development priorities.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVITIES

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 1		
Description of Activity: Acquisition of land for clay exploration		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Protected Areas demarcated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Farmers would expand farms and destroy wildfire habitat
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Farmers would expand lands and worsen degradation status
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	2	Expanded farms go with high energy consumption to power equipment

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	2	Farmers are likely to purchase more farm inputs in the bid to increase output
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Over use of farms inputs would end up in water bodies
Climate Change: should be controlled	4	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Cohesion would improve
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Farmers would income will rise to afford health care
Women: The Activity should empower women.	4	Livelihood of women would improve
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	Jobs would be created
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Most farmers would participate since the Municipality 's economy is predominantly agriculture
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	Farmers would make money to acquire more land to expand
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Water would be improved to facilitate irrigation
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	Transport would convey farm produce
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	

Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All farmers would benefit
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Epidemics on farms would be reduced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Farmers would increase production hence economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Farmers would most likely patronize local farm inputs
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would encourage local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	3	
Access to information: should be promoted	5	Farmers would be well informed of the government policy of Planting for Food and Jobs
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	
SUSTAINABILITY TEST 2		
Description of Activity: Train and Provide start-up kits/funds to 700 starters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Not relevant
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	Not relevant
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Not relevant
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	Not relevant
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant
Climate Change: should be controlled	0	Not relevant
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Cohesion would improve

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Farmers wellbeing would be enhance through increase in productivity hence increase in income
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Livelihood of women in would be enhanced
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Jobs would be created due to expansion of farms
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Most farmers would participate
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	Farmers income would rise and acquire more lands
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Access to water for irrigation would improve
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	Transports would convey farm produce
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Good agronomic practices would ensure improvement in sanitation
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All will benefit
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Epidemics on farms would be reduced significant due to good agronomic practices
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Farmers would increase production hence economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Farmers would purchase raw materials locally due to reduction in cost and proximity
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would encourage local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	3	
Access to information: should be promoted	5	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 3		
Description of Activity: Sensitization of Community members on co-operatives' activities, District wide		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEAS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Not relevant
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	Not relevant
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Not relevant
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	Not relevant
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Over use of agro-chemicals likely to end up in water bodies
Climate Change: should be controlled	0	Preparation of farms lands through burning would cause emissions
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	2	Cohesion would improve

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Farmers would get more income and take care of their health needs
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	It would ensure improvement in women's welfare due to increased output hence increase in income
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Jobs would be created due to employment of labourers to work on farmlands
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Farmers would participate
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	Farmers are likely to get more land for expansion of farm lands
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Water would be improved for irrigation purposes
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	Access to transport would improve to convey farm produce
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All would benefit
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Education would reduce harvest losses
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Increase in produce would lead to economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Local materials would be patronized to increase cultivation due to convenience and proximity
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Increase in economic growth and ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	3	
Access to information: should be promoted	5	Training would ensure access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 4		
Description of Activity: Formation of co-operative groups (District wide)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEAS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	(0)	Not relevant
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	(0)	Not relevant
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	(0)	Not relevant
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	(0)	Not relevant
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	Not relevant
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	Not relevant
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	(0)	Not relevant

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Avoiding transferring of c from animals would enhance well-being of local commun
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Ensuring adequate health societies would empower v since they are most likely to when there are outbreaks illnesses
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	(0)	Not relevant
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	(0)	Not relevant
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	(0)	Not relevant
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	(0)	Not relevant
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	(0)	Not relevant
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	(0)	Not relevant
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	All would benefit when the s is healthy
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Reduction in health epidemi
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Health societies would p more and ensure economic g
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	(0)	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	3	

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	All humans in societies need healthy
Access to information: should be promoted	(0)	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Ensuring healthy and environments is key

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 5		
Description of Activity: Monitoring of co-operative groups activities (District wide)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEAS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Clearing and burning would in order to put up the factory
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Lands are likely to be degraded due to clearing and burning
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	2	Likely to be inefficient use of energy to power equipment in the factory
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	2	Likely to be inefficient use of materials feeding the factory
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	2	
Climate Change: should be controlled	2	Emissions of fumes from equipment used in the factory are likely to have negative environmental impacts

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Cohesion would be enhance
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Health and well-being of communities would be enl due to employments and in in income
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Women are more likely employed
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	Jobs would be created
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Local communities woul highly involved to ownership
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	Farmers feeding the factory raw materials would access lands to increase production
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Irrigation facilities woul provided to increase fa output to feed the factory
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	Transports would be need convey the raw materials factory premises
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All would benefit

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Existence of a factory increase production economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	Local materials would be used to feed the factory
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	Economic growth would local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	3	
Access to information: should be promoted	3	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

Description of Activity: Organize training in Group Dynamics at Bongo (Kente, basket weavers groups)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEAS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	2	Batik, tie and dye prod would encourage the use of fire and major source is fire
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	2	Use of raw materials is likely inefficient
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant
Climate Change: should be controlled	2	Potential pollution of the chemicals used in the Batik, dye production
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	3	Neutral effect

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Income levels will increase reduction in poverty
Gender: The Activity should empower women	5	
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	(0)	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	(0)	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	(0)	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	2	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	2	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Production would en economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	Production would involve t of raw materials
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	Local investment of capital enhanced
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	

Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	3	
Access to information: should be promoted	4	It would promote the spread of information on policies and activities of the local government.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 7		
Description of Activity: Construction of Market stores/Sheds at Bongo-Soe, Zorkor,Beo, Balungu and Namoo market		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEAS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	The site for the market is prone to erosion
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	2	The Lake is likely to serve as a receptacle for waste from the market especially during the rainy seasons
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	5	The market would bring together
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Wellbeing of traders would be enhanced due to competitive environment for conducting business
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Women would be the primary beneficiary
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Jobs would be created in the market
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Everybody would access the market
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	Vehicles would be plying in the market
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	2	Sanitation is likely to be a problem
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	3	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The local economy would improve

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Mostly, local stuffs would b
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Increase in traders income is likely to be re-invested in the local econ
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	(0)	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	(0)	
Access to information: should be promoted	4	Easy access to information market
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0)	

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 8		
Description of Activity: Support brilliant but needy students		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEAS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	(0)	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	(0)	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	(0)	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	(0)	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	(0)	

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	It would lead to enhancement of well-beings
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Young girls are more likely to be considered
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	Being educated would increase chances securing employment
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The vulnerable would be more considered
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	(0)	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	(0)	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	(0)	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	(0)	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	3	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	(0)	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Being educated would encourage economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	(0)	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	Economy growth or increase in income is likely to be reinvested in the local economy
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles	(0)	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	5	Rights to education would be ensured
Access to information: should be promoted	(0)	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0)	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 9		
Description of Activity: Construction and Rehabilitation of Educational infrastructure		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEAS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Construction would call for clearing and burning
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Excavation and clearing of vegetative cover exposes the land to degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	2	Construction promotes destruction of vegetative cover and felling of trees
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	2	There is likely to be inefficient use of raw materials
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	(0)	
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	More pupils would be en which would eventually en their well-beings
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Young girls would have acc education
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Being educated would rooms for employment
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	All would be involved
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	(0)	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Extension of water to the would improve upon access
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Pupils would be imparted w need to ensure proper sanita
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	All would have access
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Being educated would increa chance of economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Local materials would be u construction

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	Right to education would be ensured
Access to information: should be promoted	4	Pupils would have more access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 10		
Description of Activity: Sanitation improvement package		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	(0)	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	(0)	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	The waste can be used to generate energy
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	Waste can be converted to manure
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Collected refuse if not disposed properly can pollute water bodies
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Good sanitation promotes health

Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Women wont travel long distances to dispose off waste
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Jobs would be created
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	All participate in the use of equipment
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Acquisition of lands for refuse dumps would deny people of their land
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	2	Improper disposal of waste can pollute water hence denying people access
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	Sanitation would improve
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All would benefit from good sanitation
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Epidemics are likely to reduce
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Good sanitation provides good environment for economic activities
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Other industries that can convert waste to other uses would emerge

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	Right to good sanitation
Access to information: should be promoted	4	Knowledge on sanitation
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 11		
Description of Activity: Drilling of Boreholes/Water System		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	4	Reduced dependence on water from water bodies
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Availability of water promotes cohesion
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Health would improve

Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Women would not walk distances to fetch water
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Jobs would be created since hands would be needed to man the borehole/water system
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	All would participate
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	5	Access to water would significantly improve
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.		
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Equity would be ensured
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Epidemics would lessen
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Potable water would lead to healthy lives hence increase in production to ensure economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would most likely ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	Right to potable water
Access to information: should be promoted	3	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Environmental standards would be adhered

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 12		
Description of Activity: Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	(0)	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	(0)	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	(0)	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	(0)	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Healthy lives would enhance cohesion
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Health would improve

Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Women's health would improve
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	3	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	All stakeholders would be actively involved
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	(0)	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	(0)	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	(0)	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	Majority of the people would be the vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Spread of malaria and other similar diseases would be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Healthy lives would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	(0)	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	(0)	

Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	Right to good health
Access to information: should be promoted	3	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 13		
Description of Activity: Construction, Rehabilitation and Completion of Health infrastructure		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Construction would call for clearing and burning
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Excavation and clearing of vegetative cover exposes the land to degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	2	Construction promotes the destruction of vegetative cover and felling of trees
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	2	There is likely to be inefficient use of raw materials
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	(0)	
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	More pupils would be enrolled which would eventually enhance their well-beings

Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Women would have easy access to healthcare
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Local artisans would be employed in the execution of the project
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	All would be involved
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	(0)	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Extension of water to the CHPS Compound would improve upon access
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Community members would be educated on the need to ensure proper sanitation
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	All would have access
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Good health promotes economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Local materials would be used in construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	Right to have access to good health
Access to information: should be promoted	4	Through the construction community members would made aware of developments decisions of the Municipal Assembly
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 14		
Description of Activity: Rehabilitation/Reshaping/Opening of Feeder Roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Habitats would be destroyed
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Excavation lands would be excavated and left bare
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	Materials to be used efficiently
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Water bodies likely to be polluted
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Cohesion would be enhanced
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Easy access to health facilities

Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Livelihood would improve
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	3	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	2	Contractors would not employ local artisans
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Access to communities to drill boreholes
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	5	Access to transport would improve due to good roads
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Easy access to collection of waste
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All would benefit
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Culverts would improve drainage hence reduction in floods
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Good roads would improve the economy
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Services in local industries would improve
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Good roads would enhance local capital investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	

Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	3	
Access to information: should be promoted	3	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 15		
Description of Activity: Support to the marginalised and excluded (Women and PWDs)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	(0)	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	(0)	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	(0)	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	(0)	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Cohesion would improve
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Support the vulnerable would ensure good health through increase income

Gender: The Activity should empower women	5	Women are most vulnerable so strongly supports the aim
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Building their capacities in income generating activities would ensure job creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	All stakeholders would be actively involved
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	They would have access to land to engage in productive ventures
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	(0)	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	The projects work in favour of the vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	(0)	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Engagement in productive ventures would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	(0)	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	It promotes the basic right of the people to food. Shelter and clothing
Access to information: should be promoted	4	The programme would spread information on government's policy for the vulnerable
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0)	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 16		
Description of Activity: Support for HIV/AIDS activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	(0)	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	(0)	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	(0)	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	(0)	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Cohesion would be enhanced
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Healthy lives would be ensured

Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	Women who are most affected would have improve well-being
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	(0)	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Stakeholders would be involved
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	(0)	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	(0)	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	(0)	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	(0)	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All would benefit
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	(0)	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Engagement in productive ventures would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	(0)	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles	(0)	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	Right to healthy lives
Access to information: should be promoted	4	They would be sensitized on government policies related to HIV/AIDS
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0)	

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 17		
Description of Activity: Renovation/Construction of semi-detached bungalow for Assembly Staffs		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the Climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Clearing of vegetation
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Clearing of land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	2	There is likely to be inefficient use of raw materials
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	(0)	
Climate Change: should be controlled	(0)	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Cohesion would improve
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Proper accommodation reduces the incidence of disease

Gender: The Activity should empower women	3	
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	3	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Stakeholders would be involved
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Proper accommodation would ensure proper sanitation
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All would benefit
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Proper accommodation for staffs spurs productivity hence economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Proper accommodation for staffs encourages work towards growth of local industries
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth will ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	3	
Access to information: should be promoted	3	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 18		
Description of Activity: Formation/Training of fire volunteers in disaster management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	5	Wildfire would be protected
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	5	Lands degraded would be improved
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	5	Vegetation cover would be ensured
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	(0)	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	4	Least pollution of water bodies

Climate Change: should be controlled	4	Climate change would be improved
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	3	
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Healthy societies would be ensured
Gender: The Activity should empower women	3	
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	3	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	All stakeholders would be involved
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	(0)	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	(0)	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Environmental sanitation would be ensured
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All would benefit
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Occurrence of bushfires would be minimised
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Avoidance of bushfires would increase agricultural production hence economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	(0)	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	Economic growth would ensure local investments
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	Rights for healthy lives
Access to information: should be promoted	4	They would be informed on the need to avoid bushfires
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Environmental standards would be ensured

THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY TEST 19		
Description of Activity: Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects with stakeholders		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: should be controlled	Number of activities that affect the climate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be promoted		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON (S)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	Proper monitoring and evaluation of projects would enhance performance of all the pillars
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	4	

Climate Change: should be controlled	4	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	
Gender: The Activity should empower women	4	
Job creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	
Equity: adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood, crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	
Human Rights: should promote basic human rights of citizens	4	