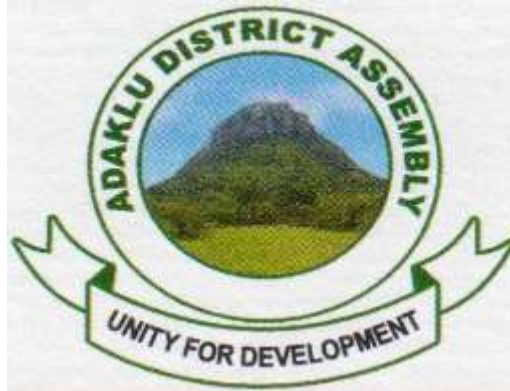


ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

*An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for
All*

PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT
ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
ADAKLU WAYA
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA	Adaklu District Assembly
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBRDP	Community-Based Rural Development Programme
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DoA	Dept. of Agriculture
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
EHSU	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
DFR	Department of Feeder Road
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMC	District Magistrate Court
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DWD	District Works Department
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EHOs	Environmental Health Officers
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool

GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Educational Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Funds for Electronic Communication
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Geographic Positioning Systems
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
INSET	In-service Training
JHS	Junior High School
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LLTN	Long Lasting Treated Net
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, District and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	Member of Parliament
MSHAP	Multi-Sectoral Support for HIV/AIDs Programme
MSEs	Micro and Small Scale Enterprises
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OD	Open Defecation

PHC	Population and Housing Census
POCC	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Persons living with Disability
REP	Rural Enterprise Programme
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	Self Help Electrification programme
SW/CD	Social Welfare and Community Development
SHS	Senior High School
SPAM	School Performance Assessment Meeting
TAs	Traditional Authorities
TLMs	Teaching and Learning Materials
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UCs	Unit Committees
UTAs	Urban/Town/Area Councils
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VRCC	Volta Regional Coordinating Council
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) of Adaklu District is designed to assist the translation of policy goals, objectives and strategies of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2018-2021 into programmes and actions to be implemented for the benefit of the people of the District.

This MTNDPF is anchored on the national vision which is ‘*Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all.*

This plan is the main working tool to assist the Assembly and its Agencies, Units and Departments, Central Government and Development Partners to efficiently and effectively allocate limited resources to address the developmental challenges of the District for the period 2018-2021.

The preparation of this Medium Term Development Plan is a fulfillment of requirements under Ghana’s decentralization policy which designates District Assemblies as planning authorities and also spell out their planning functions.

This MTDP was prepared in accordance with Sections 1(2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232, Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936. These various legal frameworks established the Assembly as a Planning Authority and define its planning functions

The Plan has also been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). The MTDP is built on the five (5) broad thematic areas of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework for 2018-2021, Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all which are:

1. Economic development;
2. Social development;
3. Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
4. Governance, corruption and public accountability
5. Strengthening Ghana’s role in international affairs

The document is divided into six chapters:

- Chapter one (1) outlined a review of previous MTDP plan GSGDA II 2014-2017 under the seven (7) thematic Areas.
- Chapter two (2) dealt with the key development issues arising out of the performance review and situational analysis of the District.
- The adoption of goals, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives and strategies of the Assembly as well as the Development projections and their implications on the plan were analysed in Chapter three (3).

- In relation to the adopted thematic areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies, the Assembly reviewed and formulated its programmes and sub-programmes, based on its mandate and functions and developed a programme of action for implementation (2018-2021). An Indicative Financial Strategy detailing how the PoA (2018-2021) would be financed was formulated as inputs into Chapter four (4).
- Chapter five (5) outlined the phasing out of the District composite PoA into Annual Action Plans (AAPs) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the ADA, in collaboration with NGOs, Development Partners, And Private sector etc.
- Chapter six (6) looked at the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and various communication strategies to be adopted to ensure the successful implementation of the plan.

The implementation of the plan would cost an estimated amount of **Twenty Seven Million, Six Hundred and Eighty One Thousand, Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 27,681,000.00)**

However, revenue that is expected to be mobilized from identified traditional sources such as IGF, DDF, DACF etc. towards the implementation of the Plan stands at **Twenty Six Million, Nine Hundred and Thirty Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy Ghana Cedis, Eight Pesewas, GH¢ 26,932,370.08**

A financial gap of **Seven Hundred and Fourth Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty Nine Ghana Cedis and Ninety Two Pesewas (GH¢ 748,629.92)** therefore exist. This situation is an indication that additional resources would have to be mobilized in order to cater for the shortfall which have been outlined in this plan.

VISION, MISSION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES OF THE DISTRICT

Vision

The Vision of the Adaklu District Assembly is *‘to transform the Adaklu District from an economically-deprived to a viable District; delivering people centred services with dedication and sense of urgency’.*

Mission

The Adaklu District Assembly exists *‘to improve the quality of life of the people within the Assembly’s jurisdiction by providing and maintaining basic services and facilities in the areas of education, health, sanitation and other social amenities for accelerated development in collaboration with all stakeholders.*

Core Values

Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Timeliness and Transparency

Functions of Adaklu District Assembly

The *Local Governance Act, 2016* (Act 936) states that:

- (1) A District Assembly shall (a) exercise political and administrative authority in the district; (b) promote local economic development; and (c) provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- (2) A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
 - Deliberative (participatory decision-making, planning, etc.)
 - Legislative (make and enforce By-Laws), and
 - Executive (management, supervisory and administrative) functions
- (3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall
 - (a) Be responsible for the overall development of the district;
 - (b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
 - (c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
 - (d) 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 students;
 - (e) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the district;
 - (f) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
 - (g) In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
 - (h) Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - (j) 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; and
 - (k) Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment. e.g.:
 - ◆ Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1965 (Act 301)
 - ◆ Sections of the Criminal Code, 1960 (Act 29)
 - ◆ Control and Prevention of Bushfires Law, 1990 (PNDCL 229)

The District Assembly co-ordinates, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the District, any and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, departments, public corporations and any other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) contains the vision, mission, functions and core values of the Adaklu District and analyzed the status of the performance of the District in implementing programmes and projects under the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II from 2014-2017. The chapter also discusses the current situation of the District which covers the physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, spatial analysis, economy of the district, governance social services delivery of the District. The chapter again presents the trend of development and its implications in the District.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II (GSGDA II)

The DMTDP outlined the programmes/ projects in the *Programme of Action* for the planned period 2014-2017. These are programmes and projects derived from the District objectives to ensure the realization of the stated District goal of attaining sustained growth and improving the standard of living of the people in the District.

The performance review of previous MTDP 2014-2017 under GSGDA II and other interventions was conducted by meetings with the relevant stakeholders including Sub-Structures to collect and collate relevant data to ascertain their levels of achievement for that planned period.

The reviews were carried out under the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II namely:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance.

The implementation of the 4-year District Medium Term Development Plan (2014–2017) under the GSGDA II 2010 focused on the Seven (7) Thematic Areas. The performance of the implementation of the Plan was adjudged to be about seventy-five percent (75%).

These projects and programmes were largely financed by the District Assemblies Common Fund, District Development Facility, Government of Ghana, GETFund and other donor funds.

The review process revealed that the major deviation was due to inadequate of funds, political interference and also, non-performance of some contractors.

In the areas of performance on the part of the District Assembly in relation to the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan, it must be stated that lack of co-operation and coordination among the key actors, lack of equipment and inadequate support for the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) for effective functioning were major factors. It must also be stated that, failure of the Central Government to release funds (especially the District Assemblies Common Fund) on schedule, contributed in no small way in impeding the progress in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan.

The projects and programme in the various thematic areas have been highlighted and shortfalls in implementation in the planned period have been identified as summarized in the table 1 below.

Table 1: Performance Review (2014-2017)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			
Base Line (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools	40	5 schools	2 schools	1 completed & 1 ongoing
			Furniture (mono and dual desks)	1000	2000	900	
			Rehabilitate School buildings	5	2 schools	2 schools	Ongoing
			Promote guidance and counselling in basic schools	3000 candidates 1800 pupils	2091	2091	Implemented
			- counselling programme for JHS 3 students in all schools		4000	3855	Implemented
			- Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools				
			Expand the school feeding programme in the district	5 schools	15schools	9 schools	On-going
			Support children with special needs	10	14	9	On-going
			Support my first day at school	20 schools	45	30	On-going
			Promote Sports festivals in basic schools in and outside the District	30 schools 140 contingents	14	14	Implemented
			- Inter Schools		120	120	On-going
			- Inter districts				
Promote Cultural festivals in basic schools in the District	200 participants	200	180	Ongoing			
Promote and monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in basic schools	2 13 schools	2 12	2 12	Ongoing Ongoing			
-workshops organized							
-monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in schools							

			Enhance school health at basic levels				
			- Train food vendors on hygiene and sanitation practices	20 vendors	30	14	Implemented
			- Screen pupils to identify their health needs	5,000	2855	2855	Implemented
			- Deworm pupils in primary schools	1400	439	439	Ongoing
			- Provide dust bins in schools		20		
			- workshops organized for SHEP coordinators on sanitation environment and safety systems		20		Not implemented
			-provide gender friendly sanitation facilities in basic schools (toilet& urinals)		20	10	Ongoing
			Support deprived schools and underprivileged pupils/students				
			- Provide support to deprived schools		5		Not implemented
			- Provide basic needs (uniforms, sandals exercise books etc.)		1220		Not implemented
			- disburse capitation grant to schools	27 schools	32		Not implemented
			Promote Gender development				
			- Sensitize parents on the attention to both boys and girls education	1000	3000	4855	Implemented
			- Undertake CBE programme for out-of-school children	100	200	180	Implemented
			- Support establishment of use of Gender Clubs in school	40 girls club	10	10	Ongoing
			- Undertake school visit to monitor girls' club in school	40	1000		Not implemented
			Conduct regular inspection of new private schools for registration	10	25	20 schools	Implemented but not in the MTDP

Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education							
			Promote gender development in basic schools - Organize sensitization workshops for civil society groups to advocate on behalf of girls	15	10	10	Ongoing
			Promote guidance and counselling - Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counseling coordinators	25	25	0	Not implemented
			- Counseling programme for JHS 3 students on SHS & programme selection	500	380	380	Implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels - Organize STI clinic in schools	25	30	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve Quality of teaching and learning							
			Organize capacity building workshops for teachers and pupils	50	167	0	Not implemented
			- Capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy	80	166	115	Implemented but not in MTDP
			- Training workshop for private pre-school teachers	15	21	0	Not implemented
			- Test in literacy and numeracy for upper primary schools	30	32	0	Not implemented
			Conduct and monitor BECE in the District	1	1	1	Implemented
			Organize mock exams for JHS 3 Students	1	1	1	Implemented

			Implement incentive packages for teachers in deprived areas	5	5	0	Not implemented
			Distribute books to schools	25	25	22 schools	Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels							
			Improve ICT in basic schools				
			-Provide computers for schools	25	25		Not implemented
			- Complete ICT laboratories	0	3	3	Implemented
			Organize capacity building workshop for teachers in ICT	70	80		Not implemented
			organize STMIE camps and clinics annually	20	30		Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve management of education service at all level							
			Enhance the skills of head teachers and teachers especially in Schools				
			- Organize INSET- mathematics, science and literacy (core activity)	25	25	25	On-going
			- Organize INSET on early childhood education	25	25	0	Not implemented
			- organize a grade-based INSET for p1-p3 teachers of mathematics and science	5	10		On-going
			Organize best teacher award		10	13 teachers	Not Implemented
			Conduct monitoring and evaluation in the District				
			- District quality monitoring system for education (DQMS_E)	85	80	70 schools	Implemented
			- Monitor private schools	27	32	32	Implemented

			- organize regular monitoring and inspection of schools	0	0	0	Not implemented
			- conduct spam in schools				Not implemented
			- organize appraisal of teachers in schools	60	74	0	Not implemented
			- organize district education oversight committee meetings	3	4	3	Not implemented
			Develop operational School Management Committees (SMCs)				
			- Establish SMCs in schools	30	40	30 schools	Implemented
			- organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management		5		Not implemented
			- organize a one day district education appraisal review meeting for stakeholders	1	1	1	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria	
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools -Furniture (mono and dual desks)	50	7 100KG 500DD & 600MD	5 160 DD & 28 MD	Ongoing
			Rehabilitate School buildings		4	1	Ongoing

		Promote guidance and counselling in basic schools				
		- counseling programme for JHS 3 students in all schools	5000	3700	3642 students	Implemented
		- Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools	4800	16000	15426	Implemented
		- Organize guidance and counselling week celebration & girls week	1	1	1	Implemented
		Expand the school feeding programme in the district	16	30	25 schools	Ongoing
		Support children with special needs		150		Not implemented
		Support my first day at school	27	40	44 schools	Implemented
		Promote Sports festivals in basic schools in and outside the District				
		- Inter Schools	50	40	40 schools	Implemented
		- Inter districts	240	240	200	Implemented
		Promote Cultural festivals in basic schools in the District	300	600	350 participants	Implemented

		Promote and monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in basic schools				
		- workshops organized	2	3	0	Not implemented
		- monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in schools	23	40	0	Not implemented
		Enhance school health at basic levels				
		- Train food vendors on hygiene and sanitation practices	40	80	25 vendors	Implemented
		- Screen pupils to identify their health needs	10000	1000	388 pupils	Implemented
		- Deworm pupils in primary schools	14400	10242	0	Not implemented
		- Provide dust bins in schools		40	49	Implemented
		- workshops organized for SHEP coordinators		40	44 SHEP Coordinators	Implemented
		on sanitation environment and safety systems		30	0	Not implemented
		-provide gender friendly sanitation facilities in basic schools (toilet& urinals)				
		Support deprived schools and underprivileged pupils/students				
		- Provide support for deprived schools		40	44 schools	Implemented
		- Provide basic needs (uniforms, sandals exercise e books etc.)		30	30 schools	Implemented
		- disburse capitation grant to schools	25	9000	8,657 pupils	Implemented
		Promote Gender development				
		- Sensitize parents on the attention to both boys and girls education	2000	12000	10,042 participants	Implemented
		- Undertake CBE programme for out-of-school children	100	400	400	Implemented
		- Support establishment of use of Gender Clubs in school	40	44	41 girls club	Implemented

			- Support girls in life skills development programmes		1000	0	Not implemented
			- Undertake school visit to monitor girls' club in school	40	44	41	Implemented
			Conduct regular inspection of new private schools for registration	60	80	42 schools	Implemented
			Promote Road safety education	50	50	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education							
			Promote gender development in basic schools				
			- Organize sensitization workshops for civil society groups to advocate on behalf of girls	15	30	20	Implemented
			- Organize female mentors to mentor girls	0	25	40 mentors	Implemented
			Promote guidance and counselling				
			- Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counseling coordinators	27	100	150	Implemented
			- Counseling programme for JHS 3 students on SHS & programme selection	1000	3642	3642	Implemented
			Promote guidance and counselling				
			- Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counseling coordinators			150 coordinators	Implemented
			- counseling programme for JHS 3 students on SHS & programme selection			3642 students	Implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels				
			-Organize STI clinic in schools	25	41	30 schools	Implemented
Improve Quality of teaching and learning							
			Organize capacity building workshops for teachers and pupils				
			- Capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy	90	25	30 teachers	Implemented
				100	200	0	Not implemented

			- Training workshop for private pre-school teachers	15	30	0	Not implemented
			- Test in literacy and numeracy for upper primary schools		30	0	Not implemented
			Conduct and monitor BECE in the District		1700	1700 candidates	Implemented
			Organize mock exams for JHS 3 Students	1	2	1	Implemented
			Implement incentive packages for teachers in deprived areas		30	0	Not implemented
			Distribute books to schools	27	41	41 schools	Implemented
Promote the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels							
			Improve ICT in basic schools				
			-Provide computers for schools		30	22	Implemented
			- Construction of ICT laboratory well equipped		2	0	Not implemented
			Organize capacity building workshop for teachers in ICT	100	200	116 teachers	Implemented
			organize STMIE camps and clinics annually	20	60	50 pupils	Implemented
Improve management of education service at all level							
			Enhance the skills of head teachers and teachers in schools				
			- Organize INSET- mathematics, science and literacy (core activity)	27	25	25 schools	Implemented

			- Organize INSET on early childhood education		20	0	Not implemented
			- organize a grade-based INSET for p1-p3 teachers of mathematics and science	5	15	5 schools	Implemented
			Organize best teacher award		17	17	Implemented
			Conduct monitoring and evaluation in the District		19	19 schools	Implemented
			- District quality monitoring system for education (DQMS_E)		23	80	On-going
			- Monitor private schools		120	80 schools	On-going
			- organize regular monitoring and inspection of schools				
			Ensure that the teaching service provides value for money in terms of pupil contact time and effective learning				
			-conduct spam in schools				
			-organize appraisal of teachers in schools	27	22	22 JHS	Implemented
			-organize district education oversight committee meetings	60	74	74	Implemented
					4	3	Implemented
			Develop operational School Management Committees (SMCs)				
			-Establish SMCs in schools	20	40	40 schools	Implemented

			-organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management -organize a one day district education appraisal review meeting for stakeholders	1	5 1	5 SMCs 1	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
2016	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all level						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools -Furniture (mono and dual desks)	50	8	5	On-going
			Rehabilitate School buildings	-	5	5	Implemented
			Promote guidance and counselling in basic schools - counseling programme for JHS 3 students in all schools	5000	4947	4947	Implemented
			- Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools	4800	8000	9140	Implemented
			- Organize guidance and counselling week celebration & girls week	1	1	1	Implemented
			Expand the school feeding programme in the district	16	25	25	Implemented

			Support children with special needs	-	30	0	Not implemented
			Support my first day at school	27	35 schools	35	Implemented
			Promote Sports festivals in basic schools in and outside the District				
			-Inter Schools	50	35	35	Implemented
			-Inter districts	240	200	190	Implemented
			Promote Cultural festivals in basic schools in the District	300	300	300	Implemented
			Promote and monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in basic schools				
			- workshops organized	2	3	3	Not implemented
			- monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in schools	23	35	35	Not implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels				
			- Train food vendors on hygiene and sanitation practices	40	70	70	Implemented
			- Screen pupils to identify their health needs	10000	7686	7686	Implemented
			-Provide dust bins in schools		51	0	Not implemented
			- workshops organized for SHEP coordinators on sanitation environment and safety systems		35	35	Implemented
			-provide gender friendly sanitation facilities in basic schools (toilet& urinals)		20	25	Implemented
			Support deprived schools and underprivileged pupils/students				
			- Provide support for deprived schools			0	Not Implemented

			- Provide basic needs (uniforms, sandals exercise e books etc.) - disburse capitation grant to schools	27	5764 uniforms 35	35	Implemented
			Promote Gender development				
			- Sensitize parents on the attention to both boys and girls education	2000	6363	6363	Implemented
			- Undertake CBE programme for out-of-school children	100	250	200	Implemented
			- Support establishment of use of Gender Clubs in school	40	51	51	Implemented
			- Support girls in life skills development programmes		1000	0	Not implemented
			- Undertake school visit to monitor girls' club in school	40	51	51	Implemented
			Conduct regular inspection of new private schools for registration	60	25	35	Implemented
Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education							
			Promote gender development in basic schools	-	15	10	Implemented
			-Organize sensitization workshops for civil society groups to advocate on behalf of girls		25	25	Implemented
			-Organize female mentors to mentor girls				
			Promote guidance and counselling	-			

			- Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counseling coordinators		30	0	Not Implemented
			- Counseling programme for JHS 3 students on SHS & programme selection		4947	4947	Implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels				
			-Organize STI clinic in schools		24	0	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve Quality of teaching and learning							
			Organize capacity building workshops for teachers and pupils				
			- Capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy	90	105	0 teachers	Not Implemented
			- Test in literacy and numeracy for upper primary schools	15	35	0	Not implemented
			Conduct and monitor BECE in the District		1	1	Implemented
			Organize mock exams for JHS 3 Students	1	3	3	Implemented
			Distribute books to schools	25	51	51 schools	Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve management of education services at all levels							
			Enhance the skills of head teachers and teachers especially in Schools				
			- Organize INSET- mathematics, science and literacy (core activity)	27	18	10	Ongoing

			- Organize INSET on early childhood education	5	6	0	Not implemented
			- organize a grade-based INSET for p1-p3 teachers of mathematics and science	100	6	0	Ongoing
			Organize best teacher award		1	0	Yet to be organized
			Conduct monitoring and evaluation in the District				
			- District quality monitoring system for education (DQMS_E)	85	19	19	Implemented
			- Monitor private schools				
			- Organize regular monitoring and inspection of schools	27	200	220	Implemented
					0	0	Not implemented
			Ensure that the teaching service provides value for money in terms of pupil contact time and effective learning				
			- conduct spam in schools				
			- organize appraisal of teachers in schools	25 JHS	24	24	Implemented
			- organize district education oversight committee meetings	60	102	0	Not implemented
					4	1	Ongoing
			Develop operational School Management Committees (SMCs)				
			- Establish SMCs in schools	30	51	51	Implemented

			- organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management		3	0	Not implemented
			- organize a one day district education appraisal review meeting for stakeholders	1	1	1	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
2017	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all level						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools -Furniture (mono and dual desks)	50	50	50	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote Child immunization	70.6%	90% of children under 1	73.2%	On-going
			Malaria prevention and control	31.1%	4%	49.6%	Fully implemented
			Enhance safe motherhood	1	0	1	On-going
			- Prevention of still birth				
			- Supervise delivery	26%	4%	33.3%	
			- Prevent Anaemia in children and pregnant women				
	Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System						
			Organise 2014 Health Sector Performance Review Meeting	1	3	2	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Bridge equity gabs in geographical access to health services						

			Construction of CHPS compounds at Torda and Kodzobi	0	2	1	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health							
			Increase OPD per capita		1.0	0.6	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial portion for the poor							
			NHIS accreditation was obtained for 13 facilities in the year.	-	100%	87%	Application was also being processed for the accreditation the two remaining CHPS compounds
			NHIS accreditation was obtained for 13 facilities in the year.	-	100%	87%	Application was also being processed for the accreditation the two remaining CHPS compounds
Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable disease and other communicable diseases							
			Sensitize the public on HIV/AIDs - Organise HIV/AIDs campaign - Celebrate World AIDs day	1 1	1 1	1 1	Implemented
			Malaria prevention in under 5 years and adolescents	√	√	√	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote Child immunization (children under 1)	70.6%	90%	92.5	Opened more outreach points. Intensify home visits
			Malaria prevention and control	31.1%	4%	38.1%	Trained staff, collected data, analyzed

							disseminated and utilized information to improve service delivery. District Assembly supported.
			Enhance safe motherhood -Supervise delivery	26%	4%	39.0	Equipped and staffed more delivery facilities. Engaged more private sector service providers.
Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System							
			Provide furnishing/equipment for Waya Health Center	5	5	5	Implemented
			Support the health directorate to organize training programme for health personnel	4	4	4	Implemented
			Quarterly supportive supervision	2	4	1	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services							
			Construct 2 CHPS Compound at Torda and Kodzobi	0	2	1	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health							
			Increase OPD per capita		1.0	0.6	
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial protection for the poor							
			NHIS accreditation was obtained for 13 facilities in the year.	-	100%	87%	Application was also being processed for the accreditation the two remaining CHPS compounds

	Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable disease and other communicable disease						
			Three T.B clients put on treatment	-	3	3	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote Child immunization (children under 1)	70.6%	90%	118.6%	Ongoing 1. Opening of more outreach points in the communities. 2.Procurement of weighing scales and other accessories
			Train Health Staff in malaria case management	31.1%	4%	49.6	Implemented
			Supervise safe child delivery	26%	4%	36.7%	Addition of more delivery facilities to existing ones. Posting more midwives t facilities to provide maternal health services. Equipping more health facilities to provide maternal health services.
	Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System						

			Organise health sector performance review	-	1	1	Implemented
			DHMT meetings organised	3	4	3	Implemented
			Staff Durbar held	1	1	1	Implemented
			Entity committee meeting held	3	2	2	Implemented
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services							
			Construct 2 CHPS Compound at Torda and Kodzobi	-	2	2	Ongoing
			Supply health equipment for Waya health center and Abuadi health centre	-	1	1	Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve Quality of Health Services Delivery including Mental Health							
			OPD per capita	-	1.0	0.66	Implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial protection for the poor							
			NHIS accreditation was obtained for 13 facilities in the year.		100%	87%	Application was also being processed for the accreditation the two remaining CHPS compounds
Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable disease and other communicable disease							
			Celebration of world AIDs day		1	1	Implemented
			Capacity building workshop on prevention and control of HIV/AIDs		1	1	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains						

	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote Child immunization	70.6%	90% of children under 1	73.2%	On-going
			Malaria prevention and control	31.1%	4%	49.6%	Fully implemented
			Enhance safe motherhood - Prevention of still birth - Supervise delivery - Prevent Anaemia in children and pregnant women	1 26%	0 4%	1 33.3%	On-going
	Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System						
			Organise 2017 Health Sector Performance Review Meeting	1	2	2	Ongoing
	Policy Objective: Bridge equity gabs in geographical access to health services						
			Construction of CHPS compounds at Torda and Kodzobi	0	2	1	Ongoing
	Policy Objective: Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health						
			OPD attendance per capita				
	Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial portion for the poor						
		NHIS accreditation was obtained for all health centers and eight (8) CHPS compounds, application was made for accreditation of two CHPS compounds	-	1	1	Ongoing	
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
	Programmes		Broad project/activity	Indicators			

		Sub-Programme		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize children on their rights and responsibilities	20%	100%	50%	On-going	
			Sensitize children on the negative effect on adolescent prostitution and drug abuse	30%	100%	50%	On-going	
			Organize sensitization programmes in 2 area councils on responsible parenthood	40%	100%	60%	On-going	
	Policy Objective: Protect Children against violence, abuse and exploitation							
				Identify truant children and counsel them to go back to school	10%	100%	30%	Parents and children were not cooperative
				Identify Child Abuse and Exploitation cases and handle them	10%	100%	25%	On-going
				Conduct follow-up on cases reported to ensure compliance to decisions arrived at	20%	100%	25%	On-going
				Sensitize community members on Protection of Children against violence	25%	100%	30%	On-going
				Organize Child labour day celebration to create awareness on the effect of Child labour activities on children district wide	20%	100%	50%	On-going
	Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues							
				Collect and Collate Data on PWDs District wide	20%	100%	50%	Limited logistics did not allow us to meet the target
				Sensitize PWDs on the Disability Act 751	20%	100%	50%	On-going

			Support 80 PWDs in the District with start-up capital, payment of medical bills and school/tuition fees	30%	100%	35 PWDs supported (43%)	The remaining 57% not served due to inadequacy of funds
			Monitor and supervise activities of PWD's in the District wide	20%	100%	30%	On-going
Policy Objective: Enhance Funding and cost-effectiveness in Social Protection Delivery							
			Organise Social Education programme District-wide on the activities of the Department of Social Welfare	10%	100%	30%	No Funds allocated
			Identify and collaborate with NGOs in the District to support Social Protection Service delivery	20%	100	40	Fairly good collabouration with NGOs
Policy Objective: Make Social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
			Lobby for LEAP Programme to be introduced in the District	-	100%	70%	Ongoing
			Ensure all LEAP beneficiaries received their bi-monthly benefits	-	100	-	LEAP Beneficiary communities yet to be targeted
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria	

2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify collect and collate data on Day Care Centres / Children’s Homes and Orphanages district wide	10%	50%	15%	Inadequate funds to go round the District			
			Sensitize Community Members to establish Day Care Cent	20%	50	25	Ongoing			
			Supervise and Monitor the operations of Day Care Centres and Children’s Homes District wide	20%	50%	20%	Ongoing			
			Create awareness in Five (5) communities on Fosterage	10%	50%	20%	Ongoing			
Policy Objective: Protect Children against violence, abuse and exploitation										
			Identify Child Abuse and Exploitation cases and handle them	25%	100%	50%	Ongoing			
			Sensitize 100 Parents on the effect of child abuse on the development of Children	50%	100%	80%	Ongoing			
			Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues							
			Organize a day seminar for 150 PWDs in the District on the Policy of the 2% Common Fund allocated to PWDs	80%	100%	80%	Ongoing			
			Support PWDs in the District with startup capital, payment of medical bills and school/tuition fees	70%	100%	80%	Ongoing			
Policy Objective: Enhance Funding and cost-effectiveness in Social Protection Delivery										

			Conduct Community Targeting of LEAP beneficiaries in 17 Selected communities	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
			Ensure all LEAP beneficiaries received their bi monthly benefits	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Educate Community members on the importance of the establishment of Day Care Centers	50%	100%	60%	On going
			Monitor and supervise existing Day Care centers in the District to ensure compliance with standards	10%	100%	30%	Ongoing
			Sensitize (10) Communities on Foster Care and De-institutionalization	20%	100%	12 Communities Sensitized	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Protect Children against violence, abuse and exploitation						
			Identify Child Abuse/ exploitation cases and handle them	50%	100%	100%	Ongoing
			Conduct Follow-up visits on cases reported to the office to ensure compliance.	50%	100%	80%	On going
			Sensitize fourteen (14) Communities on Child Protection Programme	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing

Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues							
			Update data on PWD District wide	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Sensitise PWDs in (5) Communities on Group Formation/Dynamics and their Rights	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Support 170 PWDs with Start-up Capital and payment of School Fees and Medical Bills	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Monitor the efficient Utilization of Disability funds disbursed to PWDs district wide	50%	100%	80%	Ongoing
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
			Update data on PWD District wide	60%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Sensitise PWDs in (5) Communities on Group Formation/Dynamics and their Rights	60%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Support 170 PWDs with Start-up Capital and payment of School Fees and Medical Bills	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Identify Master Tradesmen and attach PWDs to Skill Training	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Monitor the efficient Utilization of Disability funds disbursed to PWDs district wide	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Protect Children against violence, abuse and exploitation							
			Identify Child Abuse/ exploitation cases and handle them		100%	60%	Ongoing

			Conduct (60) Follow-up visits on cases reported to the office to ensure compliance.		100%	60%	Ongoing
			Sensitize Twenty-Four (24) Communities on Child Protection Programme		100%	80%	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Enhance Funding and cost-effectiveness in Social Protection Delivery							
			Lobby for expansion of LEAP in the District				Ongoing
			Conduct E-targeting in 30 communities				Ongoing
			Enroll more Community members onto the programme				Ongoing
Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education.						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Agricultural Extension Agents to carry out farm and home visits	476 visits	1000	936	Partially Implemented
			Carry out field monitoring and supervision visits	180	288	220	Implemented
			Organize field inspection for 2015 best farmer	29 farmers, processors and fishers were nominated for award	30	30	Implemented

			Organize 2015 national farmers day	Award 20 farmers, and processors	30	21	Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development							
			Introduce high yielding and short duration crop varieties	4 hectares cassava planting material multiplication fields established	10 hectares cassava multiplication fields	4 hectares cassava multiplication fields established	Partially Implemented
			Training of farmers on improved post-harvest technologies	515	800	540	Programme was partially implemented due to inadequate funding
			Educate farmers on nutrition and diet	960	1055	500	Implemented but the target could not be met due to inadequate funds
			Train farmers on soil improvement and fertility	248	250	300	Implemented Farmers interest in the use of organic manure has increased due to rapid deterioration of farm lands
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
			Immunization and vaccination of pets (dogs, cats and monkeys)	1460	1700	1500	Implemented but could not achieve target because resources available was inadequate

			Immunization and vaccination of ruminants (cattle, sheep and goats)	7000	10000	8500	Implemented
			Inspection of livestock for movement and slaughter	Cattle: 14896 Sheep: 10431 Goats: 12578	Cattle: 18000 Sheep: 15000 Goats: 15000	Cattle: 18500 Sheep: 16200 Goats: 15100	Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education.						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) to carry out Farm and Home visits	476	960	650	Implemented but Inadequate logistics (motor bikes) for AEAs
			Carry out field monitoring and supervision visits by District Director of Agric and District Agric Officers	180	500	354	Ongoing, lack of funding and inadequate transport
			Organize field inspection for 2015 best farmer	38 farmers and processors were nominated for award	30	30	Implemented

			Organize 2015 national farmers day	Award 20 farmers and processors	30	15	Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development							
			Demonstration plots established	2 hectares of demonstration plots established	4 hectares of plots to be established	2 hectares of demonstration established	Implemented. Programme was funded by WAAPP
			Educate farmers on nutrition and diet	960	960	400	
			Organize sensitization workshop for fruit and vegetable sellers on proper handling		0	0	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Train farmers on good agricultural practices	1178	800	670	Ongoing
			Train vegetable farmers on pest and disease control	280	280	80	Started but suspended due to inadequate funding
			Organize monthly staff training and technical review meetings	12	12	12	Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
			Immunization and vaccination pests	1460	1700	1150	Implemented
			Immunization and vaccination of ruminants	7000	10000	4800	Implemented
			Inspection of livestock for movement and slaughter	Cattle : 14896 Sheep: 10431 Goats:12578	Cattle : 18000 Sheep: 15000	Cattle : 16000 Sheep: 12600	Implemented

					Goats: 15000	Goats: 11250	
Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education.						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria	
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	AEAs to carry out farm and home visits	4 AEAs made 476 farm and home visits	8 AEAs to carry out 1536 farm and home visits	AEAs made 960 farms and home visits	Not fully implemented
			Carry out monitoring and supervision visits	180 Monitoring and supervision visits	300	196	Not fully implemented
			Organize monthly staff training and technical review meetings	12	12	12	Fully implemented
			Organize field inspection for 2016 best farmer	38 farmers	50 farmers	40 farmers	Implemented
			Organize 2016 national farmers day	20	21	20	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development						
			Establishment of cassava planting material multiplication fields	4 hectares cassava multiplication fields	70 acre fields to be established	45 acre fields established	Project was supported by WAAPP and it is ongoing

			Establishment of sweet potato planting material multiplication fields	2 acre sweet potato demonstration field	15 acre sweet potato fields established districtwide	5 acre sweet potato fields established	Not fully implemented
			Train farmers on good agricultural practices	1178 farmers	800 farmers	670 farmers	Not fully implemented
			Train vegetable farmers on pest and disease control	280 vegetable farmers	280 vegetable farmers	80 vegetable farmers	Not fully implemented
			Organize sensitization workshop for fruit and vegetable sellers on proper handling and preservation	-	-	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
			Establishment of cassava planting material multiplication fields	4 hectares cassava multiplication fields	2 acres field established	2 acre fields established	Project was supported by WAAPP and implemented
			Distribute improved cassava planting materials to farmers	-	1000 farmers to be supplied with planting materials	616 were supplied for cultivation of 80 hectares multiplication fields	Project was supported by WAAPP and implemented
			Train farmers on good agricultural practices	1178 farmers	800 farmers	670 farmers	Not fully implemented

			Train vegetable farmers on pest and disease control	280 vegetable farmers	280 vegetable farmers	80 vegetable farmers	Not fully implemented
			Organize sensitization workshop for fruit and vegetable sellers on proper handling and preservation	-	-	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
			Immunization and vaccination of pets (dogs, cats & monkeys)	1460 pets	1700 pets	1170 pets	Not fully implemented
			Immunization and vaccination of ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats)	Cattle: 14896 Sheep: 10431 Goats: 12578	Cattle: 18000 Sheep: 15000 Goats: 15000	Total number of cattle, sheep and goats: 33850	
			Train livestock farmer groups on good husbandry practices	20 farmers	40	20	Not fully implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution							
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	AEAs to carry out farm and home visits	4 AEAs made 476 farm and home visits	8 AEAs to carry out 30000	AEAs made 22000 farms	Still on-going

					farm and home visits	and home visits	
			Carry out monitoring and supervision visits	180 Monitoring and supervision visits	200	130	Still on-going
			Train farmers on fruit fly identification and control measures	-	80	40	implemented
			Organize monthly staff training and technical review meetings	12	12	9	Still on-going
			Organize field inspection for 2017 best farmer	38 farmers	30 farmers	30 farmers	Yet to be implemented
			Organize 2017 national farmers day	20	19	19	Yet to be implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
			Immunization and vaccination of pets (dogs, cats & monkeys)	1460 pets	1400 pets	1370 pets	Not fully implemented
			Immunization and vaccination of ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats)	Cattle: 14896 Sheep: 10431 Goats: 12578	Cattle: 15000 Sheep: 12000 Goats: 14000	Total number of cattle, sheep and goats: 35360	
			Train livestock farmer groups on good husbandry practices	20 farmers	100	90	Not fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development							

			Establishment of cassava planting material multiplication fields	4 hectares cassava multiplication fields	50 acre fields to be established	25 acre fields established	Project was supported by WAAPP and it is ongoing
			Train farmers on good agricultural practices	1178 farmers	800 farmers	670 farmers	Not fully implemented
			Train vegetable farmers on pest and disease control	280 vegetable farmers	280 vegetable farmers	80 vegetable farmers	Not fully implemented
			Train farmers in rice production	-	10 FBOs	6 FBOs	Going on with support from GIZ/GIC
Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
2014	Environmental and Sanitation management	Environmental Sanitation	Organise communal labour and Education on benefit on keeping the environment clean	3	12	9 Public Education organised	Not fully Implemented
			DESSAP Updating	1	1	Updated	Fully implemented
			Organise Public education on Bush Fire and Domestic Fire prevention	2	5	3 Fire Campaigns organised	Not fully implemented
			Geological/Environmental Impact Assessment at all quarry sites within the district	-	2	-	Not implemented

			Formation of community based Sanitation communities.	-	53	22 committees formed	Not Implemented.
			Routine House to House inspection and education (M&E)	121	2000	1800 premises inspected carried out	Implemented.
			Acquiring 6 ac re land for Sanitary Landfills and Farm in the District	-	20	24	Not fully implemented.
			Collect base line data on 20 communities	-			
			Supervisions of private wastes managers.	-	-	Zoom lion supervised	Fully implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria	
2015	Environmental and Sanitation management	Environmenta l Sanitation	Organise Public health Education against pollution of river bodies in Fulani communities	3	13	7 Public educations organised	Not fully Implemented
			Rehabilitate and dislodge toilets in the district	0	4	1 public KVIP latrine dislodged	Not fully Implemented

		Conduct medical screening of food vendors.	301	400	352 food vendors screened.	
		Sensitise a minimum of 50% of communities on Environmental Sanitation, communication and behavioural change.	1	50	10 27% Public educations organised	
		Celebration Of National Sanitation Day	12	12	10 Sanitation Day organized	Not fully Implemented
		Construction of animal market	-	1	1 constructed	fully Implemented
		Re-activation/Formation WATSAN Committees	4	15	12 WATSAN reactivated	Not fully Implemented
		Screening of Food Vendors	288	500	357	Not fully Implemented
		Pre-Triggering Of Communities	-	10	10 communities pre-triggered	Fully implemented.
		Triggering Of Communities	-	10	10 communities triggered	Fully implemented.
		Monitoring Of Communities	-	10	10 communities MONITORED	Fully implemented.
		DESSAP Updating	1	1	DESSAP UPDATED	Fully implemented.
		House to house inspection	1800	2000	1983	NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
		Acquiring 6 acre land for		2		Not fully implemented.

			Sanitary Landfills and Farm in the District	-		1	
			Collect base line data on communities	10	10	10 communities entered	Fully implemented.
			Supervisions of private wastes managers.	-	-	Zoomlion supervised	Fully implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
2016	Environmental and Sanitation management	Environmental Sanitation	Enforcement of By-Laws on sanitation	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Organise school health Education on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	13	15	12 school health Educations organised	Not fully Implemented
			Market sanitation	5	5	5 MARKETS INSPECTED	Fully Implemented
			Community Health Educational Programme on Conservation and Prevention of the Ecosystem in the Tordze River Valley	1	5	2	Not fully Implemented
			Organise Public health education on personal hygiene	31	51	41 organised	Not fully Implemented
			Organise school health education on hand washing	13	22	17	Not Implemented

			Celebration Of National Sanitation Day	12	12	11 Sanitation Day organized	Not fully implemented
			Rehabilitate and dislodge toilets in the district	-	2	2	Implemented
			Conduct medical screening of food vendors.	357	400	357 food vendors screened.	Not fully implemented
			Sensitise a minimum of 50% of communities on Environmental Sanitation, communication and behavioural change.	35	40	35% Public educations organised	Not fully implemented
			Celebration Of National Sanitation Day	12	12	10 Sanitation Day organized	Not fully Implemented
			Inspection of animal market	1	1	1inspected	fully Implemented
			Re-activation/Formation WATSAN Committees	4	15	12 D.V.Gs formed	Not fully Implemented
			Screening of food vendors	288	500	357	Not fully Implemented
			Pre-Triggering of communities	-	10	10 communities pre-triggered	Fully implemented.
			Trigger communities	5	10	10 communities triggered	Fully implemented.
			Declared communities ODF	-	10	5 DECLARED ODF	Not fully Implemented
			Arrest Stray Animals	3	8	5	Not Implemented

			Re-activation/Formation WATSAN Committees	4	15	12 WATSANS formed	Not fully Implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Enforcement of By-Laws on sanitation	-	1	-	Yet to be Implemented
			Celebration Of National sanitation day	10	12	4	Fully Implemented
			Organise public health education in communities	24	30	19 Public Educations organised	Not fully Implemented
			Health Educational Programme on Conservation and Prevention of the Ecosystem in the Tordze River Valley	2	7	5 communities along the river educated	Not fully Implemented
			School health education	21	30	17 schools entered	Not fully Implemented
			Rehabilitate and dislodge toilets in the district	1	2	-	Not Implemented
			Conduct medical screening of food vendors.	357	357	357 food vendors screened.	not fully implemented

			Celebration Of National Sanitation Day	12	12	8 Sanitation Day organized	Not fully implemented
			Sensitise a minimum of 50% of communities on Environmental Sanitation, communication and behavioural change.	35	50	40% Public educations organised	Not fully implemented
		Community Led Total Sanitation	Implement and Declare 20 communities ODF.	20	23	11 communities declared ODF	Not fully implemented
			Organise Public education on Bush Fire and Domestic Fire prevention	3	3	2 Fire Campaigns organised	Not fully Implemented
			Geological/Environmental Impact Assessment at all quarry sites within the district	1	2	1 Assessment organised	Not fully Implemented
			Community sensitizations sitting of cemeteries	1	5	3 Sensitization organised	Not fully Implemented
			House to House inspection	1810	2300	1309	Not fully Implemented
			Update DESSAP	1	1	DESSAP UPDATED	Fully Implemented
			Supervision of Zoomlion	-	-		Fully Implemented
			Prosecution of sanitary offenders	-	6	1 under prosecution	Not fully implemented.
			Market sanitation	21	48	31	Not fully implemented
			Re-activation/Formation WATSAN Committees	4	15	12 WATSAN formed	Not fully Implemented

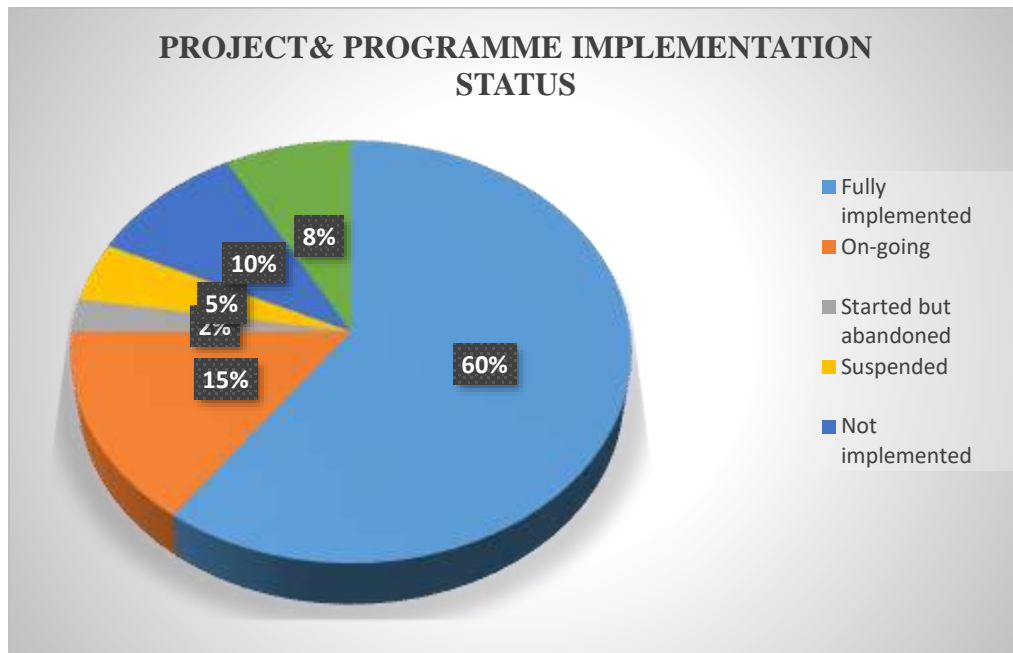
Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Enhance platforms for engagement with civil society and private sector and improve responsiveness by governance institutions						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize Town hall Meetings	-	2	2	Fully implemented
2015			Organize photo exhibition of development projects and programmes in 2 Area Councils	-	1	1	Not implemented
2016			Organize Town Hall meetings to interact with the General Public	3	4	2	Not fully implemented
2017			Organize Town Hall meetings to interact with the General Public	-	2	-	Not implemented
Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: improve the responsiveness of the public service in service delivery						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize executive leadership training	-	20	18	Implemented
			Training for building technicians and draught men	-	2	2	Implemented
			Capacity building for CDOs and SDOs	-	2	2	Implemented
			Training on Revenue Management Software	-	40	35	Implemented
2015	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Training in effective Revenue mobilization	-	40	40	Implemented
			Training on staff performance appraisal and management	-	25	25	Implemented
			Training in ICT Skills	-	10	9	Implemented
			Certificate in Public Administration	-	1	1	Implemented
			Training on LGSS protocols	-	25	25	Implemented

2016	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Training workshop for Area Council Staff	-	40	40	Implemented
			Training in Basic ICT	-	1	1	Implemented
			Training on the District Assembly Model & Revenue Mobilization	-	25	25	Implemented
			Training in report writing/presentation skills and effective communication skills	-	29	32	Implemented
			Training on Effective Customer Service skills	-	25	27	Implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Training in Performance Appraisal	-	52	52	Implemented
			Training in electronic records keeping for secretaries and executive officers (5)	-	5	-	Yet to be implemented
			Training of DPCU Members on preparation of Development Plan	-	15	-	Yet to be implemented
			Professional Skills in Training for HR Officers	-	2	-	Yet to be implemented
			Training in Risk Management Auditing	-	3	-	Yet to be implemented
			Training in professional ICT	-	8	-	Yet to be implemented
			Training in LGS protocols and retirement planning	-	30	-	Yet to be implemented
Training in occupational health and safety	-	45	-	Yet to be implemented			

1.3 SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

A total of 201 projects and programmes have been identified in the 2014-2017 DMTDP. Out of this, 60% have been fully implemented, 15% are still on-going while 10% have not been implemented as a result of inadequacy of fund. In all, 8% all programmes and projects implemented within the period are implemented outside the DMTDP as shown in figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Summary of Performance Review of Project and Programmes



1.4 Revenue and Expenditure Performance

This segment deals with the analysis of the revenue and expenditure pattern of the District Assembly from 2014 to 2017 with the aim of identifying areas that need intervention to accelerate the overall development of the District.

1.4.1 Revenue Performance

The analysis of the revenue pattern indicates that revenue comes into the District Assembly through two main sources and these are internally generated revenue (internal) and external.

Internal Revenue Sources

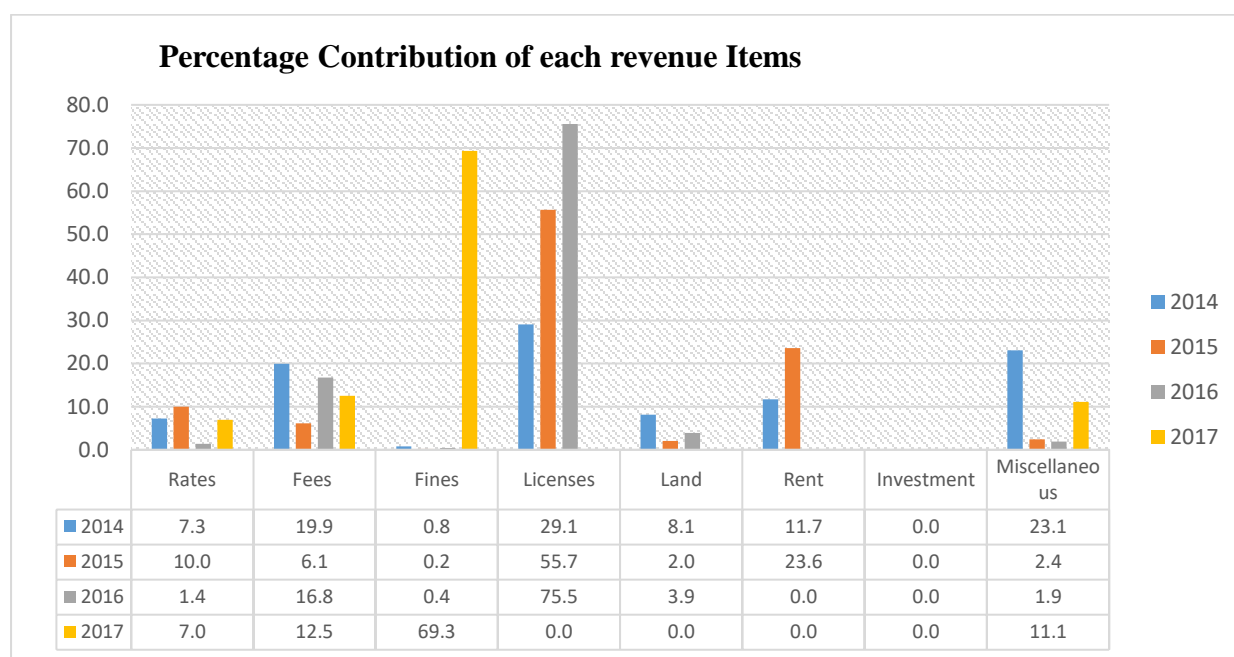
Internal Revenue sources are revenues that are generated within the District by the Assembly. Internally, the Assembly raises its revenue from various sources such as Fees, Rates, Fines, Licenses, Land; Rent etc.

Table 2: Revenue Performance (IGF Only)

REVENUE PERFORMANCE- IGF ONLY												
ITEM	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Budget	Actual	Variance (%)	Budget	Actual	Variance (%)	Budget	Actual	Variance (%)	Budget	Actual	Variance
Rates	9,100.00	9,060.50	0.4	10,600.00	21,350.00	-101.4	6,880.00	4,482.00	34.9	9,357.00	11,257.00	-20.3
Fees	31850.50	24,834.56	22.0	29,550.00	13,115.30	55.6	30,530.00	53,201.00	-74.3	30,510.00	20,300.00	33.5
Fines	830	960.00	-15.7	-	480.00	0	3,000.00	1,380.00	54.0	192,927.00	112,175.50	41.9
Licenses	48,853.40	36,252.00	25.8	42,546.00	118,967.40	-179.6	130,440.00	239,797.62	-83.8	22,606.00	-	100.0
Land	16,430	10,145	38.3	27,640.00	4,340.00	84.3	16,600.00	12,462.00	24.9	-	-	-20.3
Rent	21.00	14,541.75	-69,146.4	8,000.00	50,380.51	-529.8	-	-	0.0	-	-	33.5
Investment	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	15,000.00	-	0.0	-	-	41.9
Miscellaneous	640	28,732.81	-4,389.5	-	5,124.00	0.0	2550	6,126.50	-140.3	-	18,026.10	100.0
Total	107,724.90	124,526.62	-15.6	118,336.00	213,757.21	-80.6	205,000.00	317,449.12	-54.9	258,400.00	161,788.60	-20.3

Source: District Finance Office, Adaklu District Assembly, 2017

Figure 2: Percentage Contribution of IGF Revenue Items



From Figure 2 above, revenue collected from licenses is the major revenue item in the District. This revenue item contributed 29.10 % in 2014 and as much as 55.65 % in 2015. However, the proportions increased again in 2015 and 2016 to as low as 75.53 % in 2016.

Many factors account for such fluctuations but prominent among them are poor revenue collection and monitoring machinery and natural climatic conditions that affect farming. Above all, the District in general have a poor record of mobilizing property rates. The Assembly is in difficult situation in that its major source of income is very unstable. Three other items, which showed some high averages, were property rates especially on commercial properties, market tolls exportation/waybill and processing of development applications.

Other items, notably basic rates showed fluctuations and drastic decline, which is, attributed to the lack of database on the number of eligible tax payers for the various taxable sources. Therefore, estimations are either based on guess work or receipts from the previous year.

External Revenue Sources

The external sources are revenue from the Central Government and other external agencies, which are directly transferred to the District Assembly or channeled through the Central Government. Some of the external sources are Grants from Central Government, ceded revenue, and DACF from Central Government as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	455,974.92	395,679.12	395,679.12	60,295.80	0.00	395,679.12	0.00
2015	403,520.02	399,500.29	399,500.29	4,019.73	0.00	399,500.29	0.00
2016	479,996.02	420,954.67	420,954.67	59,041.35	0.00	420,954.67	0.00
2017	619,998.00	360,126.00	360,126.00	259,872.00	0.00	360,126.00	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	2,148,218.00	543,128.86	543,128.86	1,605,089.14	0.00	543,128.86	0.00
2015	223,825.00	704,711.18	704,711.18	1,533,547.82	0.00	704,711.18	0.00
2016	2,470,714.00	2,221,508.24	2,221,508.24	249,205.76	0.00	2,221,508.24	0.00
2017	3,224,880.96	1,038,676.10	1,038,676.10	2,186,204.86	0.00	1,038,676.10	0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,050,816.90	1,722,548.33	1,722,548.33	328,268.57	0.00	1,722,548.33	0.00
2015	2,057,332.00	1,867,274.98	1,867,274.98	190,057.02	0.00	1,867,274.98	0.00
2016	2,930,312.61	2,442,296.53	2,442,296.53	488,016.08	0.00	2,442,296.53	0.00
2017	921,537.04	477,143.38	477,143.38	444,393.66	0.00	477,143.38	0.00

Source: District Finance Office, Adaklu District Assembly, 2017

Table 4: All Sources of Financial Resources to the Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,389,185.60	541,737.78	847,447.82	1,233,395.88	367,121.82	866,274.06	1,134,114.00	341,338.00	792,776.00	42,266.00	15,719.82	26,546.18
IGF	107,724.90	143,808.21	133,083.31	118,336.00	280,686.72	162,350.72	204,999.61	317,449.12	(112,449.51)	258,400.60	161,788.60	97,000
DACF	2,323,511.40	955,051.99	1,368,459.41	2,877,598.91	2,335,490.58	542,108.33	3,530,596.00	3,062,279.86	468,316.14	3,311,766.80	491,473.16	2,820,293.64
DDF	316,885	369,500.38	52,615.38	236,926	221,175	15,751	381,322	375,524	5,798	381,322	0	381,322
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,683.20	37,500	150,183.20
GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (please, specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,820,421.90	1,640,597.98	2,401,605.92	4,229,330.79	2,983,299.12	1,586,484.11	4,869,709.61	4,096,590.98	1,148,642.63	611,271.20	53,219.82	150,183.20

Source: District Finance Office, Adaklu District Assembly, 2017

Expenditure Performance

The District's expenditure has been divided into recurrent and capital expenditure:

Recurrent Expenditure

The major recurrent expenditure item is personnel emoluments. This expenditure item took over 80 percent of the total expenditure for the Assembly over the last four years. General administrative expenditure comprising mainly travelling and transport as well as maintenance of office equipment and miscellaneous expenditure consume almost all the internal revenue generated leaving totally nothing for development. In Table 5 below, consolidated recurrent expenditure has been increasing in absolute terms. Thus year 2014 showed an expenditure of about Ghc 941,995.44 as against Ghc 660,095.78 in 2017.

Table 5: Analysis of Recurrent Expenditure (2014-2017)

ITEM	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	TOTAL
Pers. Emol	523,402.72	55.56	541,068.39	59.36	671,943.62	42.42	435,246.80	65.93	2,171,661.53
T. & T. Exp.	88,335.53	9.38	85,645.47	9.4	210,893.82	13.31	52,606.68	7.96	437,481.50
Gen. Exp.	199,730.90	21.2	172,788.42	18.96	581,381.55	36.7	35,362.11	5.35	989,262.98
M'tce/ Rep/Ren.	117,391.74	12.46	105,072.69	11.53	59,465.27	3.75	88,749.68	13.44	370,679.38
Misc.	13,134.55	1.39	6,888.97	0.76	60,251.07	3.8	48,130.49	7.29	128,405.08
Total	941,995.44	100	911,463.94	100	1,583,935.33	100	660,095.76	100	4,097,490.47

Source: District Finance Office, Adaklu District Assembly, 2017

Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure is mainly made up of constructional works of schools, markets and assisting local communities to undertake self-help projects.

From Table 6 below; there has been 12% increase in the size of capital expenditure between 2014 and 2015.

Table 6: Analysis of Capital and Recurrent Expenditure

Exp.	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
(a) Recurrent	941,995.44	911,463.94	1,583,935.33	660,095.76	4,097,490.47
(b) Capital	543,128.86	704,711.18	2,221,508.24	-	
Total Exp.					

Source: District Finance Office, Adaklu District Assembly, 2017

Major Problems of Revenue Collection

The District's poor performance in revenue collection can be attributed to the following challenges:

- Insufficient revenue collectors to embark upon effective revenue collection. Most areas in the District are therefore not covered.
- Inadequate revenue collection skills on the part of collectors to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in revenue collection
- Inadequate logistic support
- Ineffective monitoring of revenue operations
- Ineffective accounting and reporting systems
- Most tax payers in the areas are also not aware of their tax obligation as far as tax payment is concerned and therefore evade the payment of tax.
- There is also inadequate data which can be used as a basis for setting targets for revenue collection.
- Failure to prosecute defaulters.

The Way forward

While there is increasing demand on the District Assembly to provide social facilities to the various communities, some specific measures have to be put in place to maximize the mobilization of revenue to enable the Assembly fulfill its obligation by providing the people with their increasing demand for services and other social amenities..

These measures include:

- Establishment of Revenue Task Force
- Segmentation of areas of operation for easy management
- Provision of vehicle to make revenue staff mobile and increase their area of coverage
- Provision of other equipment and logistics (computers, raincoat, wellington boots) for revenue collectors
- Intensive public education
- Targets are to be set for all collectors and station officers and Sanctions to be applied to defaulting revenue staff
- Prosecution of defaulters
- Effective Supervision and Monitoring

Development Implications

The highest proportion of the District's revenue is from external sources. The unreliability of these revenue sources negatively affect the implementation of projects and programmes in the District. The District Assembly is therefore expected to put in place various innovative activities aimed at boosting the IGF potentials of the District.

KEY PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGES OF THE 2014-2017 MTDP

- ◆ Delay in the release of funds from the central government for development projects within the period slowed the pace of work.
- ◆ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting of proposed activities hampered full implementation. This resulted in some programmes under private sector competitiveness and human resource development thematic areas not implemented at all.
- ◆ Emergency situations resulted in reallocation of funds to other sector projects not budgeted for.
- ◆ Efforts to link small scale businesses to financial institutions were limited due to unfavourable requirements of financial institutions in the District
- ◆ Monitoring of development projects had not been effective due to unavailability of means of transport and other logistics that are needed to carry effective monitoring.
- ◆ A number of programmes related to public education or sensitization were not implemented although budgeted for. This was attributed to the lack of political will and the emphasis on physical projects.
- ◆ The inaccessible nature of roads to some communities, particularly during the rainy season, made it difficult to undertake sensitization programmes such as awareness creation on malaria eradication, immunization and HIV/AIDS awareness in some communities.
- ◆ Ineffective functioning of the Sub-District Structures. This affected revenue mobilization at the grassroots level to support the external funds.

LESSONS LEARNT AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2018-2021).

- ◆ Planning should be strictly linked to budgeting to facilitate the implementation of project activities for full project implementation.
- ◆ Efforts should be made to facilitate public-private participation to provide counterpart funding for projects designed in the plan.
- ◆ The Assembly should develop the culture of writing proposals to NGOs, CBOs and donor agencies to provide counterpart funding for projects in their plans.
- ◆ Institutional capacity assessment should be carried out to determine logistic needs of implementing institutions
- ◆ The DMTDP could be successfully implemented when stakeholders are informed adequately about the plan and their respective roles in its implementation.

Conclusion

It is our hope that the reasons stated for the non-achievement of the plan goals and objectives, problems/constraints and the lessons learnt will guide the District Assembly in the preparation and implementation of the new development plan. It is important to note that all uncompleted projects from the previous MTDP (2014-2017) and unimplemented ones that are still relevant will be rolled back into the preparation of the District Medium Term Plan (2018-2021). These projects, due to their relevance, need to be rolled over to this plan in order to improve the living conditions of the ordinary citizen in the District.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT

The legislative and deliberative organ of the Assembly is made up of 20 Assembly Members including the District Chief Executive and Member of Parliament. There are Thirteen (13) elected Assembly members and five (5) government appointees making a total of eighteen (18) Assembly members. This is made up of seventeen (17) males and one (1) female.

An Executive Committee chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE) performs the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly. The Executive Committee, which excludes the Presiding Member (PM) of the Assembly, operates through the following Sub-Committees:

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

These sub-committees are responsible for deliberation on specific issues and submitting recommendations to the Executive Committee for onward submission to the General Assembly for consideration.

The District Coordinating Director (DCD) heads the Directorate and provides secretariat and advisory services to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly in its planning, programming, budgeting and M&E functions. The District Planning Officer (DPO) leads the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to undertake its planning and M&E functions, whilst the Budgeting Unit is led by a Budget Analyst.

Human resource of the Assembly

According to the Local Governance Act, Act 936 of 2016, the following decentralized departments exist: Central Administration; Finance; Education, Youth and Sports; Health; Agriculture; Physical Planning; Social Welfare and Community Development; Works, Disaster Prevention and Management Department, Natural resources, Forestry, Game and Wild Life Department and Trade and Industry.

In all, there is a total of 89 staff. This is made up of 60 males and 21 females. Of this number 32 are between the ages of 20-35, 18 between the ages of 36-45, 15 between the ages of 46-55 while 24

are above 55 years. A total of 6 staff has Second Degrees, 13 with first degrees while 5 have HNDs. The rest are Certificate-14, NVTI-4, SSSCE-3 and 18BECE-1.

There are also non-decentralized Departments, Boards, Companies and Quasi Para-Statal currently operating at various levels in the district. They are: Ghana Police Service, Ghana Fire Service, Electoral Commission, Commission of Human Right and Administrative (CHRAJ), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), and National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) etc.

Plan implementation and M&E needs

An assessment of the capacity of the Assembly indicate that the required resources including human, material, financial and physical inputs are available but inadequate to implement the plan and conduct an effective M&E. A key area of assessment was in the area of personnel, staffing position, qualification, experience, availability and utilization of funds, office space, equipment, skills, motivation and provision of incentives. Nine (9) out of the 11 statutory decentralized departments are well established in the District. The two which are yet to be established are the Trade, Industry & Tourism and Natural Resources Conservation. Most positions in these departments are filled with highly qualified and motivated personnel. Few of the departments, however, require additional logistic support such as vehicles, computer accessories, photocopying machines, scanners, Cameras and other office equipment to improve upon performance.

Table 7: Assessing the MTDP and M&E Capacity needs

Issue	Status	Remarks/Recommendation
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a functional District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) which has all its 21 Members (comprising heads of decentralized departments), with the DCD as the Chairman and the DPO as the Secretary. • Some of the DPCU members lack the needed skills in Plan preparation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the need to upgrade the skills of members in Plan preparation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
Management Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a documentation centre where all development plans, guidelines, manuals, reports and other correspondences are kept. • The office has no internet connectivity. • There is no website for the District. 	There was a need for a refresher training for DPCU members in Database management
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an office space to accommodate some DPCU members (e.g. The DPO, DBA, Engineer) • The DPCU does not have a vehicle and/or motorbikes to carry out effective M&E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the need for 1No. 4×4 Pick-ups and/or at least 2No. motorbikes to support M&E activities of the DPCU

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPCU Secretariat has 1 Laptop and 2 Desktop computers, 1 Printer • There is no LCD Projector and Camera. • Paramount among the challenges facing the DPCU is inadequate incentive/motivation for monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPCU needs 1 digital camera and 1 projector to facilitate office works
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In particular, Primary stakeholders and some secondary stakeholders do not have the requisite skills in Plan Preparation, Implementation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 8: Assessment of DPCU's Management Capacity

INDICATOR SCORE	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 5	SCORE = 10
1. Qualifications of personnel	-	-	All staff have the required qualification
2. Staff compliment	-	-	All positions in the DPCU 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 DPCU 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 times, 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, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	-	-
Total score	1	25	50
Average score			69.0

The implication of the above is that some capacity exists for DPCU members but not adequate to enable them perform at its best. To enable the DPCU perform effectively and efficiently, the following are recommended:

- Adequate allocation of funds to enable DPCU to carry out its mandate fully
- Timely release of funds to enable Planning and M&E activities to be conducted according to schedule
- Training in leadership skills, goal formulation and long term planning
- Capacity building in M&E, management administration, project management, work planning etc.
- Capacity building in database management and report writing,
- Provision of motivation/incentives and creation of criteria to enhance common access by staff
- Adequate resourcing of the DPCU with logistics such as Vehicle, motorbikes, additional computers, photocopier, camera etc.

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Location and Size

The District is located in the southern part of the Volta Region and lies within Longitudes 06°41'1"N and 6.68361°N and Latitudes 00°20'1"E and 0.33361°E. It shares boundaries with Ho District to the North, Central Tongu District to the South, Agotime-Ziope District to the East and to the West with Ho West District. It is located in the Southern part of the Volta Region of Ghana and about 29km from Ho, the regional capital. The District has about 91 communities.

The District covers a total land Area of 800.8 square km. The vast land area of the district is a great asset to the people of Adaklu especially now that demand for land in the regional capital Ho and its surrounding is getting scarce and expensive. The proximity of the Adaklu District to Ho, the Regional capital, positions it as a suitable destination for investors and developers.

Figure 3 Administrative Map of the District

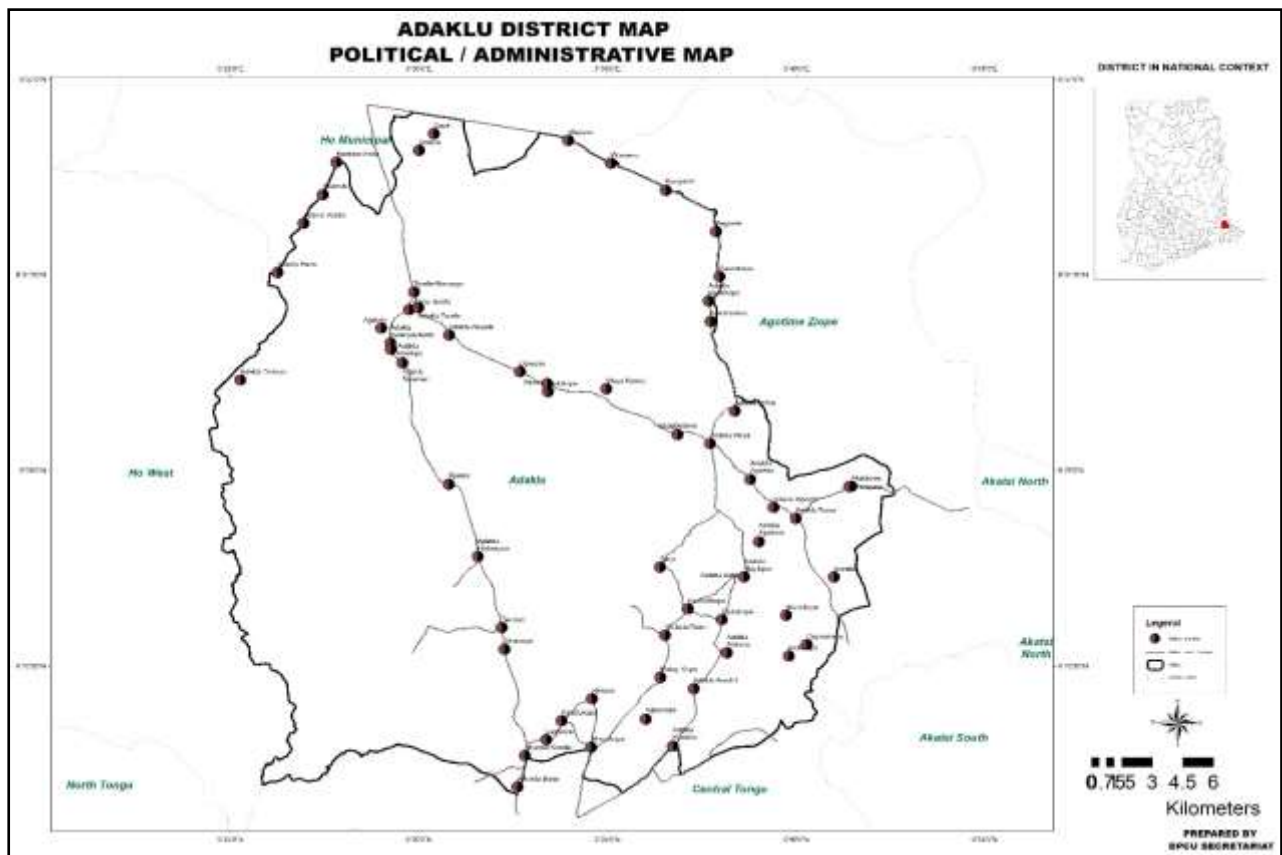


Figure 4: Adaklu District in Regional Context

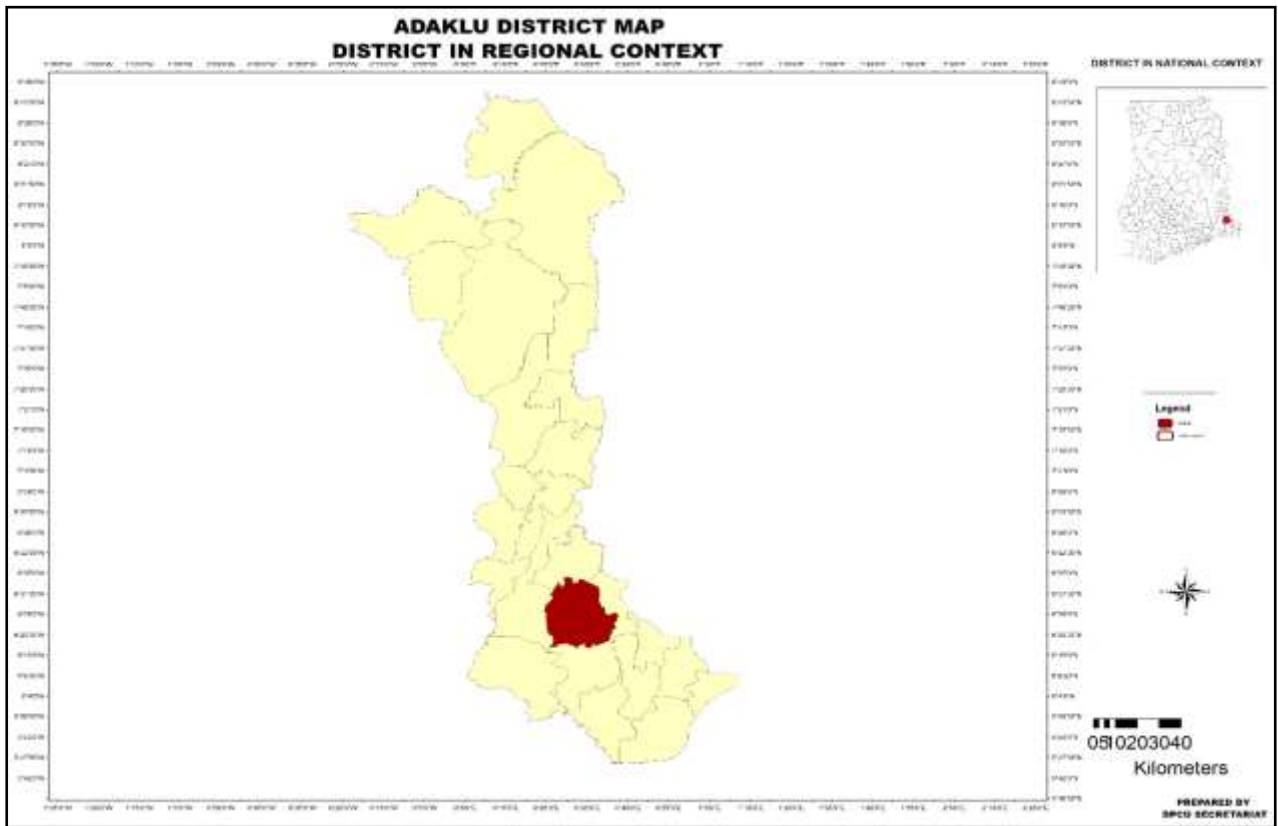
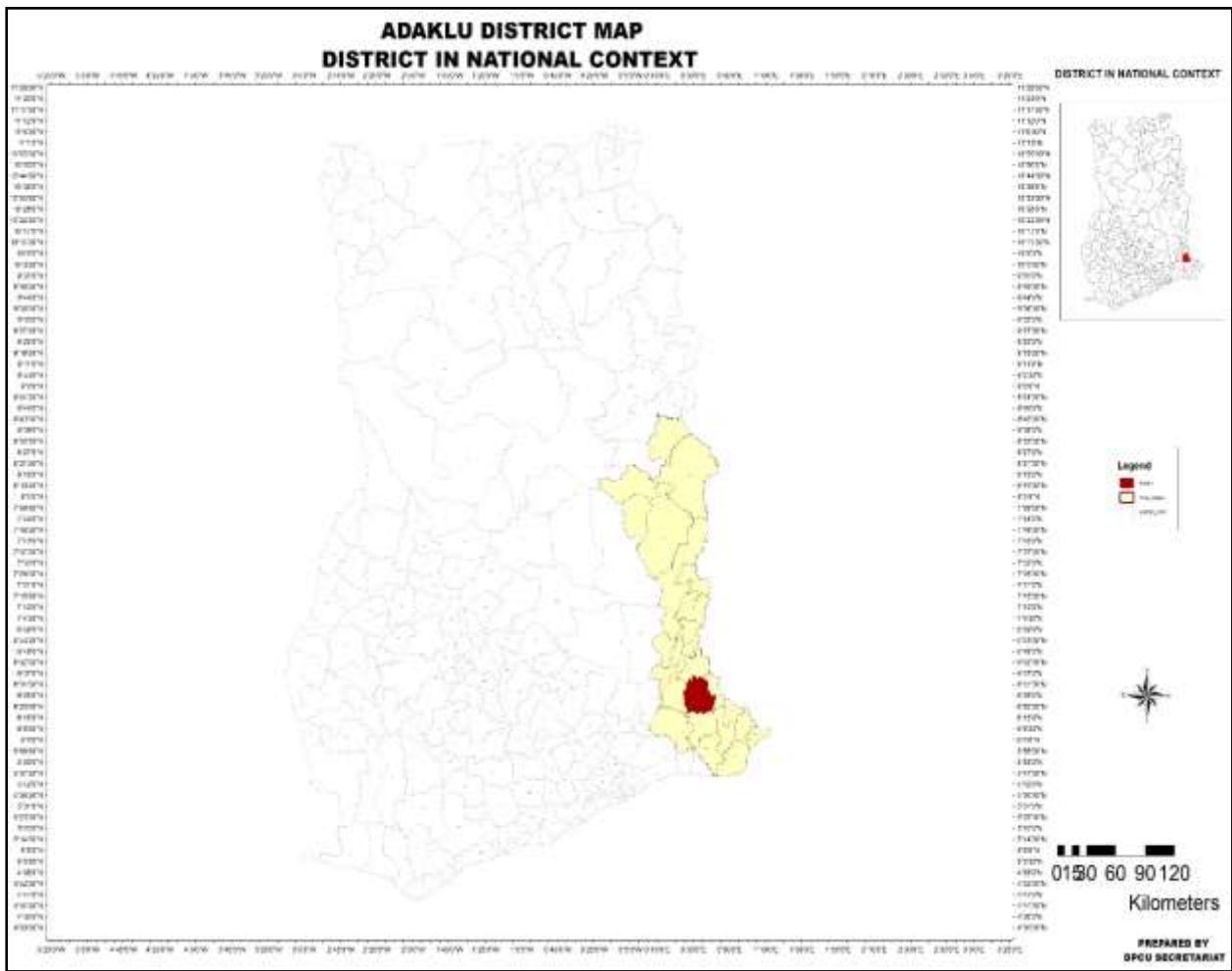


Figure 5: Location of Adaklu District within Ghana

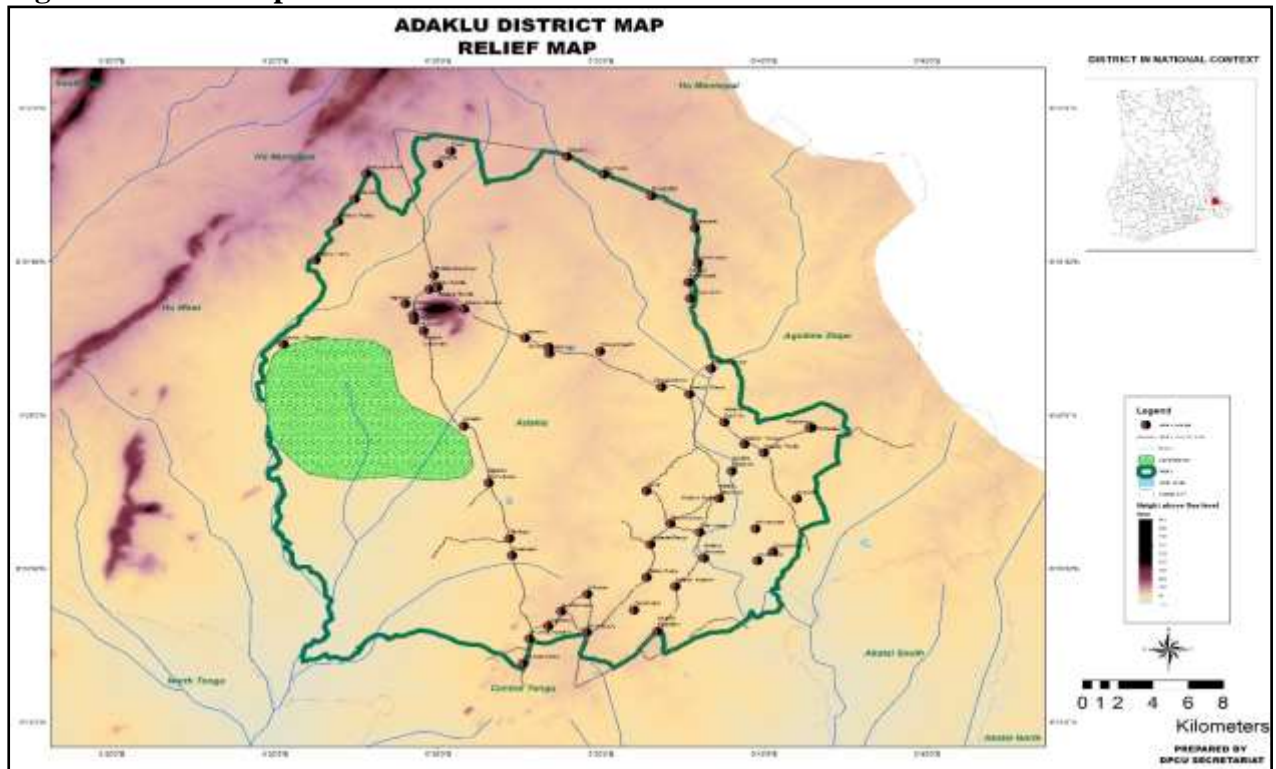


Relief and Drainage

The District is characterized by Hills, Mountains, and lowlands and is generally undulating and it is drained by a number of rivers such as Tordze, Watoe etc. Some of which have been tapped for agricultural activities. The very high areas are around the Adaklu scarp which rises to heights of 305 metres above sea level as shown in figure 6 below.

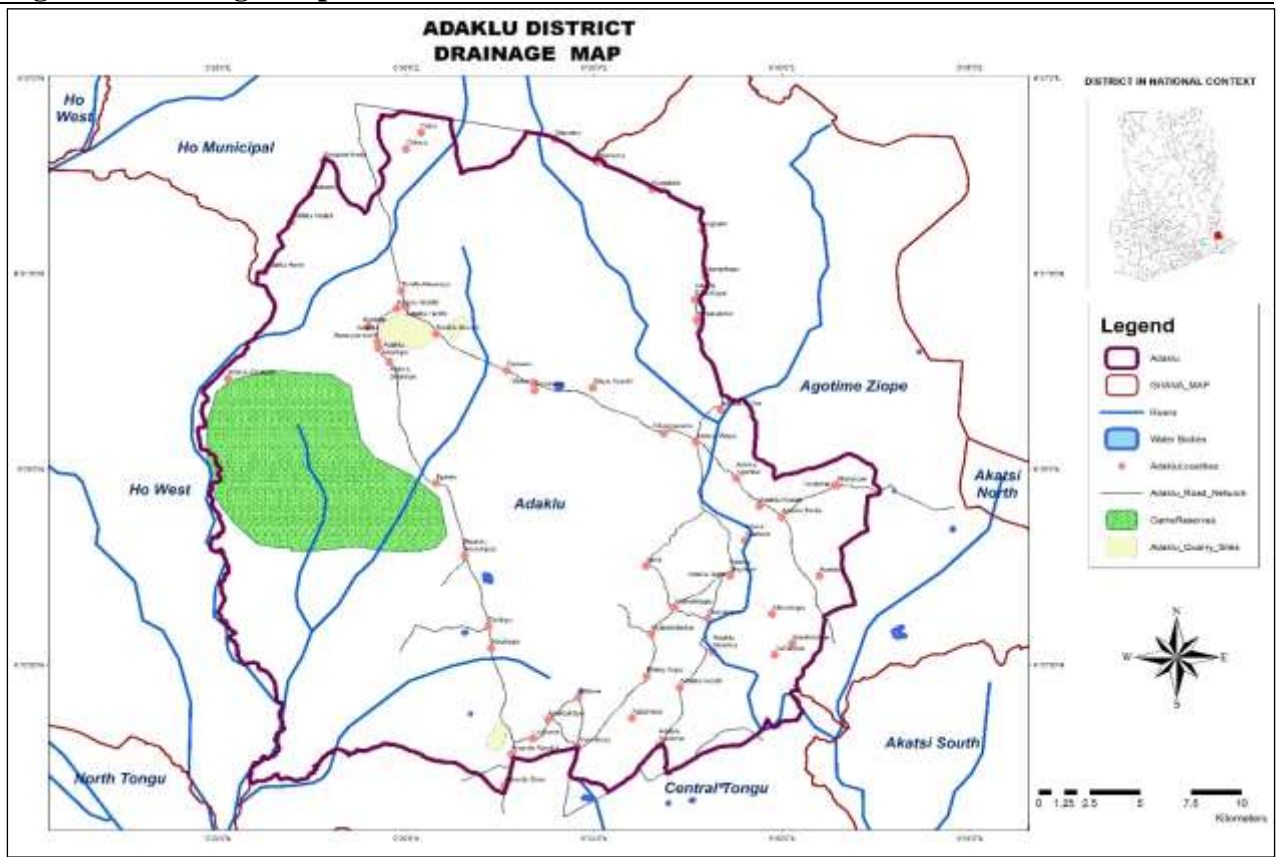
A prominent feature in the District is the Adaklu Mountain located between Adaklu Abuadi, Adaklu Helekpe and Adaklu Tsrefe.

Figure 6: Relief Map of the District



The general drainage system of the district is dominated by Rivers like watoe, Tordze, Todzoto, Dawa, Kalakpa and other streamlets like Kpoduekpodue, and Anfoe. Other rivers include Kplikpa, Fortsihlui. These rivers do not provide all year round water supply to the communities they serve even though they present potential sources of surface water which can be treated and distributed for household consumption and other uses. During the dry season, the water levels reduce and some dry up completely. The Drainage Map of Adaklu District as shown in figure 7 below:

Figure 7: Drainage Map of the District



Climate

Temperature

Generally, the mean monthly temperature ranges between 22°C and 32°C. The highest temperatures averaging 32°C are recorded between March and April. With the lowest average temperature of 22 C recorded in August. Mean average annual temperature is 27° C. The District has a very good temperature that supports plant growth. Food crops such as maize, sweet potato, tomatoes, yam, cassava and groundnut do well under this climatic condition.

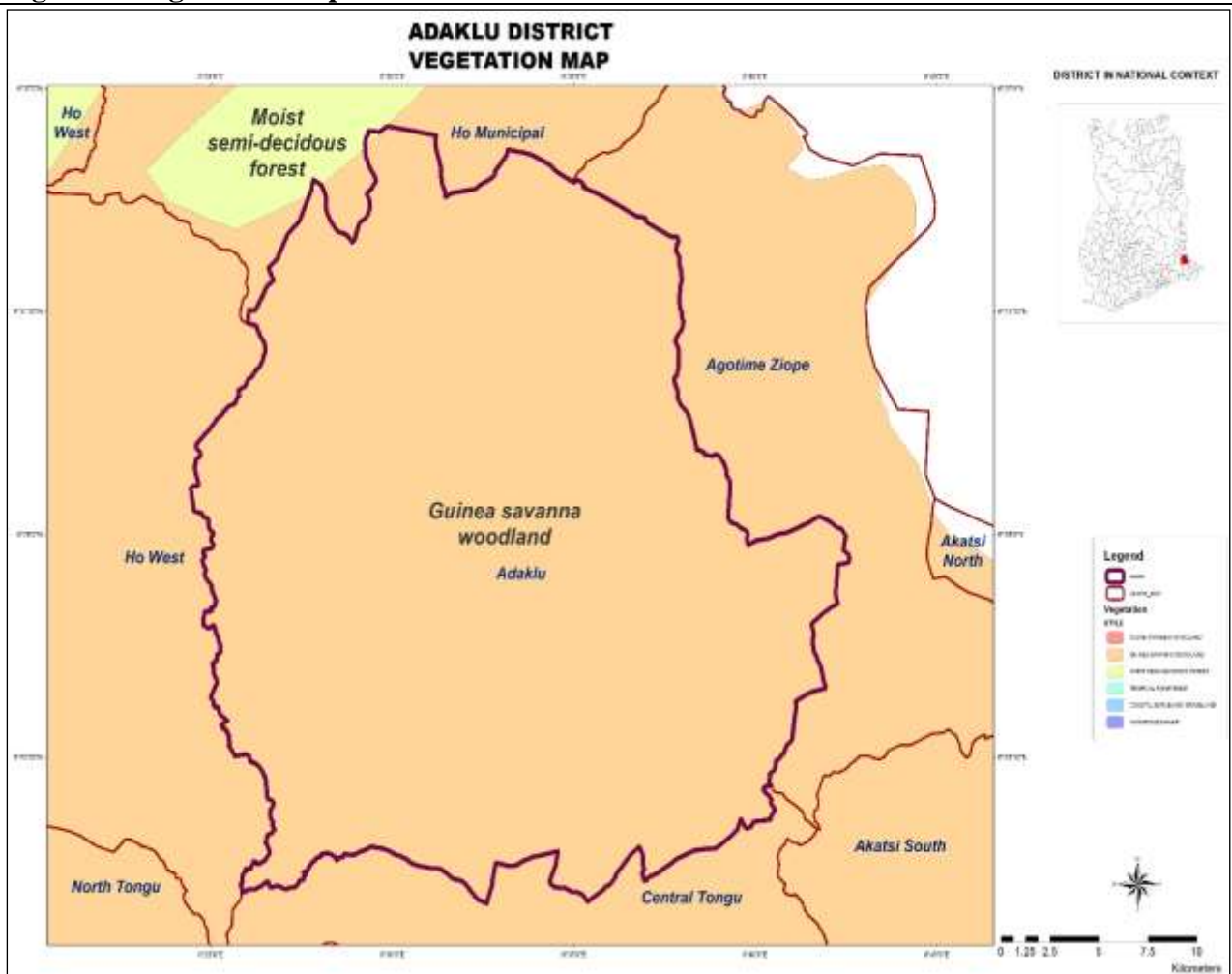
Rainfall

The district experiences double maximum rainfall in a year, recording an average annual rainfall of between 125cm and 192cm. The rainfall pattern in the District is characterized by two rainy seasons commonly referred to as the major and minor seasons. The first rainy season is from May to June, with the heaviest rainfall experienced in June and a second rainy season from September to October, accounting for the all year round farming practice of two farming seasons based on rain-fed agriculture. The major dry season begins in November and extends through to March during which only occasional rains are experienced. The harmattan season which is characterized by the dry north-east trade winds, dry up the remaining water in streams and rivers and expose the vegetation to bush fires. This period is dominated by rampant bushfires posing threat to both life and property. No farming activities take place during the dry season and livestock farming in the district suffers due to the scarcity of green pasture for grazing. Relative humidity is highest (75% - 80%) in the wet season.

Vegetation

The vegetation of the District is made up of savannah woodland and semi-deciduous forest. The major vegetation cover in District is savannah woodland. However, few areas, such as Adaklu-Abuadi and the river banks of Kalakpa and Awator have semi-deciduous forest. There are also strands of borassius spicies (Agorti) used for construction works. The borassius palm serves as economic tree for most people.

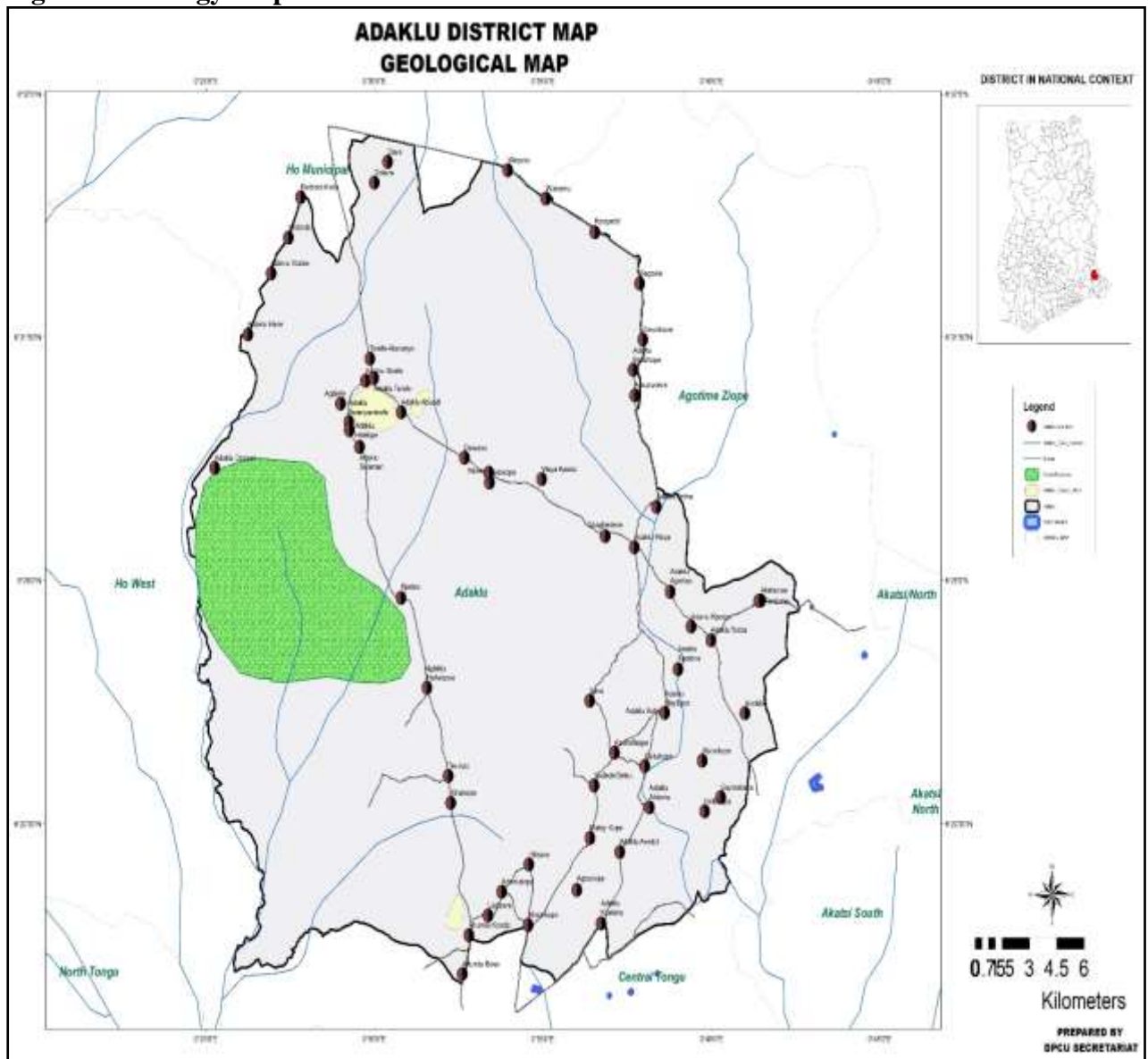
Figure 8: Vegetation Map of the District



Geology and Soil

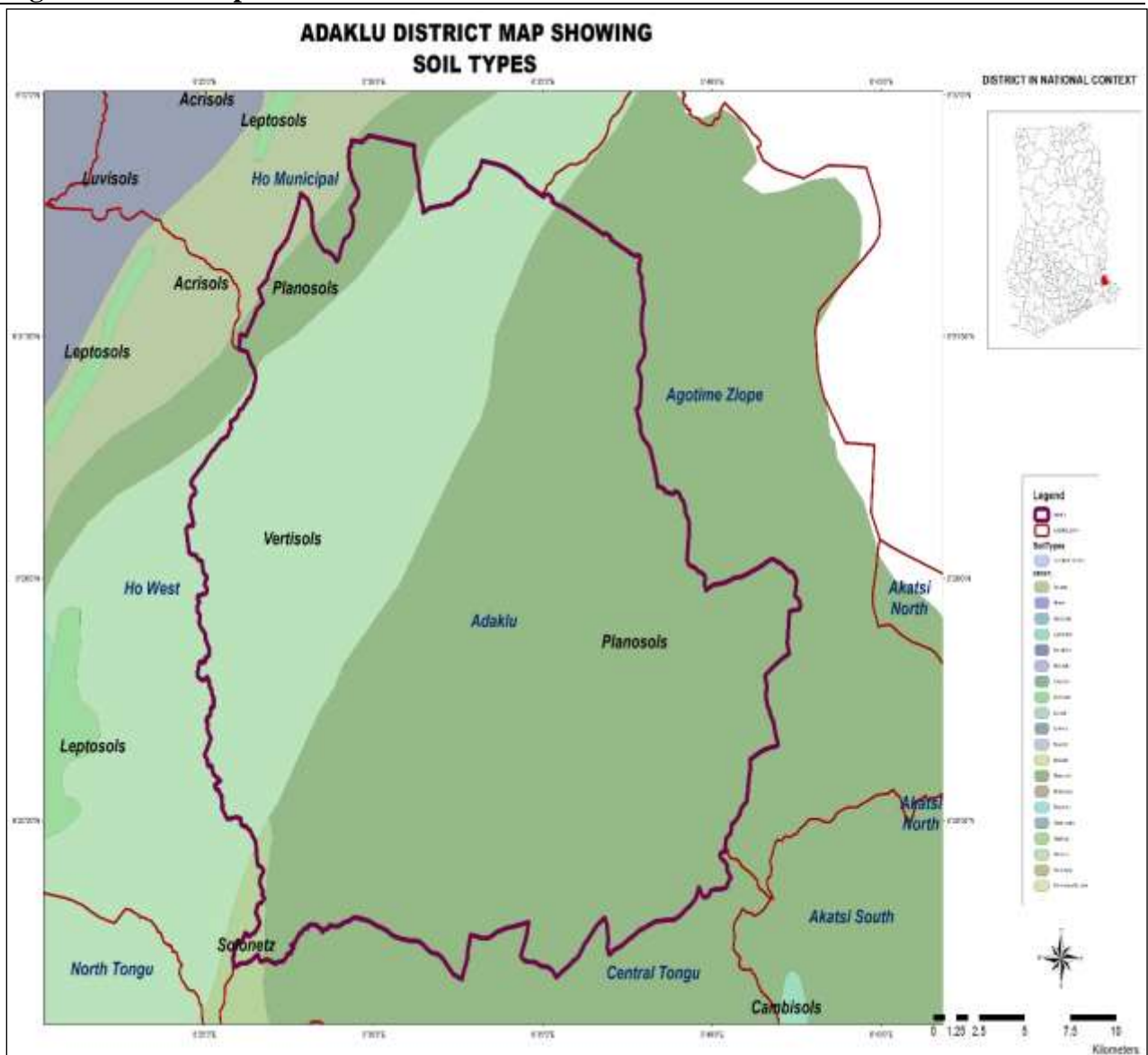
The geology of the District is mainly sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to quartzites, schist, shale and phillite. The District potential for quarry development is necessitated by the wide spread igneous, granite rock outcrop and deposits at scattered locations across the district. Quarrying activities are taking place at the District to supply aggregates for the construction industry in the District and other districts across the region.

Figure 9: Geology Map of the District



Adaklu District is underlain with two major geological formations namely the forest soil (Forest ochrosols, lethosols and intergrades found in the Adaklu Mountains area), Savannah soil (Heavy clay soil). The savannah soils are suitable for the cultivation of crops like maize, yam, cassava, groundnuts, cowpea, sorghum and a variety of vegetables. Some areas are also good for oil palm cultivation.

Figure 10: Soil Map of the District



Condition of Natural Environment

Natural resources that can be identified in the District include rivers, rocks, forest, sand, clay and Mountain. The granite rock outcrop in the District ranging between 300 and 305 metres above sea level have immense potential for stone quarrying in the local economy. Also the water bodies available can be harnessed for irrigation schemes to aid agricultural production. The natural environment of the District is degraded to some extent. This takes the form of air, water pollution and land degradation due to quarry activities and deforestation. Efforts have been made on the part of the quarry companies in reclaiming lands where quarry activities took place.

Implications for Development

The physical characteristics of the Adaklu District contain a basket of potentials that can be tapped for the socio-economic development of the area. In terms of relief and drainage, the vast expanse of flat land is a potential for large scale mechanized farming. Road construction and other activities will also be relatively less costly.

The water resources in the district could also be harnessed for irrigation purposes, especially for dry season gardening aside its current use for the supply of potable water for some communities in the district. The high intensity of the sun in the area can also provide abundant solar energy, apart from its current use by farmers for preservation and storage purposes. The soils, vegetation and climate of the district constitute suitable ecological conditions for both arable farming and livestock rearing. However, the excessive rainfall experienced sometimes could cause flooding, rendering feeder roads immotorable.

BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Climate change" is a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere

Human activities rely heavily on the use of fossil fuels (e.g coal) for example to support industry, transport and energy, which lead to the emission of greenhouse gasses (example CO₂). However with more greenhouse gasses generated by humans, less heat escapes into space and the atmosphere becomes warmer resulting in the change in climatic conditions.

The District therefore becomes vulnerable to the effects of climate change because of the dependence of much of its population on agriculture, particularly rain-fed agriculture. Climate variability and change is a threat to the District's natural resources including water, vegetation, fisheries and biodiversity in general.

Climate change in the District is manifested through:

1. Rising temperatures; for instance it is estimated that since the 1960s, temperature has increased by an average of 0.2°C per decade in Ghana.
2. Rainfall variability and drought
3. Severe winds
4. High incidence of disasters such as flood.

Climate Change Impacts in the District

Agriculture: Agriculture which is one of the largest employers within the District suffers the most from climate change. Total rainfall amounts are projected to fall or experience great variability which will impact crop production and the livelihoods of many in rural areas. The social fallouts of climate variability will include changes in land tenure arrangements and social relations, migration etc. The rising temperatures and frequent droughts will increase the incidences of bushfires and other environmental problems. Rising temperatures however favors some agriculture activities such as drying of cocoa beans etc.

Water: Water levels in the River Tordze and other water bodies have been experiencing variability over the years. There are seasons of reduction and this situation would affect water availability for agriculture, health, sanitation, manufacturing and domestic uses. There are also seasons of increases in water levels which causes flooding that leads to destruction of farms and other and displacement of persons.

Impacts on the social sectors: The health and sanitation sectors have already been affected by climate change and will experience further stress in the future. Increased incidences of water, air and food borne diseases, excessive heat are some of the resultant effects. For instance, poor sanitation will increase the incidence of malaria and cholera, while poor water supply will increase the incidence of guinea worm, and excessive heat will exacerbate the incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Impacts on Infrastructure: Climate change impacts negatively on infrastructure such as roads, power distribution lines, homes, drains and other structures that support life. Natural disasters such as floods, earth tremors rainstorms and strong winds will become more frequent and devastating than before.

Climate Change Adaptive Measures

In order to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes) to reduce future risk and potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences, the Assembly will carry out activities which will seek to:

- Establish early warning systems to notify residents of upcoming disasters such as flooding could help increase adaptive capacity
- Educate residents about areas of high risk also could increase adaptive capacity

WATER

Potable water coverage in the District is very low. About 40% of the population surveyed have access to portable water. This is far below the regional and national average of 59% and 58% in comparative term.

Adaklu-Anfoe and Ahunda are the only communities with mechanized water systems which is even inadequate to meet the current population demand. There are also few communities with boreholes in which some are functional and the rest are not functioning. In all, there are 61 boreholes in the District. Out of the total number of boreholes in the District, 33 of the boreholes are functional while the remaining 28 boreholes are broken down.

The District Capital lacks access to potable water. Other sources of water are boreholes, rain catchments, rivers, hand-dug wells, dams and dugouts. Wells and Boreholes form the major sources of domestic water supply to the people. The residents also harvest rainwater during the rainy seasons. During the dry season, residents also depend on River Tordze, Waya, Kalakpa etc.

NATURAL AND MAN MADE DISASTERS

The District recorded a major disaster in 2014 during the peak of the raining season from July-September. This was rainstorm/windstorm, flood disasters which resulted in several dwelling places and Farms being submerged, destroying a lot of personal belongings worth several thousand of Ghana Cedis. There was sporadic blockage of major link feeder roads to communities making access difficult.

The District benefited from relief items supplied from the Regional Directorate of NADMO after the National and Regional team did a joint assessment of the level of destruction by the floods. Hundred (100) bags of 25g rice, Hundred (100) bags of maize, Fifty (59) Nine Yellow box with accessories, Thirty (30) boxes of match sticks, Two Hundred (200) student Mattress, Two (2) Bail Blanket, Sixty (60) Bucket, Twenty (20) Boxes of Soaps and Two (2) Bail of Mosquito Net. Additionally, there were series of public education on disaster occurrence and prevention across the District by the District Disaster Management Office.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION

The District's natural resources include water bodies, sand and clay deposits, quarry and grassland, highlands, plantation reserves etc. These resources serve mainly as sources of livelihood and employment for majority of the people. However, some human activities are playing a major role in the destruction of these resources which may eventually lead to loss of livelihoods. These activities include deforestation, bush burning. The Assembly is expected to enforce its by-laws in relation to these activities to avoid over exploitation of such resources. The Assembly would also be expected to promote sustainable use of such resources and also promote the application of modern technologies in the exploitation of the resources.

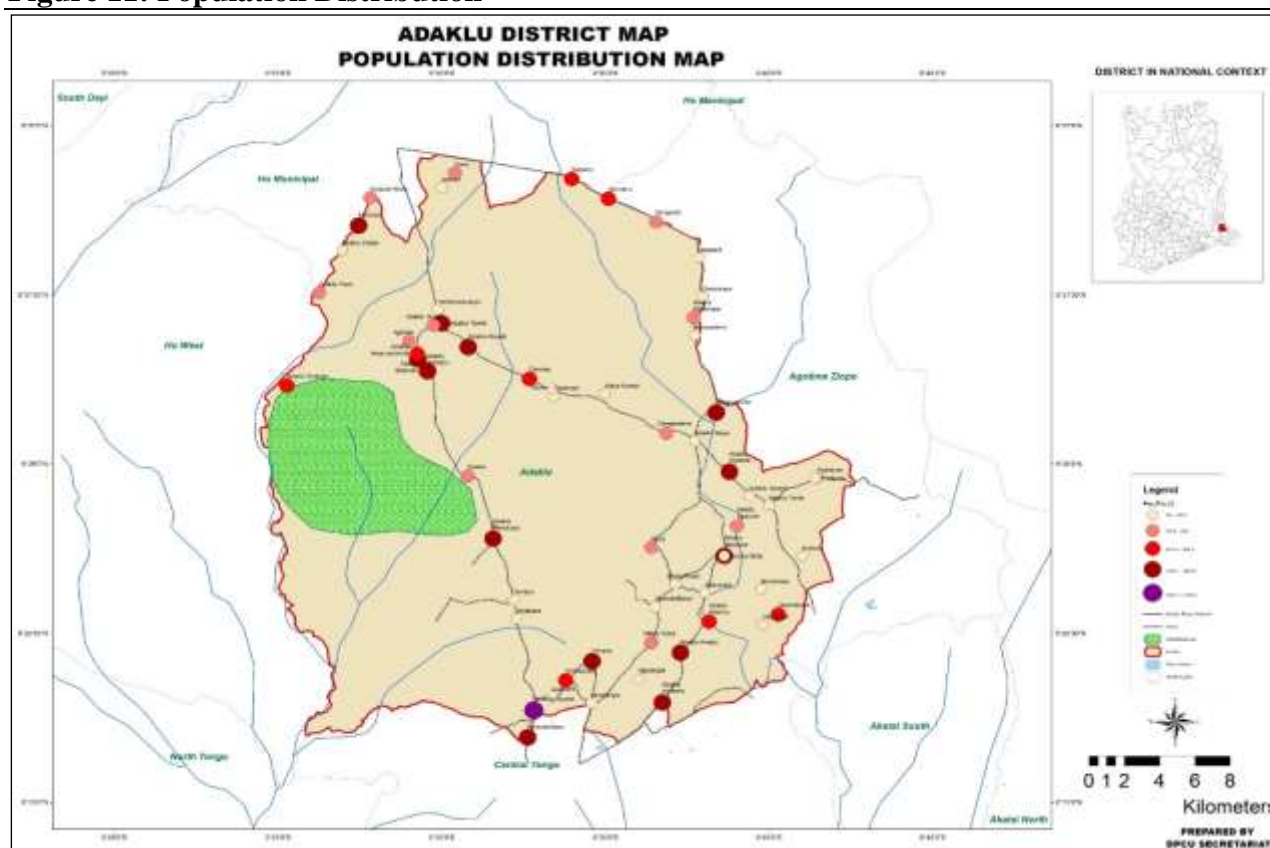
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population

Population refers to the number of people living in a geographical area over a period of time. An increase in population is caused by low death rate, high birth rate, and migration. A decrease in the population is also caused by low birth rate, high death rate etc. Population size and composition influence the District's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing.

The District has a projected population of about 42,344 made up of 20,774 males and 21,570 females representing 49.0 and 51.0 percent respectively. This is shown in figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Population Distribution



The District had an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 2.4 percent. The sex ratio for the District is 95.7 males per 100 females.

Also, the District is wholly rural in nature with no urban locality. The most densely populated areas are Adaklu Waya, Adaklu-Ahunda, Adaklu-Helekpe, Adaklu-Abuadi, Adaklu-Anfoe, Adaklu-Torda etc.

Implications of Population Characteristic for Development

The high annual growth rate couples with high population growth creates pressures on existing facilities as well as on limited natural resources. The increase in the size of the population creates a social burden to service providers such as the District Assembly, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to channel their scarce resource to the provision of infrastructure such as schools, expansion of health infrastructure and recreational centres which will support the youth and the children.

Household Sizes and Characteristics

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. The total household population in the District is 35,960 in 2010. The District has 6,089 households with an average of 1.1 households per house. The average household size is 5.9 persons per house which higher than the regional average of 4.3.

In terms of sex differentials, it is observed that children constitute the largest proportion of household population for both sexes. The proportion of male household population who are heads of households (24.1%) is higher than the proportion of female household population who are household heads (10.1%) in the District.

Age-Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. Table 2.1 presents the dependency ratios for both sexes in the District. The District dependency ratio is about 72 dependents (children and the aged) for every 100 working age group compared to the regional average of 81 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 working age group. This implies that every 100 persons in the working age group have 72 persons in the dependent ages to support in the district. The dependency ratio is higher for males (73.3) than for females (71.0).

Age-Sex Structure

The age structure and sex composition of the population of the District follow the regional and national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the succeeding age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

Table 9 again depicts the age-sex structure of the population in the District. This age structure is the result of past fertility, mortality and migration in the District. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. There are more females than males for all age groups in the District except for 10-14 and 15-19 age groups. The Table also shows that high proportion of the

population in the District are found in 0-19 year age group indicating that the population in the District has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the District.

Table 9: Population by Age, Sex and Type of Locality

Age Group	Sex				Type of locality		
	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
Total	36,391	100.0	17,800	18,591	95.7	-	36,391
0 – 4	4,339	11.9	2,136	2,203	97.0	-	4,339
5 – 9	4,492	12.3	2,190	2,302	95.1	-	4,492
10 – 14	4,427	12.2	2,292	2,135	107.4	-	4,427
15 – 19	4,094	11.3	2,089	2,005	104.2	-	4,094
20 – 24	3,713	10.2	1,848	1,865	99.1	-	3,713
25 – 29	3,004	8.3	1,415	1,589	89.0	-	3,004
30 – 34	2,330	6.4	1,134	1,196	94.8	-	2,330
35 – 39	1,994	5.5	912	1,082	84.3	-	1,994
40 – 44	1,660	4.6	827	833	99.3	-	1,660
45 – 49	1,475	4.1	694	781	88.9	-	1,475
50 – 54	1,309	3.6	621	688	90.3	-	1,309
55 – 59	787	2.2	387	400	96.8	-	787
60 – 64	780	2.1	347	433	80.1	-	780
65 – 69	466	1.3	234	232	100.9	-	466
70 – 74	592	1.6	245	347	70.6	-	592
75 – 79	328	0.9	173	155	111.6	-	328
80 – 84	304	0.8	130	174	74.7	-	304
85+	297	0.8	126	171	73.7	-	297
Total	36,391	100.0	17,800	18,591	95.7	-	36,391
0-14	13,258	36.4	6,618	6,640	99.7	-	13,258
15-64	21,146	58.1	10,274	10,872	94.5	-	21,146
65+	1,987	5.5	908	1,079	84.2	-	1,987
Age-dependency ratio	72.1		73.3	71.0		-	72.1

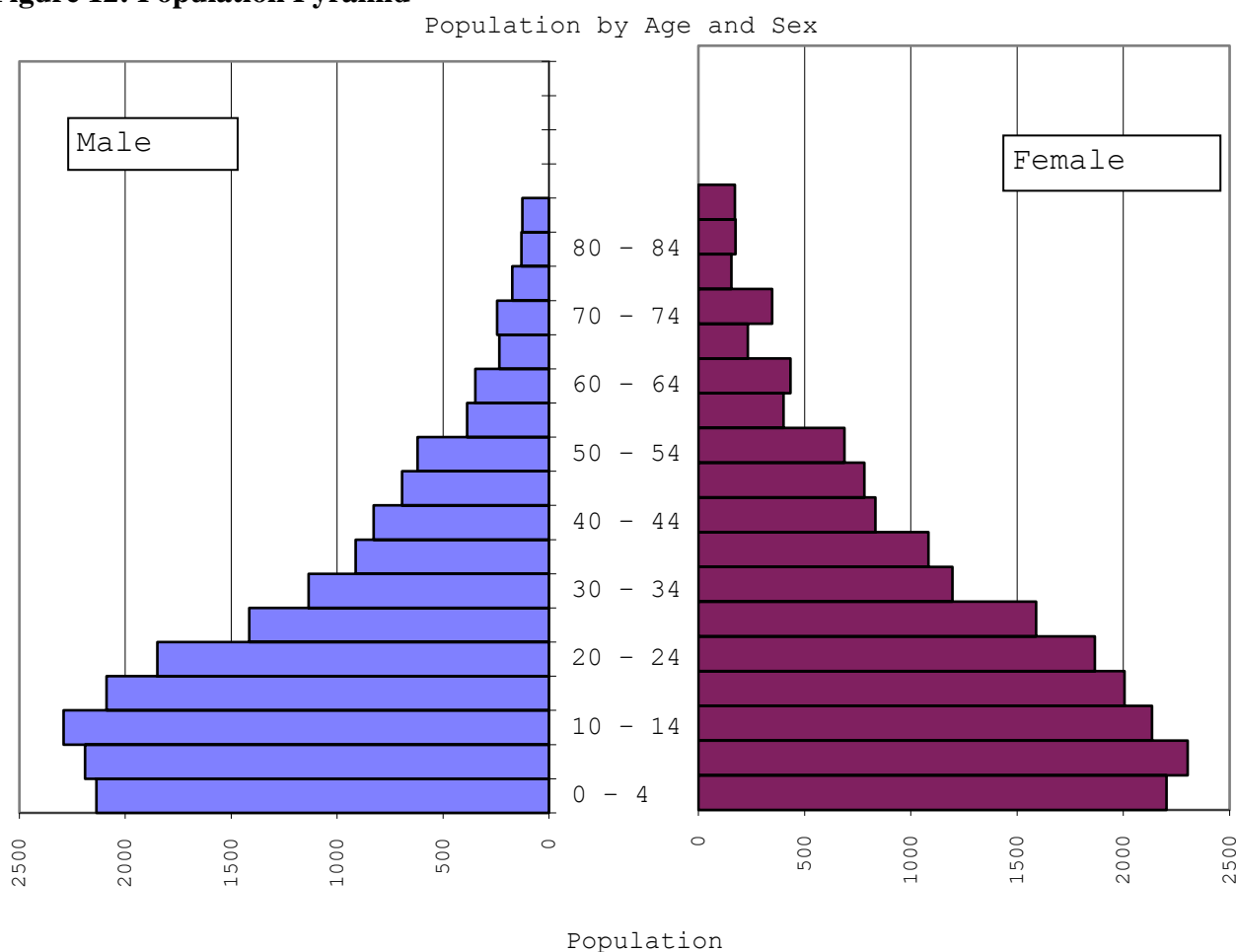
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population Pyramid

Population pyramid is often viewed as the most effective way to graphically depict the age and sex distribution of a population. The broadness of the base of the pyramid is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.

The population of the District is 42,344 of which 20,774 representing 49 percent are males and 21,570 representing 51 percent are females. The pattern of age structure and sex composition of the population of the District did not deviate much from that of the region and nation. The age structure of the District shows a broad base and narrow apex which demonstrate a youthful population (larger proportion of people in the younger age groups). It also shows a decline in population with advancing age.

Figure 12: Population Pyramid



Implications of Age-Sex Characteristic for Development

The need to adopt policies to create wealth and job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed youth must be tackled with all seriousness it deserves. Furthermore as the aged population increases there is the need to come out with policies geared towards the improvement in the lives of the aged. Government policies such as exemption packages for the aged in the premium payment of the health insurance scheme support as care for the aged should be vigorously implemented.

Fertility and Mortality

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth (or its inverse) at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she was to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Crude birth rate indicates the

number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year. General Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year.

Fertility

A measure of fertility is a determinant of the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the District is therefore, critical for the management of the population for socio- economic development. According the 2010 PHC, The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 2.4 children per woman aged 15-49, which is lower than the regional rate of 3.4. This means that a woman living in the District would have, on average, about 2.4 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. Adaklu District has a crude birth rate of 18.3. The District has a general fertility rate of 71 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years which is lower than regional rate of 99.2. The crude birth rate in Adaklu district is 18 live births per 1,000 populations.

Mortality

According to the 2010 PHC, the District recorded a crude death rate of 11.1 which is higher than the Regional rate of 8.8. This means that for every 1000 population, an average of 11 deaths are recorded in the District in a year. The crude death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year.

MIGRATION

The 2010 PHC shows that there are total of 5,420 migrants residing in the district. Out of 5,420 are migrants in the district, 68.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Volta region, 14.8 percent was born elsewhere in another region and 16.6 percent were born outside Ghana. Migrants from the Upper East Region are the least (0.3%) in the District. The data shows that 20.2 percent of the migrants have been in the District for 20 years or more and about 31 percent have been in the District for 1-4 years. Sixteen percent have lived in the District for between 5 to 9 years.

The high number of immigrant is due to the influx of the Fulani herdsmen which put pressure on existing social services such as the education, health, water etc.

Labour Force

People within the ages of 15 and 64 make up the District labour force. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 52.3 percent of the population falls within this age cohort. However, as a result of increasing poverty levels among the people in the District, children between the ages of 10-14 are highly engaged in active labour force. However, the ILO/IPEC programme which sought to prevent the incidence of child labour in the Sub-region is assiduously working in the District to eradicate the menace.

Implications for Development

The need to adopt policies to create wealth and job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed youth must be tackled with all seriousness it deserves.

GENDER EQUALITY

Gender defines the roles, rights, responsibilities, and obligations of men and women in a given culture, location, society and time. The varying roles of women and men in localities generate different needs and concerns. Over the years, failure to recognize and address these varying needs and concerns as part of development efforts has created adverse effects for females in particular. Therefore, even though decades of development efforts have made significant progress in most aspects of the lives of vulnerable persons, women and men still experience inequality in many areas of their lives such as socio- cultural, economic, political representation etc.

Some of the specific gender issues are as follows:

Economic:

- Male dominance in the ownership productive resources such as land
- Male dominance in access to credit facilities

Political

- Low participation of women on leadership positions e.g. there are 6 women out of 30 members of the Assembly.

Equality between men and women is a necessary precondition for sustainable development.

It's important to recognize the different roles, capabilities and needs of women and men and taking account of them before embarking on development interventions in order to ensure that such policies address the needs of females and males equitably, and attempt to close any socio-cultural, political and economic gaps that exist between them. In order to promote gender equality in the District, the Assembly would carry out programmes and activities under the following:

- Control – ensuring equal control in decision-making over factors of production.
- Participation – ensuring equal participation in decision-making processes related to policymaking, planning and administration.
- Sensitization – attaining equal understanding of gender roles and a gender division of labour that is fair and agreeable.
- Access – ensuring equal access to the factors of production such as land etc.
- Welfare – ensuring equal access to material and social welfare (food, water, income, education, medical care).

SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

Generally, towns in the District are not well planned and therefore do not have good internal road network and have the characteristics of slum development. The District has a nucleated settlement pattern with limited spaces in between houses. This phenomenon is common in the old settlement areas resulting in narrow roads and streets. There are few patches of disperse settlements. Due to a general lack of proper drains in the settlements, erosion is very common. In most of the rural areas several hanging foundations of buildings can be observed as a result of uncontrolled erosion.

Conditions of Built Environment

Housing

Housing is basic to all communities in Ghana. The kind of house a person lives in depicts his socio-economic status in society. Housing conditions in the District are generally poor.

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Adaklu District has a total of 5,629 houses with a total number of 6,089 households with an average of 1.1 household per house. Adaklu District recorded 6.5 persons per house. The District is wholly a rural one hence the predominance of mud brick/earth as main material for construction of walls of dwelling units, followed by cement blocks/concrete dwelling unit. There are a few compound houses containing more than one household.

Natural Environment

The original flora and fauna of the District have been undesirably affected by years of human activities. Years of slash and burn farming practices, timber logging and extraction for fuel wood have resulted in forest degradation. The Tordze River in the District has shrunk in size due to uncontrolled human activities near the banks. There is evidence of declining soil fertility in the District due to the deforestation and improper agricultural practices. Annual bush fires have also been very destructive of the natural environment of the District.

Every year several towns, roads are flooded resulting in loss of property and sometimes lives. Due to the lack of drains and relatively flat and undulating nature of the terrain/topography, pools of standing water are common during the raining season leading to the breeding of mosquitoes and subsequently, the outbreak of malaria.

Implications for Development (Natural Environment)

There is the need to balance human activity with sustainable development. To mitigate adverse environmental impact and climate change, there is the need to institute effective regulatory measures. For medium and large-scale development projects, Environmental Impact Assessment report should be a prerequisite.

Development Planning Implications

Housing problems in the district relate to quantity of houses, quality and services. The following must be given priority in terms of improving housing in the district within the planned period.

- There is the need to increase the total housing stock in the district especially in District Capital in order to reduce the high room occupancy rates.
- Most houses have inadequate facilities like water, toilet, electricity and sewage disposal system. There is the need to improve service delivery to the houses.
- Spatial organization-The district's Physical Planning and Statutory Planning Committee will adequately be utilized in dealing with problems associated with housing in order to improve the layout of settlements in the district.

Accessibility of Communities

Majority of the roads in Adaklu District are untarred and highly immotorable making accessibility to some areas difficult. Due to the nature of the land, graded roads do not take a lot of time before going bad again. There is no tarred road in the District and this has made the movement of goods



and services from the hinterlands to the major market centres difficult. The poor road network is discouraging investment in the District as some investors are scared off by the nature of the roads which hampers the transportation of materials and finished products.

Currently, the Kwetey-Adaklu Waya Road is under construction to link the District capital to Adaklu District capital. The completion of this road is

expected to greatly improve accessibility in the District.

Hierarchy of settlements

Human settlement in the Adaklu District is uncontrolled thus posing serious challenges to proper town planning. Majority of the developers seem to be unaware of the essence of following building regulations thus sticking to their own ways of land development. The situation if not controlled may pose serious challenges to spatial development thus having subsequent consequence on the overall development of the District. Majority of settlements are linked up with untarred roads and foot paths.

Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

Adaklu Waya remains a community in the District with the highest forms of functions mainly as a result of its location as a District Capital.

Geographical Distribution of Services

The analysis of the distribution of services using the Scalogram Analysis technique shows that facilities and services are not evenly distributed within the district. 20 settlements were ranked based on their population, number of facilities as well as the type of services they offer. 20 functions were also considered in constructing the scalogram. The distribution of these services and facilities in the selected settlements are presented in the Scalogram in table 10.

SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS

Table 10: Scalogram Analysis

Sn	Settlements	2017 Pop. Proj.	Electricity	Bank	KG	Prim Sch.	JHS	SHS	Tertiary	Chemical Shop	CHPS Comp./clinic	Health Centre	Borehole / Piped Water	KVIP/WC Toilets	Tele. Mast	Market	Police Stat.	Dist. Court	Major Roads	Agric. Extension	No. of Functions (Facilities)	Total Weighted Centrality Score	Hierarchy Level
	Weight		1	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1	Ahunda Kpodzi	4396	x		x	x	x			x	x		X			x			x	x	10	112.28	5 th
2	Adaklu Helekpe	2293	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	X						x	x	11	137.34	2 nd
3	Adaklu Avedzi	2253	x		x	x	x						X							x	6	45.97	14 th
4	Kodzobi	2186	x		x	x	x			x	x		X	x	x				x	x	11	124.84	3 rd
5	Adaklu Anfoe	1580	x		x	x	x						X	x					x		7	48.05	11 th
6	Ahunda Boso	1560	x		x	x	x			x		x	X			x			x	x	10	124.84	3 rd
7	Adaklu Sofa	1531	x		x	x	x			x		x	X						x		8	74.84	8 th
8	Adaklu Waya	1469	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17	516.50	1 st
9	Adaklu Kpatove	1357	x		x	x	x						X	x					x		7	48.05	11 th
10	Adaklu Torda	1329	x		x	x	x				x		X		x				x		8	81.38	7 th
11	Adaklu Kpodzi	1241	x		x	x	x						x	x					x		7	48.05	11 th
12	Adaklu Agortoe	1231	x		x	x													x		4	22.63	17 th
13	Adaklu Abuadi	1223	x		x	x	x	x			x		x	x					x		9	93.88	6 th
14	Kordiabe	1185	x		x	x	x				x								x		6	41.38	15 th
15	Hlihave	1081	x		x	x	x			x			x	x					x		8	62.34	9 th
16	Aziedu Kope	974	x		x	x															3	16.38	18 th
17	Nyitete Fulani Kope	933	x																		1	5.26	19 th
18	Adaklu Ablornu	924	x		x	x	x				x		x	x					x		8	60.55	10 th
19	Wayanu	888	x		x	x	x						x						x		6	35.55	16 th
	No.of Settlements		19	1	18	18	16	3	1	7	8	4	15	8	3	3	1	1	16	6			
	Centrality Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Weighted Centrality Scores		5.26	100.00	5.56	5.56	6.25	33.33	100.00	14.29	12.50	25.00	6.67	12.50	33.33	33.33	100.00	100.00	6.25	16.67			

Source: DPCU, 2017

From the table 10 above, it can be deduced that most of the communities lack certain basic social facilities even through the rate of human settlement (i.e. residential properties) appears to be on ascendency. Facilities such as Banking institutions, Police Station or post, developed Market Centres and postal services appears to be non-existence in almost all the communities. This implies residents travel to nearby district or areas to have such services. The implication of the above scenario is the continuous rural-urban drift existing in Ghana as a whole and also serving as a disincentive to investors. Also, this is a clear indication of spatial inequity, and if not corrected, will polarize the District population and resources at the urban areas leaving the rural communities more deprived. This imply that in future development, more facilities and services should be provided in communities which are least endowed to ensure a more balanced spatial development.

Land Use Planning and Development Control

The Assembly has not made much efforts in land use planning and ensuring development control as demonstrated in the absence of physical plans in the Assembly's past Medium Term Development Plans. The Physical Planning Department is seriously under-resourced in terms of financial, logistical and qualified personnel to perform its functions of planning and managing physical growth of towns in the district to ensure orderliness, convenience, safety and aesthetic beauty. Currently, there is only two technical staff who is managing the district. Plans are far advanced to update the district base map and layouts for major communities in the District. Basic logistics such as computers and tracing papers, drawing tables and chairs as well as drawing equipment and materials are procured to the unit to facilitate their work. The staff also has undergone training in LUPMIS and GIS.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Transportation

The Transport sector in the District is poorly developed. The common means of transport for human traffic is Motor Cycle Services. Vehicular movement within the District is largely witnessed during market days of key communities such as Adaklu Waya. However, Communities along the Ho-Adidome Highway do receive the services of commercial vehicles that ply the road on their way to major towns along the highway.

Electricity

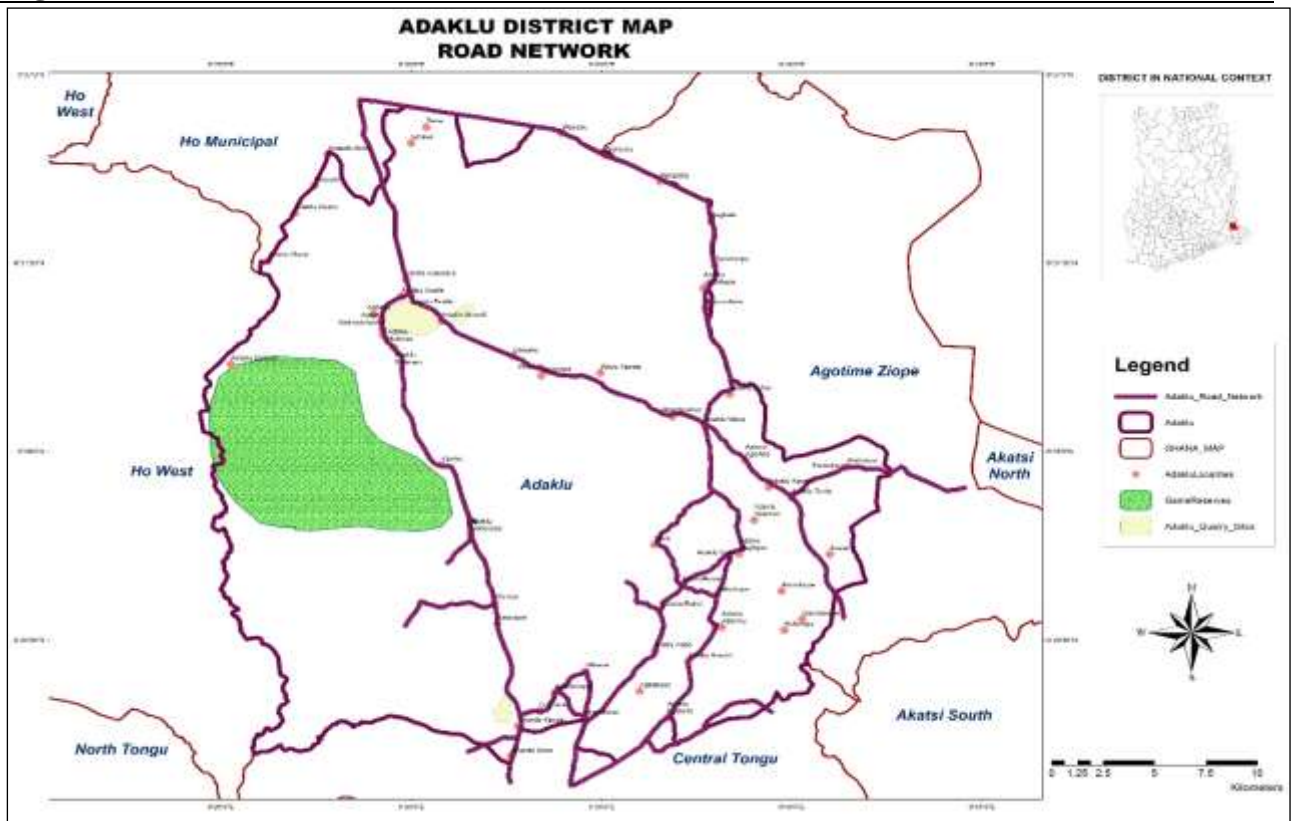
The District has access to Electricity. Almost all the major towns in the District have access to electricity. The only problem is the low voltage and frequent power cuts. Also, most streets in the

district do not have street lights and this has implications for doing business in the night and also affects the security in the district. There is the need therefore to provide street lights. This notwithstanding, the Assembly has programmed the extension of electricity to the hinterlands under the SHEP programme and the Rural Electrification Projects.

Roads

Although the communities within the District are well linked and connected with feeder roads most of these roads are not engineered. The total road network in the District is about 123.1km. This is categorized into Highways, consisting of the Ho-Adidome Highway, and Feeder Roads including engineered, partially engineered and wholly not engineered roads. Figure 13 shows the Distribution of Road Network in the District.

Figure 13: Distribution of Road Networks



Telecommunication Systems

Even though one can access a number of mobile telecommunication networks namely Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Expresso and Airtel, the quality of these network services are poor due partly to interference from Togocell and weak signals from the available networks. This situation requires urgent attention to improve the situation. There is the need for collaboration between government

and private sector to establish ICT training centres and Cafés in the District to enhance the local economy.

The Assembly has also invested in ICT by purchasing computers and internet services for its staff to enable them discharge their duties effectively to develop the District. Also, some staff has been trained to manage some applications that allow the Assembly to store and print data scientifically.

Hotels/Guest House

Currently, the District has no hotels or Guesthouse facilities for people to pass their nights. But tourist could rely on Ho and the neighboring Districts for these facilities and restaurants. Since Ho is just a few kilometers from the important tourist sites in the District. But in the long term investment should be directed towards the provision of such facilities at vantage points in the District.

Traffic Management

Vehicular movement within the District is relatively good with no traffic congestion on the roads.

Financial Services

The presence of brisk economic activities like agriculture, commerce, quarrying, etc., is a motivating factor to attract a number of financial institutions. In contrast, the only financial institution in the District is the GN Bank. However, there are microfinance and other small scale financial institutions popularly called ‘Susu Collection’ which are available across the District.

SANITATION

With increasing population and industrialization, waste management is becoming one of the major issues in Ghana. Proper means of waste disposal is crucial to public health and the environment. This helps reduce the incidence of diseases. Proper waste disposal also reduces the probability of contamination of the soil and groundwater. Sanitation Coverage in the District is low. About 19% of the population surveyed have access to improved sanitation. This is far above national coverage of 14%.

This situation is likely to be improved following the acquisition of sanitation equipment by the Assembly. The Adaklu District has no final disposal sites for both liquid and solid waste. This situation increases the cost of final disposal of waste due to travel distance. The District through collaboration with landlords in the district has acquired a final Disposal site for waste management

in the District. This would be spearheaded by Zoomlion in collaboration with the Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly.

The inability of the Assembly to control stray animals is because there is no cattle pond in the district; hence the need to construct pond or kraal to keep these stray animals.

There is no abattoir in the Adaklu District, thus leading to slaughtering of food animals under unhygienic conditions. The construction of an abattoir would ensure that meat is slaughtered in a hygienic manner.

CULTURE

Adaklu has a very diverse cultural set-up. They are very hospitable, and non-violent. They have many cultural practices which ensure unity, good health, protection of the environment and good governance. Though the people are from diverse ethnic groups, they have become so integrated within the tradition to such an extent that one cannot easily tell who is or not an Ewe. The people have a rich culture which helps promote the development of the area. The people are proactive. There is no ethnic conflict or any negative cultural practice amongst the people.

Traditional Set-up/ Administration

Traditionally, Adaklu has three traditional divisions namely Aboadi, Goefe and Helekpe. The Aboadi division is the paramountcy which serves as the traditional head and Goefe is the division where the linguist for the paramountcy is selected while Helekpe division serves as the warlord or in modern terms the Military / Security division of the Paramountcy. The District has one Paramount Chief currently at Abuadi and other sub-chiefs who assist in the promotion of peace and stability in the District.

Festivals

Adaklu People celebrates the Glidzi festival every January to remember the death of their ancestors during their escape from Nortsie, their ancestral home. During such festivities, persons from all walk of life and natives who reside outside the District all come down to celebrate the event. This fosters unity and socialization culminating from a display of this rich cultural heritage to project the culture and the people of Adaklu in general. Another significant activity worth mentioning is that during such events, discussions on current developments and the way forward are considered with a call on Adaklu natives and visitors alike to contribute towards the development and growth of Adaklu.

Nationality

The total population in Adaklu District by nationality shows that nearly all the population (97.3%) living in the District are Ghanaians comprising Ghanaian by birth (77.9%), dual nationality (14.6%) and Ghanaian by naturalization (4.8%). Non Ghanaians in the District are 2.7% of the total population.

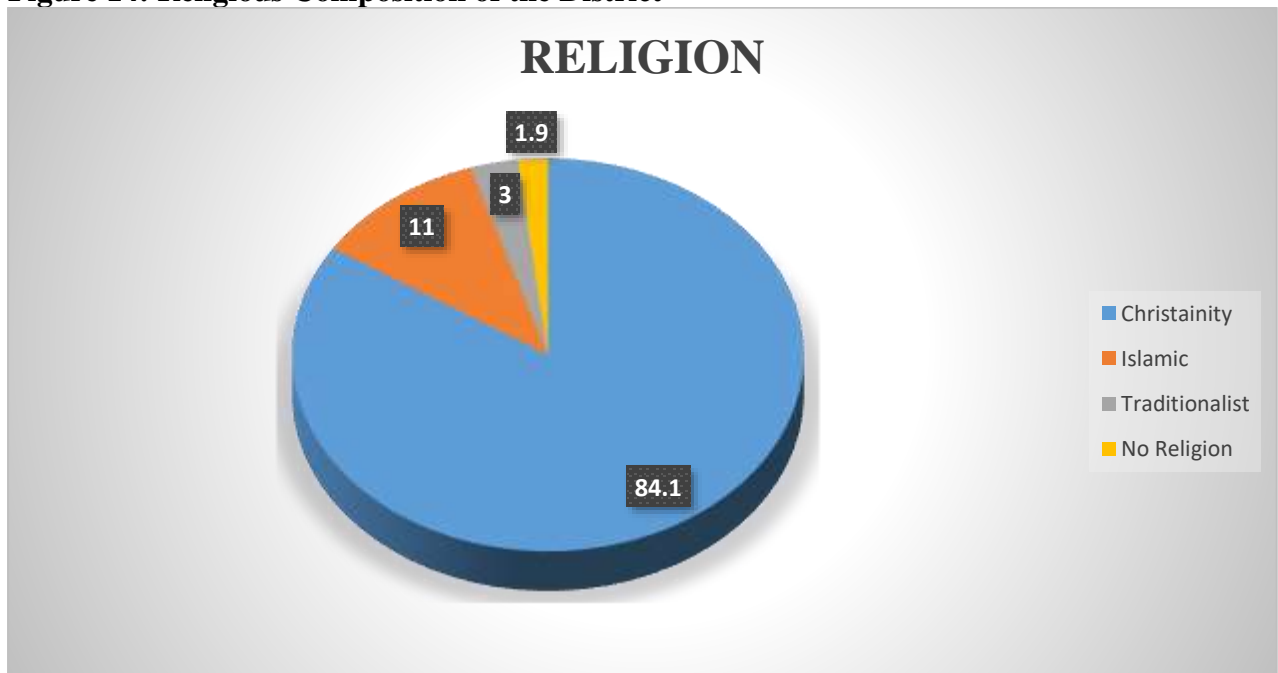
Ethnicity and Religion

The predominant ethnic group in the District is the Ewes representing 80%. The rest are in the minority as follows: Akans (2%), Ga Dangbe (15%) and other tribes from northern Ghana (3%). The dominance of the Ewes has created a social cohesiveness, which is ideal for community development.

Ethnic Breakdown of the District

The predominant religion in the District is Christianity which constitutes about 84.2 percent of the population followed by Islamic religion with 10.6 percent while traditionalists make up 2.8 percent. Those who practice no religion are 1.9 percent of the total population in the District. The population of the male Traditionalist is more (3.1%) than their female population of 2.5 percent. The fact still remains that Christianity dominates in the District and some people practice it alongside traditional religion.

Figure 14: Religious Composition of the District



Implication of Culture characteristics for Development

The culture of the people could be an opportunity to be tapped for the development of the District. For example, the friendly nature of the people could attract investors and tourists into the District as the case is currently.

GOVERNANCE

Political and Administrative Structure of the District

The Adaklu District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2085 of 2012. It was carved out of the former Adaklu-Anyigbe District now Agotime-Ziope District. Its Administrative Capital is at Adaklu Waya which is geographically positioned in the centre of the District. It was inaugurated on the 28th June, 2012 as part of efforts to deepen the decentralization process and to bring development to the doorstep of the people of Adaklu and its environs. The Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district and exercises Deliberative (participatory decision-making, planning, etc.), Legislative (make and enforce By-Laws), and Executive (management, supervisory and administrative) functions. The legislative and deliberative organ of the Assembly has a membership of Eighteen (18) Assembly Members made up of 17 males and 1 female. Thirteen (13) are Elected members and Five (5) are government appointees and One Member of Parliament.

The Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive are non-voting members of the General Assembly. The District has two (2) sub-district structures namely Tonu and Tordzenu Area Councils located at Adaklu-Tsrefe and Adaklu Waya respectively with Thirteen (13) Electoral Areas.

The General Assembly is the highest decision making body in the District Assembly. The Presiding member who is elected by the members of the Assembly presides over meetings of the General Assembly.

The Political head of the District is the District Chief Executive who is the chief representative of the Central Government in the District. However, the District Coordinating Director is the Head of the District Administration.

Committees of the Assembly

The District Assembly has two Committees - (1) Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) and (2) Executive Committee (EXECO).

In the exercise of its Executives functions of the Assembly has an Executive Committee which is chaired by the District Chief Executive. The Executive Committee chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE) performs the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly. Executive Committee has five (5) statutory sub-committees composed of Members of the Assembly. These are as follows:

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

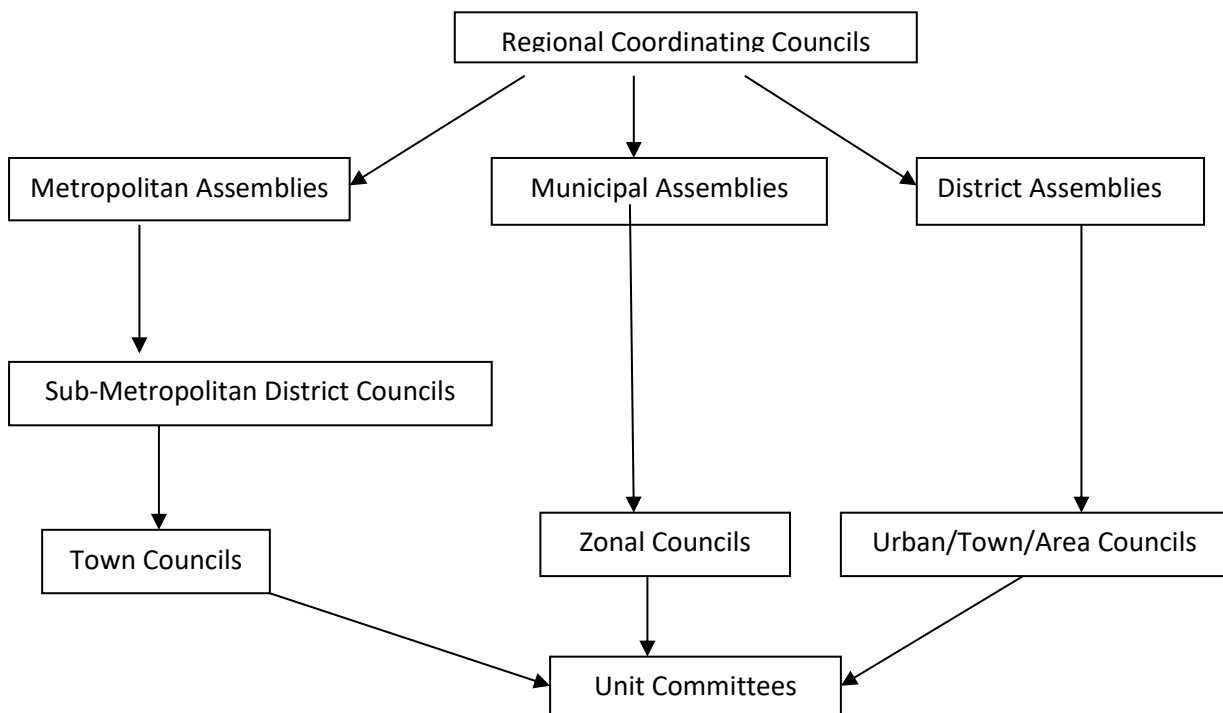
Other sub committees may be set up to look into specific development needs of the District. An example of this is the Agriculture/Natural Resources sub-committee.

The second committee through which the Assembly reaches out to the public to address complains and boosts its image is the Public Relations and Complaints Committee. This committee is chaired by the Presiding member of the Assembly.

Some of the legal frameworks governing the operations of the Assembly are:

- Local Governance Act, 936 (2016)
- The National Development Planning Systems (Regulation) L.I 2232 (2016)
- Civil Service Law PNDC Law 327 (1993) etc.
- Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)
- Land use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
- Financial Administration Regulation, 2004
- Local Government (Depts. of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instruments, 2009 (L.I.1961) etc.

Figure 15: Structure of the Local Government System



Departments of the Assembly

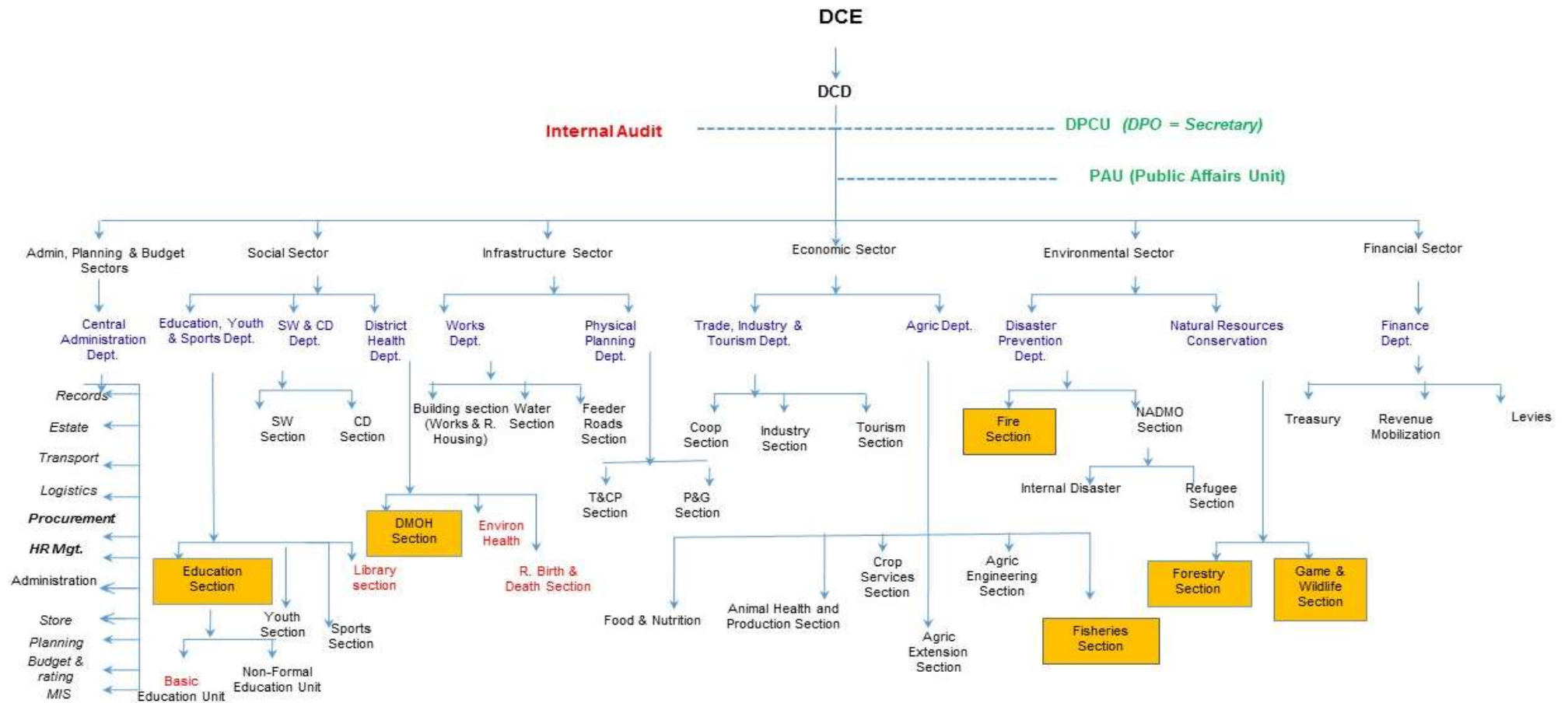
The Assembly has 11 Departments. These Departments support the Assembly in the discharge of its functions. The Departments of the Assembly are listed in table 11 below as stipulated in the Local Governance Act 936, 2016.

Table 11: Departments of the Assembly

S/NO	DEPARTMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY
1	Central Administration
2	Finance Department
3	Department of Education, Youth and Sports
4	Department of Health
5	Dept. of Agriculture
6	Physical Planning Department
7	Department of Social Welfare And Community Development
8	Natural Resources Conservation Dept. Forestry Game and Wildlife Division
9	Works Department
10	Department Of Industry and Trade
11	Disaster Prevention and Management Department

Source: Local Governance Act 936(2016)

Figure 16: Organogram of the District



SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Community Participation, Transparency and Accountability

Good governance is a necessary condition for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The impressive progress made in the practice of good governance and the gaps noted calls for the consolidation and expansion of democratic practices in the District. In the promotion of good governance, key intervention areas would include:

- Information dissemination on national and local governance and policies;
- Grass root and stakeholder participation in decision making;
- Sub-District structures empowerment
- Capacity building for major stakeholders in local governance such as Assembly members.

As part of the process of promoting social accountability and minimizing conflict for effective development, the involvement of key stakeholders such as Traditional Authorities in rural development would be a priority. There would be series of engagements between the Assembly and the TAs such as Town Hall Meetings, durbars and other national celebrations such as Farmers and Independence Day celebrations etc.

There would also be a number of media platforms for engagement of the general public in the activities of the Assembly which would include: radio programmes, use of public address systems, and other media platforms as such as the Assembly's website.

The District Assembly will also seek the support of NGOs to promote the financing of some interventions, integration of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and social accountability in development planning and also the promotion of community development plans, budgeting, fee fixing resolutions, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects.

In the financial sector, there would be public display of the IGF performance of the Assembly. These activities are expected to go a long way in promoting social accountability in the District.

DISTRICT SECURITY

Development takes place in an atmosphere of peace and social cohesion. Therefore for the Assembly to sustain its developmental agenda, adequate maintenance of security and peace is paramount. To this end the development focus of the District would be to ensure the resolution of all forms of conflicts, construction of police posts in some communities etc.

SECURITY MANAGEMENT

The administrative body responsible for the overall management of security issues in the District is the District Security Council (DISEC) chaired by the DCE. Others include all the security agencies operating in the District. The main security issues in the District are, natural and artificial disasters, youth indiscipline, child labour and abuse, robbery, domestic and bush fires etc. Much was made in the management of the above challenges.

The main security services operating in the District are: the Ghana Police Service, the District Magistrate Court, Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS).

Police Service

The maintenance of law and order and the combat of crime in the District is the responsibility of the Police Service. The district has a police station at Adaklu Waya which is complemented by the District Security Committee (DISEC) to promote peace and sanity. Conflict resolution processes such as mediation, Arbitration and fines are still being used to administer justice.

Table 12: Reported Cases at the District Police Station

CASE	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence	1	2	2	3
Rape	-	-	-	-
Defilement	1	1		
Robbery	1	-	-	-
Murder	-	-	1	2
Possessing Narcotic Drug.	-	-	1	
No. of accident cases involving vehicles		1	1	1
No. of accident cases involving motorbikes	1	1	-	-

Source: Ghana Police Service, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Judiciary

The District currently has one Magistrate Court for the administration of justice. This court convenes three times in a week. The Court has only one permanent magistrate with other supporting staff. The total number of cases before the District Court over the years since its inception in August, 2016 is presented in table 13 below.

Table 13: No. of Cases before the Court

Cases	2014	2015	2016	2017
Civil	-	-	14	11
Criminal	-	-	-	5

Source: District Magistrate Court, 2017

The District Court lacks office accommodation and computers to be able to perform as expected.

Fire Service

Fire prevention and management has been the key responsibility of the Fire Service in the District. The importance of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) can therefore not be overemphasized in the protection of life and property. But the District is yet to have a Fire Service Station so most cases from this agency are referred to Ho and other Surrounding District depending on the proximity to redress the situation.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

Local Economic Development is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment creation within a local area.

The Assembly over the years made significant efforts at reducing poverty and improving the lives of its citizenry. In spite of the progress made in tackling poverty, citizens are still faced with high levels of poverty, and unemployment. At the same time, there are challenges in meeting the needs of the people mostly due to lack of resources.

Addressing these unpleasant phenomena urgently requires a new approach to development that focuses on fully harnessing the economic potentials and resources of the local areas for

job creation and consequently improved living standards. The broad objective is to build up the economic capacity of the District to improve its economic status and the quality of life for all.

This objective falls in line with the Government's policy of "One District, One Factory", planting for food and jobs programme etc.

The Assembly therefore would support policies and interventions to promote the establishment of SMEs as a base for industrial development.

Challenges of the LED sector

- Inability to coordinate LED activities at the District level
- Weak private sector to engage public sector for LED
- Poor entrepreneurial culture among citizens
- Poor and inadequate infrastructure such as roads, water, power etc.
- Lack of market information
- Inadequate business management and skills training
- Inadequate basic machinery to enhance productivity

Strategies for the promotion of LED

The Assembly would partner appropriate Government agencies, private sector, donors, NGOs and other agencies to:

- Provide infrastructure (roads, energy, markets, water, storage facilities, processing facilities etc.) to enhance quality service at the local levels.
- Identify and exploit existing and potential natural resources, expertise and facilitate access to financial resources for LED.
- Equip local economic actors with the requisite skills, knowledge and attitudes and build capacity of LED institutions at all levels.

Funding Arrangements to Support LED

The following funding mechanisms are expected to help promote LED activities in the District:

- Central Government support for LED activities such as the "One District One Factory" programme, One Million dollar per Constituency policy and other GoG policies.
- The Assembly will develop and integrate LED activities into its budgets and annual action plans.
- The Assembly will enter into possible Public – Private Partnership (PPP) ventures that would support LED.
- The Assembly will seek support from its sister city partners in LED related activities.
- The Assembly will seek funding from development partners and donors to support LED activities

LED Potentials of the District

- Establishment of farm mechanization center with availability of tractors, ploughs, combined harvesters etc.
- Promotion of large scale rice production and establishment of rice milling centers
- Development of storage/ warehouse facilities
- Development of Agro processing facilities to process palm oil, cassava, cashew etc.)
- Promotion of Aqua culture
- Promotion of Bee Keeping
- Promotion of large scale production of cash crops such as coconut and cashew etc.
- Development of Fruits and vegetable processing facilities to process mangoes, pawpaw, pineapple, okro etc.
- Promotion of Animal Husbandry e.g. cattle, goat, sheep, piggery, pottery production etc.
- Tourism development
- Real estate development

ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

Social and Economic Characteristics

Over the past years, considerable effort has been made to improve socio-economic conditions of the people in the District through poverty reduction strategies and other related interventions. However, a lot still remains to be done as the socio-economic conditions of the majority of the people is still characterized by poverty resulting from income inequality, low living standards and poor quality of life.

Access to certain basic public infrastructure and services is still inadequate especially in rural areas. There are also major disparities in the social conditions between different segments of the population. Generally, the lowest living standards are recorded in the rural areas.

ANALYSIS OF POVERTY INCIDENCE, DEPT.H OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

District Poverty Profiling and Mapping

According to the Ghana Poverty Mapping report (2015), Poverty incidence in the Volta region is highest in the Adaklu District (89.7%) followed by Kadjebi (66.8%) and Agotime Ziope (62.1%) districts. The Dept.h of poverty for Adaklu (46.9%) and Agotime Ziope (30.1%) are high compared to the other districts. The poverty rate in Adaklu district (89.7%) in Volta region is more than two and half times the regional average (33.8%).

Poverty as a complex phenomenon presents itself in various ways and dimensions as well as its manifestations differently amongst the different socio-economic groups. For instance, the spatial connotation such as haphazard spatial planning, the slum-like settlement, poor drainage and mud building materials for housing in the major communities of the district. These are clear spatial expression of poverty in the District.

As every district has its own peculiar socio-economic and cultural characteristic which distinguishes it from others so is the Adaklu District. In that vein, efforts have been made to clarify what perceptions are on the issue of poverty from the District Level stakeholders.

Objectives of the profile:

The objectives amongst others for the exercise are as follows:-

- To prepare thematic maps depicting the spatial distribution of services, facilities and infrastructure, production and distribution of various goods and services as obtained in the Adaklu District.
- Measure the nature and incidence of poverty in the District as well as tracking the effectiveness of poverty reduction initiatives being implemented or already implemented.
- Formulate strategic pro-poor programmes to address specific medium and long-term constraints as perceived in the District for growth and change.

Poverty Status of the District

The following are the indicators used in identifying the poverty status of the District. The indicators were identified based on the understanding of the various stakeholders and interest groups in the District.

Table 14: Poverty Status of the District

<i>District Stakeholder</i>	<i>Manifestation/Indicators</i>	<i>Causes</i>
Central Administration	Environmental degradation Streetism Increase in social vices Mud/Thatch house	Mismanagement of resources Embezzlement and corruption Low revenue Inadequate funds
DHMT	Poor sanitation Inadequate quality food	Ignorance Carelessness
GES	High illiteracy rate Low quality of food eaten	Laziness Lack of prioritization Inadequate funds
Dept. of Agric.	Shabby physical appearance Low school enrolment and high school drop out Poor harvest/catch Lack of office accommodation	Lack of resources Laziness Poor Planning
Department of Social Welfare	Lack/inadequate office space buildings Civil strife	Illiteracy Ignorance
Traditional Council	Inability to influence decision	Poor/bad governance
Political Representatives	Inadequate grassroots participation Low income	Apathy Lack of access to information Low wages/salaries
NGOs/CSOs	Lack of policy harmonization with Government Private Sector Shoddy job/projects	Conflict of interest Duplication of activities Diversion of funds

In coming out with a true reflection of the issues raised by the various stakeholders, a survey was conducted in the three area councils. The table below shows the description of poverty as perceived by different community stakeholders. This was produced out of a dialogue between community stakeholders and District Poverty Team.

Table 15: Target Group's Understanding of Poverty

Stakeholders	Understanding of Poverty	Causes
Farmers	Inability to provide three square meals Inability to pay school fees/buy books/uniform Frequent quarrelling/fighting	Unfavourable weather Poor yield/Lack of cash crops Low prices Absence/unattractive of Local marketing centres High cost of transportation to market centres Youth migration
Public Sector Workers	Inability to provide three square meals Inability to access educational opportunities/services	Low wages/salaries Embezzlement

	Lack of technical knowhow of utilizing resources and opportunities Lack of credit facilities to do business	
Traders	Lack of basic necessities of life e.g. food, clothing and opportunities Low purchasing power/declining economy	Low prices of produce Weak local economy
Small Scale Industries	Inadequate housing and poor sanitation Small market size Poor health condition	Small market for goods and services Dumping of shoddy goods
Chiefs and Elders	High number of unemployed youth Lack of capital to do business Rampant litigation over land People without basic needs	Laziness among youth Lack of capital to do business Rampant litigation over land

Source: District Poverty Profile & Pro-Poor Programme, 2016

Causes of Poverty:

From the District Stakeholders perceptions, some of the causes of poverty could be found amongst others in the District as below:

- Laziness on the part of some people.
- Unreliable economic ventures.
- Lack of non-farm and fishing employment.
- Perennial drying of the TORDZE RIVER especially for COMMUNITIES who depend on the RIVER for survival.
- Poor accessibility index in term of roads.
- Use of peasant methods/technology for farming.
- Erratic rainfall pattern and low agriculture produce in the District.

Tentative Poverty Pockets

The tentative poverty pocket shows spatially the characteristics, manifestation and dimensions of poverty within the District. This was done taking into consideration the socio-economic base of the areas.

Table 16: Characteristics of Poverty Pockets

Pocket	Poverty characteristics / manifestation
1 = Adaklu	Fairly flat savannah land Lack of portable water High deposits of granite rocks Abundant Borassus species Old dilapidated buildings Mainly livestock production Destructive activities of Fulani Herdsmen Absence of market Slash and burn system of farming No fire Stations Low rainfall patterns Low income levels Widespread bush fires Laziness and Apathy High rate of migration Poor soil and vegetation cover Low, scattered settlement population High school drop out Truancy/Child Labour Limited job opening/ opportunities

Source: District Poverty Profile & Pro-Poor Programme, 2016

Table 17: Tentative Poverty Pockets based on electoral area in the Adaklu District

ELECTORAL AREA	POVERTY STATUS	CHARACTERISTICS (CONTRIBUTING FACTORS)
1. HLIHAVE	Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor access to Portable Water - Not easily accessible - No commercial center - High cost of living - Partial availability of electricity - High cost of arable land - No viable market centres - Lack of capital to buy farming - high land productivity - bush fires - Lack of social and technical Infrastructure
2. KODZOBI	2 nd Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor access to Portable Water - Not easily accessible - No commercial center - High cost of living

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partial availability of electricity - High cost of arable land - No viable market centres - Lack of capital to buy farming - High land productivity - Lack of social and technical Infrastructure
3. KPETSU	3 rd Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor access to Portable Water - Not easily accessible - No commercial center - High cost of living - Partial availability of electricity - High cost of arable land - No viable market centres - Lack of capital to buy farming - High land productivity - Lack of social and technical Infrastructure
4. HELEKPE	4 TH Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor access to Portable Water - Not easily accessible - No commercial center - High cost of living - Partial availability of electricity - High cost of arable land - No viable market centres - Lack of capital to buy farming - high land productivity - Lack of social and technical infrastructure
5. WUMENU	5 TH Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor access to Portable Water - No commercial center - High cost of living - Partial availability of electricity - high land productivity
6. SOFA	6 TH Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor access to Portable Water - Not easily accessible - No commercial center - High cost of living - Partial availability of electricity - High cost of arable land - Travel long distance for potable water/use of streams
7. TORDA	7 TH Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of living. - Poor access to motor -able roads - Seasonal drying up of the Tordze River - Lack of capital to buy farming - high land productivity - Inadequate social and technical Infrastructure
8. ANFOE	8 th Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of living. - Poor access to motor -able roads - Seasonal drying up of the Tordze River - Lack of capital to buy farming

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high land productivity - bush fires - Inadequate social and technical Infrastructure
9. ABLORNU	9 TH Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of living. - Poor access to motor -able roads - Seasonal drying up of the Tordze River - Lack of capital to buy farming - high land productivity - bush fires - Inadequate social and technical Infrastructure
10. ABUADI	10 TH Most Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of living. - Poor access to motor -able roads - Seasonal drying up of the Tordze River - Lack of capital to buy farming - high land productivity - bush fires - Inadequate social and technical Infrastructure
11. AHUNDA	Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most communities not easily accessible - No commercial center - High cost of living - Partial availability of electricity - High cost of arable land - Lack of capital to buy farming input - Lack of social and technical Infrastructure
12. WAYA	Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of living. - Poor access to motor -able roads - Seasonal drying up of the Tordze River - Lack of capital to buy farming - high land productivity - bush fires - Inadequate social and technical Infrastructure - Partial availability of electricity
13. GOEFE	Least Poverty-Stricken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of living. - Poor access to motor -able roads - Seasonal drying up of the dams - Lack of capital to buy farming - high land productivity - bush fires - Inadequate social and technical Infrastructure - Partial availability of electricity

Potentials and Constraints for Poverty Alleviation

During dialogue and interview with the various stakeholders and communities, it was realized that in reducing poverty in the District, many potentials exist. In another development, many challenges were also envisaged. Table 18 below shows the potentials and constraints perceived by the stakeholders.

Table 18: Potential and Constraints

District Level Stakeholder	Potentials	Constraints
Central Administration	Highly trained Human Resources	Low incentive/motivation Inadequate funds
DHMT	Trained Health professionals Improved working coalition	Lack of funds Lack of motivation
GES	Literacy classes Scholarship	Poor working conditions/ infrastructural deficit Illiteracy/Low capacity
Dept. of Agric.	Abundant water and land for farming	Lack of dams/irrigation facilities Lack of standard functional market centres Subsistent level of farming & use of simple tools
Department of Social Welfare	Welfare scheme for vulnerable Available Institutional Structures exist for help/assistance	Under funded Discrimination and Stigmatization
Traditional Council	Existence of enlightened leaders Abundant labour and land	Disunity and infighting Poor infrastructure network
Political Representatives	High awareness about rights and privileges	Inadequate resources Non-involvement in decision
NGOs/CSOs	Abundant human and material resources	Duplication of activities and waste resources
Farmers	Increased Acreage cultivation through credit support	Difficulty in accessing land and credit due to lack of financial institutions in the district.

Current Coping Mechanisms:

Even though poverty pockets have been perceived by the District Level Stakeholders it was agreed the poor in their own way of survival has current coping mechanisms as follows:

- Mixed farming
- Working as farm labourers, carriers,
- Credit from middle men (and pay in kind or crop-sharing)
- Child labour
- Engaging in illegal activities (e.g. stealing, illegal felling of trees, mangrove)
- Pledging or hiring out of parcels of land
- Frequent and seasonal out migratory tendencies

Future Coping Mechanisms:

Some of the future coping mechanisms have been observed amongst others as follows:

- Training in employable skills
- Improved farming and harvesting /storage techniques
- Improved market prices for farm produce
- Value addition to produce by introducing processing technology to the farmers
- Increased access to markets and roads
- Group formation and access to credit facilities
- More support from government intervention strategies for the poor
- Growing of other crops of economic value
- Community involvement in poverty reduction measures
- Increased access to family planning

District Poverty Mapping

Thematic maps having direct bearing on issues on poverty for Adaklu District have been produced to highlight them.

Distribution/Location of Social and Economic Infrastructure:

The selected facilities that exist in the District in categories have been identified and spatially located under sectors like:

- Educational facilities
- Health facilities
- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Communication
- Water and Sanitation facilities etc.

The spatial location of the above facilities on the maps brought out areas in the District that lacked the identified key facilities and the level of accessibility and further implications for development and poverty in the District and how to address such issue in the pro-poor programming.

Key Production Centre:

Adaklu District is mainly an agricultural district with the majority of the population engaged in crop farming, livestock and other related trading activities. The key production centres could be broadly put into the following broad areas.

- Savannah woodland
- Savannah grassland

Commodity Flows:

The major periodic markets in the District are

1. Waya market
2. Animal market

Out of the above markets the major ones that attract traders from far and near and for that matter having greater spheres of influence in the District are Animal market and Waya

market. Invariably, these are the market centres that generate revenue to the Adaklu District Assembly as market tolls.

Waya Market:

In flows – Agriculture produce – vegetables, foodstuffs, fish, merchandized goods, Drinks, local poultry,

Out flows – Merchandized goods

Animal Market:

In flows – Agriculture produce vegetables, tomatoes, livestock (local poultry) Foodstuff, merchandized goods, drinks, salt,

Out flows – Merchandized goods

ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

The resource base and potentials in the district provide for a variety of production systems and economic activities. These forms of economic activities identified are categorized into agriculture, service and commerce, tourism and industry. The discussions of these cover their general description, potentials and challenges.

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and income generation in the District which employs about 78 percent of the labour force followed by service sector which includes transport, telecommunication, banking, insurance, finance, and trading and mining support activities engages about 15 percent of the working population while Mining/Industry employs about 7 percent of the labour force.

Agriculture

The district is mainly an agrarian economy, with the majority of the population engaged in crop farming, livestock keeping, fishing and other related trading activities. The practice of Agriculture in the District is predominantly done at subsistence level. However, there are a few people who are engaged in commercial agriculture especially in vegetable and crop production. The agricultural activities conform to the various soils in the district. The district has a vast cultivable land area, of which less than 30% are cultivated. This therefore makes the district a very good potential for development of commercial agriculture. The District is well known in the region for the production of cereals and legumes such as maize, cowpea, groundnut and

Rice and tubers including cassava, sweet potatoes, and vegetables (i.e. tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper, okro, etc).

The livestock sector plays an important role in the lives of the people as the district is endowed with large livestock populations of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and others. There exists abundant land for large scale crop and livestock rearing. About 30 percent of agricultural land available in the district is used by livestock farmers as pasture for animals. If properly harnessed and developed, job opportunities would be created for the youth in the district.

Crop Production

Crop production forms the base of the district's agricultural production. The major food crops cultivated are maize, pepper, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, legumes, water melon and dotted fruit crops such as mango, orange, cashew, pawpaw, coconut, vegetables oil palm.

The major farming practice is mixed cropping, implying that farmers cultivate both tree and food crops. Farmers keep livestock and poultry in their backyard as a supplementary source of income. About 10% of the farmers practice mono-cropping.

Crop production in the Adaklu District is on both subsistence and commercial basis.

Cash Crop Production

Non-traditional crops, like pineapple and sugarcane are grown at Kodzobi and other villages in the District. The District is also well known for its honey production.

Livestock Production

The livestock sector plays an important role in the lives of the people as the district is magnificently endowed with large livestock populations of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and others.

The livestock rearing in the District includes Goat, Sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry and ruminants just to mention but a few. Out of the 1200 square kilometres of agricultural land available in the district about 30% of the land area is used by livestock farmers as pasture for animals.

If properly harnessed and developed, job opportunities would be created for the youth in the district. The youth and farmers can be trained by the Agricultural institutions in the Region and the country at large and adequately resourced in the form of soft loans and encouraged to go into livestock production.



Agricultural production in the district is characterised by crop and animal production. In the animals sector some farmers own cattle from 10-30 cattle per farmer on the average while some own 50-100 or more per person. Small ruminants (sheep and goats) are also abundant and everywhere with concentrations in communities such as Ablornu, Sofa, Kpatove, Waya etc. There are six (6) commercial poultry farms in the district which are in eggs, broiler and cockerel production.

Agricultural Potentials of the District

The well drained upper slopes/peaks of the widely undulating terrain are most suitable for the cultivation of economic tree crops namely oil palm, citrus as well as staple foods such as plantain, banana, cassava, yams, vegetables, pineapple, cocoyam, maize, seed production, etc. Again, Flood-prone valley bottom interacting with the undulating terrain would be most appropriate for the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, development of agriculture (fish ponds) farming.

Table 19: Major food crop and livestock production areas

No.	Crop	Major Production Areas	Potential Production Areas
1	Maize	Kalakpa, Waya, Sofa, Apeleho, Avedzi, Aziedukope, Hlihavi	Kalakpa, Sofa, etc
2	Groundnut	Anfoe, Waya, Wumenu, Kpogadzi	Anfoe, Blidokope, Waya, Wumenu.
3	Cassava	Ablornu, , Wumenu, Helekpe, Sofa	Helekpe, Sofa, Anfoe etc
4	Tomatoes	Torda, Sofa, Ahunda, Ablornu,	Torda, Sofa, Ahunda, Ablornu

5	Okro	Abuadi, Tsrefe, Sofa, Helekpe	All communities
6	Pepper	Abuadi, etc	Waya, Anfoe, Ahunda
7	Garden egg	Abuadi, Helekpe,	Akwetey, Waya, Wumenu.
8	Mango	District-wide	

Source: Dept. of Agric., Adaklu (2017)

Farming Practices and Mining Activities

Farming also causes a great deal of destruction to the environment. Though the traditional farming system of bush-fallowing allows lands once cultivated to regain its fertility after some time, the rate of recovery could be slow. The bush fallow system also causes destruction to the forest cover as trees are cut down to make way for new farms. The blasting of rocks meant for use by the quarry in the District besides its sound pollution has left most building sited in the operational areas of such quarry with cracks and near dilapidated structures. These causes potential treat to life and property. These activities are fast reducing the quantity and quality of the environment through unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. Sustainable development in such a situation becomes impossible.

Overgrazing

The vast greenery land size of the District which has led to expanding agrarian population has affected wildlife. Farmers and herders have encroached on much grassland and other wildlife sanctuary land. Greatly increased livestock holdings presented serious problems of soil erosion and overgrazing. This has almost inevitably led to confrontations stemming from destruction of crops and farms due to the free range system of the Fulani herdsmen activities. But for the prompt intervention of Public Relation and Complaint Committee (PRCC), a lot of such incidence could have led to a crisis situation.

A lot of plant species are critically endangered, mainly because of the population-related pressures of deforestation and agriculture.

Implications for Development

There is the need to balance human activity with sustainable development. To mitigate adverse environmental impact and climate change, there is the need to institute effective regulatory measures. For medium and large-scale development projects, Environmental Impact

Assessment report should be a prerequisite in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Potential for Livestock and Poultry Production

Grass-Cutter Rearing

With the abundance of grasses in vast open spaces by road sides, besides several water bodies in the District, Grass-cutter rearing should be one non-traditional agricultural enterprise that should be accorded the highest priority in the District Agriculture development programme.

Snail Rearing

The District is on record as having one of the highest rainfall regimes in the region. This provide an almost all the year humidity level congenial for snail rearing. Various leafy vegetables such as kontomire, cassava pawpaw leaves, pawpaw fruits and many staples foods suitable for snail feeding to support intensive snail rearing programmes.

Table 20: Potential Livestock Production Areas

No.	Livestock	Major Production Areas	Potential Production Areas
1	Sheep and Goat	All over the district but with high concentrations in communities such as Ablornu and Sofa areas.	All over the district.
2	Cattle	All over the district.	All over the district.
3	Grasscutter	The district has high potential for grass cutter rearing.	

Source: Dept. of Agric., Adaklu (2017)

Problems and Challenges Confronting the Agricultural Sector

The following challenges are hindering agricultural production in the District.

Poor Road Network

Due to the poor nature of roads in the District, farmers find it difficult to cart their produce to marketing centres. Most farm produce get rotten on the farms as a result of poor roads. This affects productivity and reduces the morale of farmers because of low returns on investment and sometimes total losses.

Post-Harvest Losses

Most of the fruits and vegetables produced in the District are targeted for the export market, and if they are not exported early enough, most of them get rotten. These losses mostly occur as a result of poor post-harvest handling and poor road network.

Lack of Ready Market

Farmers can increase their incomes by increasing productivity but when they produce more, they don't get ready market for their produce. Middlemen end up giving the farmers "help" prices; this affects their willingness to produce more in the ensuing year because most products like vegetables will easily get rotten because of lack of storage facilities or the technology to preserve vegetables.

Inadequate logistics for extension officers

Inadequate logistics for extension officers to perform their extension work effectively and efficiently affects the kind of assistance they can offer farmers in terms of modern agricultural practices, and this affects productivity.

Indiscriminate cutting of trees for charcoal production and bush burning

The activities of hunters, smokers and farmers lead to bush fires, even though some bush fires occur naturally. Bush fires apart from destroying farm products, also reduce the fertility of the soil which eventually affects productivity.

Credit facilities to farmers

The inability of most farmers to secure loans from the banks makes it difficult for them to invest enough to increase productivity.

Over Dependence on Rainfall

Agriculture in the District is totally dependent on rainfall, this is due to lack of irrigation systems and this affects productivity.

Others include:

- Use of rudimentary tools for farming
- Lack of storage facilities
- Inadequate or no access to Agricultural extension service and Veterinary Staff
- Destruction of crops by cattle as a result of uncontrolled grazing by animals
- High prices of inputs and labour
- Fluctuation of prices of farm produce

Trade & Commerce

Commerce is an important activity in the District. The types of commercial activities under commerce include the sale of provisions, textiles, plastic wares, charcoal, foodstuffs and others (electrical gadgets, cosmetics, utensils etc.).

Industry

According to the 2010 PHC, Agriculture, including forestry and fishing (62.9%) constitute the major industry of the employed population in the Adaklu District. Other major industries are manufacturing (11.2%) and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.0%) Agriculture, including forestry and fishing is the major industry for three-quarter (66.3%) of all employed males and nearly 60 percent (59.5%) of employed females in the District. The proportion of females (14.7%) with wholesale and retail as their industry is almost three times more than that for the corresponding males (5.1%). It is evident from the above analysis that, the industrial productivity is so low in the District which will worsen the unemployment situation in the District. It is incumbent on the Assembly to initiate measures to promote LED activities in the District to address this situation.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND SECURITY

Food crops such as maize, rice, plantain cassava, yam, and other vegetables especially garden eggs, okro and pepper are mostly grown on subsistence level. There are however a handful of farmers who are into the commercial production of vegetables such as pepper, garden eggs and okro. Annual production varies with the rainfall pattern and the level of soil condition and production technology. The increasing cost of farm inputs, unstable prices and the low soil fertility accounts for the decreasing profit margin of agricultural sector workers with low productivity. Crop production is largely rain-fed, and traditional technology of production continues to dominate the sector with peasant farmers using simple tools such as hoes and cutlasses. In addition, agricultural mechanization is very low. In order to ensure food security, it is incumbent on the Assembly to provide infrastructure that will support Agriculture productivity such as roads, markets, irrigation facilities and also take advantage of Government flagship programmes such as Planting for food and jobs, One District One Warehouse and One District One Factory.

NUTRITION SECURITY

Ghana continued to make considerable progress in improving the nutritional status of its people. According to 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), the proportion of children suffering from stunting (chronic malnutrition) declined from 28 percent in 2008 to 19 percent in 2014, while the prevalence rate of underweight children declined from 14 percent to 11 percent during the same period. However, marked differences exist by location, region and socio-economic group. According to the 2014 GDHS, children living in rural areas are more likely to be stunted (22 percent) and underweight (13 percent) than those living in urban areas (15 percent and 9 percent respectively). Among socio-economic groups, children in the poorest households are almost three times as likely to be stunted as children in the wealthiest households (25 percent and 9 percent respectively). The Ghana Poverty Mapping Report (2015) identifies Adaklu District as one of the poorest in Ghana with a poverty rate of 89.7% and it is also purely rural in nature. The nutritional status of the people of the District is therefore also one of the worst in the Region.

The District over the years implemented a series of interventions aimed at boosting the nutritional status of the people. Some of the interventions especially in the area of Anaemia prevention included:

- Nutrition education and counselling for pregnant women.
- Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLIN) to pregnant women/ children under 5 and the general public. A total of 782 nets were distributed to children under 5 in 2014, 300 nets distributed in 2015 which rose to 791, 1312, 1419 in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. However, 200, 136, 281, 506 and 503 nets were distributed to pregnant women in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively
- School deworming exercises.
- Community management of acute malnutrition.
- Iron Folic Acid supplementation for pregnant women and adolescent girls (GIFTS)
- Vitamin A supplementation for children Under 5.
- Promotion of production and consumption of animal rich food through small animal husbandry
- Promotion of production and consumption of nutrient rich food through home gardening.
- Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

The above mentioned interventions have yielded some positive results which included:

- Vitamin A coverage for children 6-59 months increased by 4.5% in 2018 over that of 2017 while comparing 1st semester to 2nd semester of 2018 Vitamin A (6-59) months coverage increased by 4% also in 2018.
- Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases among registrants decreased by 1% in 2018.
- Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases among registrants has seen significant reduction by 0.9% in 2018. Vitamin A documentation is gradually improving leading to gradual increase in performance from 63.1% in 2017 to 67.6% in 2018
- Moderately underweight malnutrition has decreased from 1% in 2017 to 0.1% in 2018
- Early initiation to breastfeeding within 30 minutes was 99.5% in 2017) and 99.4% in 2018.
- The district recorded reduction in Low birth weight by 0.1% in 2018.
- Some parts of the District achieved higher Vitamin A coverage of 115.2% while other areas achieved low Vitamin A coverage of 29.0% in 2018
- 97.4% of children 12-59 months received 2nd dose of Vitamin A in 2018.
- There has been 10.3% increase in consumption of iodised salt by Households in 2018.
- Comparing Infant and young Child Feeding (IYCF) indicators for 2017 and 2018, counselling of pregnant women and under 2 children first seen reduced by 6.3% and 0.8% respectively.

The above mentioned successes were however accomplished amidst the following challenges.

- Inadequate funding for nutrition programmes.
- Inadequate means of transport (Vehicles, motor bicycles) to reach target groups.
- Poor response from community members to community gatherings on nutrition and other programmes.
- Non-existence of other effective means of information dissemination /communication such as community radio stations.

Efforts by implementing agencies over the years to make progress with regards to nutrition programmes were hampered by the following issues which have been equally identified as the major causes of malnutrition in the District.

- Inadequate knowledge of the people on the preparation and consumption of iron rich foods.
- Existence of sociocultural practices that inhibit the consumption of certain high nutrient rich food such as snails in the Adaklu District.
- Poverty as a result of low incomes make it difficult for the people to produce and also purchase such nutrient rich foods for consumption.
- Poor hygiene practices which lead to other conditions that affect nutrition such as worm infestation.

It is worth noting that malnutrition does not only reduces a person's immune system making individuals more vulnerable to diseases, it negatively affects a child's cognitive abilities and educational performance and eventually reduces their productivity as working adults. Household earnings therefore will decline, affecting their welfare and adding to the burden of Ghana's economy. A Study conducted by the Africa Union Commission in 2016 estimated the annual cost of child under-nutrition and its socio-economic impact on health, education and productivity at GH¢4.6 billion, which is equivalent to 6.4 percent of GDP.

It is against this background that as a District that is determined to increase the pace of socio-economic development with healthy citizens, will focus on investing in the nutrition of residents, particularly women and children.

Over the medium term, the Assembly with the support of Donors will plan and implement some of the following interventions aimed at addressing the challenges of infant and adult malnutrition:

- Carry out community assessment and selection of households that are nutrition and food insecure.
- Sensitise households on the Nutrition Project at the start of the programme
- Promote the production and consumption of poultry (chicken), green leafy vegetables (Gboma & Ademe), and legumes (cowpeas) among others.
- Carry out food demonstration after harvesting in communities
- Carry out capacity building programmes on food and nutrition for staff of the Departments of Agriculture and Health.
- Monitor and supervise the food and nutrition programme in the intervention communities effectively.

Figure 17: Food Demonstration Programmes by Health Professionals



TOURISM

The area of tourism is particularly suitable to stress the integrated approach to environmental, social and economic aspects of the concept of sustainable development. The tourism industry represents a huge economic factor and its environmental and social impacts are obvious. In addition, integrating gender perspectives into the discussion of tourism is particularly important as the tourism industry is one major employer of women, offers various opportunities for independent income generating activities, and at the same time affects women's lives in destination communities.

The main attractions in the District include the famous Adaklu Mountain, Kalakpa Forest Reserve, and Cemetery for German Allied Missionaries etc.

Adaklu Mountain

Adaklu Mountain is one of the tallest free-standing mountains in Ghana. It stands at about 600m



above sea level and is venerated by the inhabitants of nearby villages of the Ewe ethnic group. The mountain is surrounded by nine villages, some of which are Helekpe, Avanyaviwofe, Goefe, Sikama, Abuadi, and Kordiabe. Kordiabe is located about a quarter way up the mountain, and is a convenient resting place when climbing

the mountain from the Helekpe path.

It has beautiful sceneries and caves harboring tropical wild Animals including bats, different breeds of monkeys, etc. Also some feasibility studies have been done with the aim of developing the mountain for the purpose of paragliding. This when implemented could transform the District into a major tourism destination in the Region.

Kalakpa Resource Reserve

Three kilometers from the foot of the mountain is Kalakpa Resource Reserve, with populations of antelope, buffalo, bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), baboons and other species of birds and mammals. The Government of Ghana created the Kalakpa Resource Reserve in 1975 to preserve its valuable and rare combination of dry forest and short grassland savannah. It is one of the last intact examples of Guinean bush savannah and an important part of the nation’s heritage. Located about 100 km northeast of Ghana’s capital, Accra, the reserve has great potential for tourism with its dramatic landscape of hills and plains, as well as good opportunities for wildlife viewing. Resident wildlife includes Buffalo, Kob, Oribi, Waterbuck, the Red River Hog and several types of monkeys, plus abundant species of birds and butterflies. Kalakpa is probably the only place in southern Ghana where indigenous wildlife is found in coexistence with the indigenous vegetation type. It also features a strikingly beautiful landscape, bordered to the west and north by the Abutia hills which are part of the Togo Range. To the south and east it is flanked by low lying plains. Adaklu Mountain (600 meters above sea level) is a prominent and beautiful landscape feature to the northeast of the reserve. Within the KRR,



the Kalakpa River forms the central spine of a group of more than 10 generally southward-flowing rivers and streams. Remnants of the closed canopy

riverine forests that once proliferated along the major water courses remain. These are narrow bands of forest up to 50 meters wide where canopy cover reaches 90% in some areas, underlain by dense herbaceous undergrowth.

The reserve is home to both savannah and forest species of animals, including grazing herbivores, notably the Kob (*Kobus kob*), Buffalo (*Syncerus cafer nanus*), Oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*) and Waterbuck (*Kobus defassa*). There are several resident species of monkeys. Also

possesses the Red River Hog (*Potamochoerus pocus*), a species which is becoming increasingly rare across Ghana due to the disappearance of riverine forests. Most of the antelopes are concentrated in the savanna grasslands in the northwest of the reserve, in particular the area least disturbed by hunters and settlers, with abundant grass and shrubs for grazing and browsing.

While tourism provides considerable economic benefits for many countries, regions and communities, its rapid expansion can also be responsible for adverse environmental (and socio-cultural) impacts. Natural resource depletion and environmental degradation associated with tourism activities are sometimes serious problems in tourism development. Some of the main environmental impacts of tourism activity are: pollution and waste generation, damage of ecosystems, pressure on natural resources, climate change, etc.

Ancient Missionary Cemetery

The Bremen missionaries from Germany together with the [Basel Mission](#) in 1847, started work among the [Ewe people](#) first at Peki, Keta and Adaklu Waya. Ten (10) of the missionaries died and were buried at Waya. The Cemetery exist today and the District is inviting tourists from all over the world and especially Germans to visit this cemetery.

REVENUE SOURCES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Revenue generated by the Assembly from internal sources constitute its Internally Generated Fund (IGF) which includes Rates, Lands, Fees & Fines, License, Rent, Investment income etc. The IGF capacity of the Assembly is however on the low side. Other sources of funds to the Assembly are from the Central Government or donor partners. These are classified as: GOG salaries, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), MP's Common Fund (MP-DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) and other grants from Development Partners (DPs) such as United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and GIZ. The District is also expected to take advantage and benefit from projects to be funded from the 'One million dollars per Constituency fund'.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

The quality of education a person receives is determined by his reading ability, writing and numeric skills. Some factors that contribute to the quality of education are the quality of teachers, availability of teaching and learning materials, nearness of educational facility to the individual, a suitable curriculum etc. Therefore, Knowledge acquired, through education provides the individual the power to take control of one's environment, optimizing the use of its resources for one's benefit. There is equal access to both boys, girls and children with living with disabilities in terms of educational facilities.

The District has various educational institutions which cater for different categories of the school going population. The District has both public and private educational institutions. These include Pre-School, Primary, Basic, Secondary and Tertiary Education in the District which is categorized into eight (8) educational circuits for effective supervision.

Table 21: Educational Circuits in the District

<u>Name of Educational Circuits</u>	<u>Circuit Capital</u>
Abuadi	Adaklu Abuadi
Waya	Adaklu Waya
Ahunda	Adaklu Ahunda
Ablornu	Adaklu Ablornu
Kpetsu	Adaklu Kpetsu
Wumenu	Adaklu Wumenu
Torda	Adaklu Torda
Kodzobi	Adaklu Kodzobi

Source: GES Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

The District has both public and private educational institutions. Educational Institutions -range from Kindergarten to Tertiary. Though the district could not boast of any public tertiary institutions, its strategic location has provided the proximity to such facilities located at Ho, Amedzofe etc.

The Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is showed in the table below in Table 22.

Table 22: Number of Schools in the District

Category	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Creche/Nursery		2	2
KG (Pre-School)	37	2	39
Primary School	37	2	39
Junior High School	30	1	31
Senior High/Tech. School	1	1	2
Technical/Vocational sch.	-	-	-
Tertiary	-	1	1
Total	105	9	114

Source: GES Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Despite the efforts made so far in the establishment of schools and the provision of school infrastructure, more still needs to be done to improve access to education in the District. More schools buildings are particularly needed in the rural communities where pupils are still under trees and wooden structures. A lot more has to be done to improve the infrastructure of the existing schools to enable them deliver quality education.

Again, the absence of places of convenience has the potential of driving away pupils, especially the girl child, from school. It is however, unfortunate to note that some of the schools about 11 do not have no access to toilet and urinal facilities.

Unavailability of electricity in the basic schools is also a major problem, even though most of the principal towns and villages have access electricity. About 10 schools have not been provided with electricity. This seriously affect the ICT Policy at the Basic Schools.

Another breach of the basic access to schools is the fact that the District’s pre-schools are beset with lack of recreational facilities which are essential prerequisites for attracting children to school.

Figure 18: Location of Educational Facilities in the District

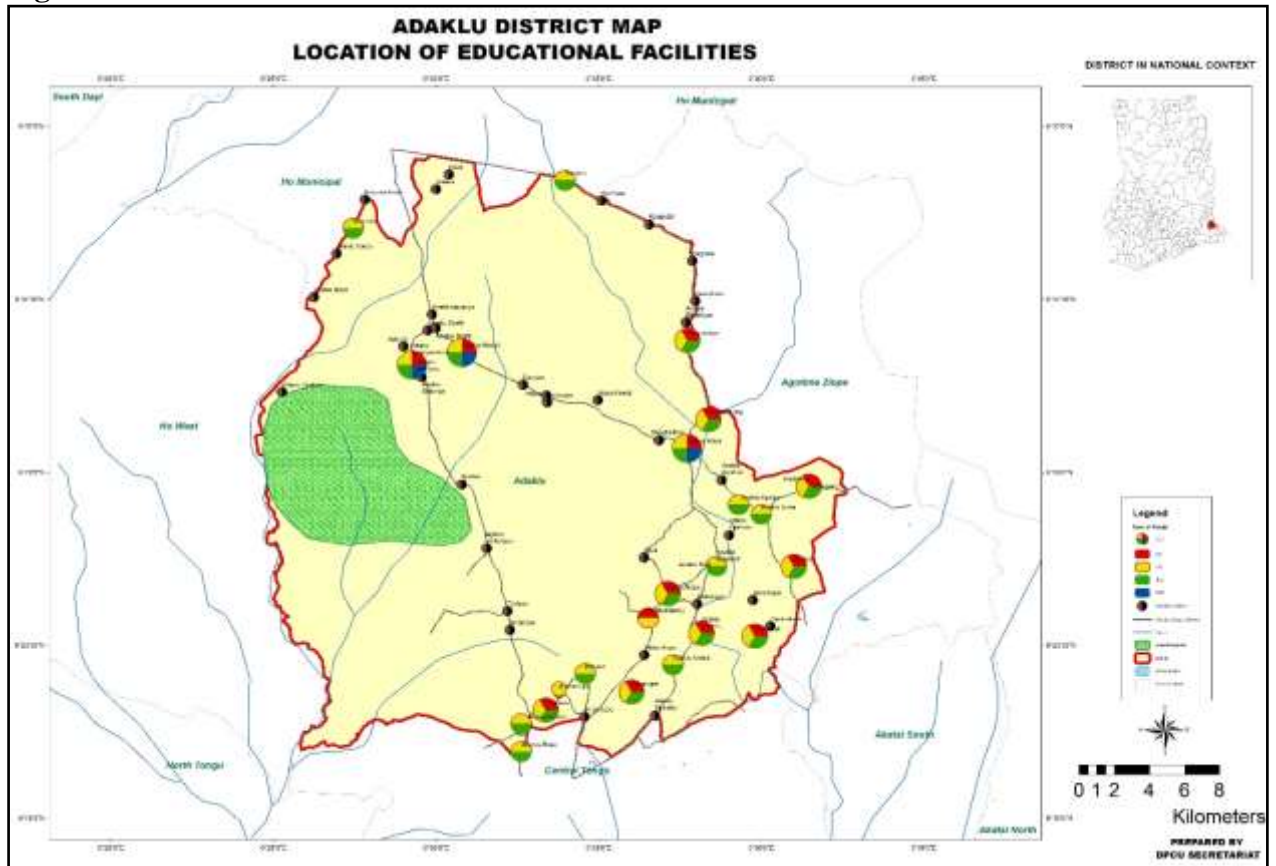


Table 23: Enrolment in Private Schools

Enrolment in Private Schools															
Year/ Level	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	45	42	87	50	54	104	56	60	116	70	75	145	81	90	171
Prim.	56	57	113	95	84	179	100	96	196	112	101	213	124	105	229
JHS	9	5	14	11	10	21	15	14	29	20	17	37	25	20	45
SHS	64	56	120	72	53	125	76	55	130	79	57	136	80	60	140
Voc. & Tech.															
TOTAL	174	160	334	228	201	429	247	225	471	281	250	531	310	275	585

Source: GES Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Table 24: Enrolment in Public Schools

Enrolment in Public schools															
LEVEL	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	969	940	1909	1003	1001	2004	961	967	1929	928	938	1866	987	966	1953
Prim	2049	1787	3836	2111	1877	3988	2184	1969	4153	2266	2070	4336	2335	2308	4643
JHS	793	729	1522	819	732	1551	848	747	1595	889	770	1659	892	780	1672
SHS	263	183	446	269	196	465	281	203	485	294	136	505	300	240	540
Voc. & Tech.															
TOTAL	4074	3639	7713	2302	3806	8008	4274	3886	8162	4387	3914	8366	4514	4294	8808

Source: GES Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Staffing Position

Table 25: Staffing in Public Schools

Staffing in Public Schools												
	Trained Teachers						Untrained Teachers					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
KG	82	90	97	79	85	90	15	20	25	14	16	18
Prim.	95	98	101	90	95	98	12	15	15	12	13	14
JHS	50	52	54	55	42	45	48	50	10	10	12	14
SHS	32	35	36	38	28	30	30	5	4	5	6	4
Voc. & Tech												
Total	259	275	288	261	250	263	105	90	50	41	47	50

Source: GES Directorate, Adaku Waya, 2017

Table 26: Staffing in Private Schools

Staffing in Private Schools												
	Trained Teachers						Untrained Teachers					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
KG	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	15	20	10	5	5
Prim	2	2	2	2	1	1	15	16	18	8	3	2
JHS	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	15	17	7	6	5
SHS	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	20	12	10	5	6
Voc. & Tech												
Total	5	5	6	5	4	4	55	66	67	35	19	18

Source: GES Directorate, Adaku Waya, 2017

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Table 27: Pupil- Teacher Ratio

Category (Schools)	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KG (Pre-School)	1:21	1:16	1:15	1:15
Primary School	1:22	1:15	1:15	1:15
Junior High School	1:10	1:8	1:7	1:7
Senior High/Tech. School	1:28	1:14	1:13	1:13
Technical/Vocational sch.	-	-	-	-

Source: GES Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in the District is shown in table 28 below.

Table 28: Gross Enrolment Ratio

Category (Schools)	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KG (Pre-School)	98.00	97.3	97.2	97.1
Primary School	68.2	70.2	72.5	72.4
Junior High School	53.5	48.1	65.3	65.2
Senior High/Tech. School	22.3	20.7	20.3	20.2
Technical/Vocational sch.				

Source: GES Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Performance of the District in BECE

Table 29: BECE Performance

YEAR	PERCENTAGE (%) SCORE BASED ON AGGREGATE 30	PERCENTAGE (%) SCORE BASED ON AGGREGATE 36
2014	28.9	-
2015	54.0	89.0
2016	53.4	70.6
2017	86.9	97.6

Source: GES Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

It is evident from the data above that performance in the BECE has seen improvement over the years. Nevertheless, the Assembly will be expected to put in place measures to ensure improvement in the performance in the coming years.

Educational Support

The education sector is supported by various interventions in terms of physical infrastructure, furniture, teaching and learning materials etc. The support mainly comes from development partners, individuals and NGOs such as Adanu, Pencils of Promise etc. Statutory sources including DACF, GETfund, DDF, MPs Common Fund and IGF of the Assembly also goes in to support this important sector

Sports Development

Sports development in the District is generally low and is centered only on football promotion as a single discipline. The District is lucky to host the proposed establishment the Volta Regional Youth Resource Center by the Sports Ministry. This project when completed would be expected to promote the development of sporting activities in the District.

School sports activities are however pronounced in the District. Apart from football, there are other disciplines such as athletics, Volley ball, etc. but these are annual events on the academic calendar. There is also the need to promote sports as part of healthy living so that the District can achieve health benefits and to enhance unity among its people.

Health Care

Health service delivery in the District is categorized into Traditional and Modern. The modern one which is our focus is administered by the District Directorate of Health located at Adaklu-Tsrefe. Health activities are carried out in the District by Ghana Health Service (GHS), Private and Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) which operates a clinic at Sofa.

The District lack a Hospital as such health services are delivered at Health Centres and CHPS Compound. Severe cases are referred to Ho District Hospital and the Regional Hospital which is about 30 kilometers away from the District capital. The District has been divided into four sub-districts namely: Ahunda Sub-District, Helekpe Sub-District, Sofa/Torda Sub-District and Waya Sub-District. The table below shows the various types and number of health facilities in the District. Table 30 showing the types and number of health facilities in the District.

Table 30: Breakdown of Health Facilities

Ownership	Type/Number of Facility					Total
	Hospital	Health Center	Clinic	Maternity Home	CHPS Compound	
Government	-	4	-	-	10	14
Mission	-	1	-	-	-	1
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	5	-	-	10	15

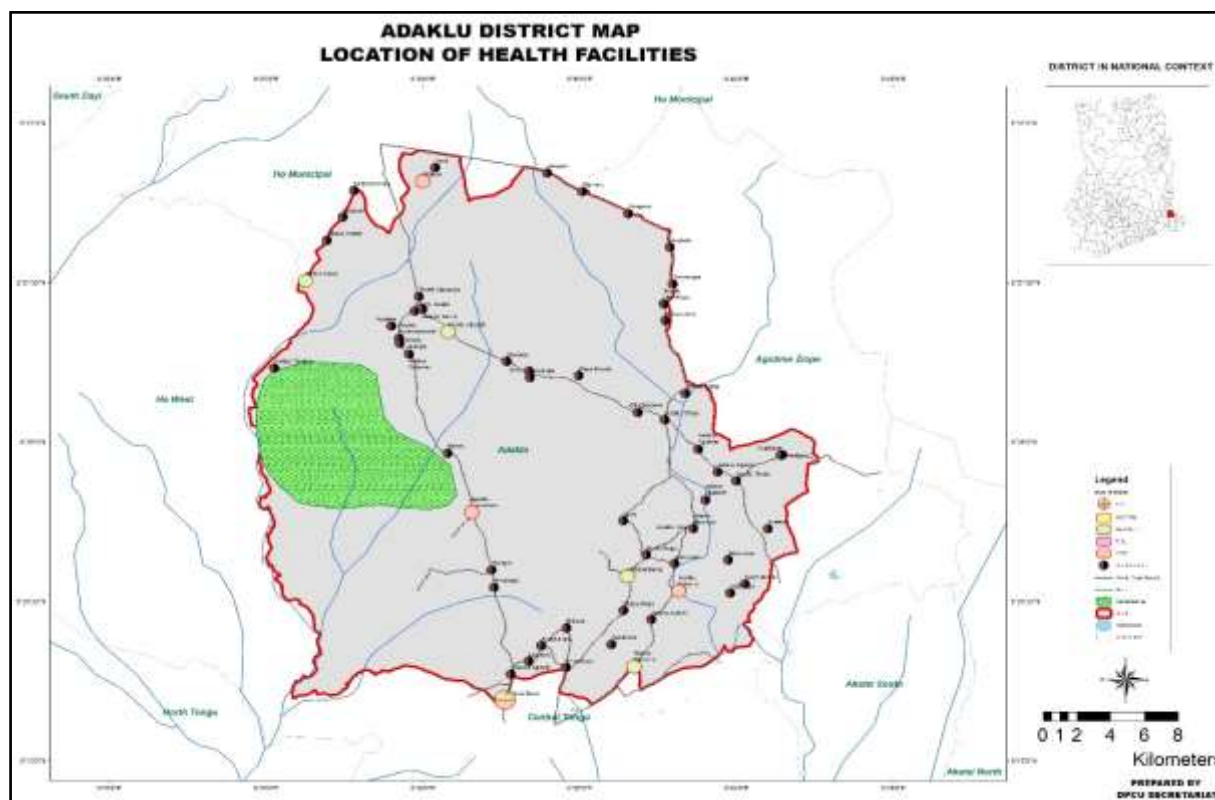
Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Table 31: Administrative Oversight of Health Facilities

Name of Facility	Location	Ownership
Ablornu CHPS Compound	Ablornu	Ghana Health Service
Ahunda Health Centre	Ahunda Boso	Ghana Health Service
Amuzudeve CHPS Compound	Amuzudeve	Ghana Health Service
Tsrefe CHPS Compound	Alavanyo	Ghana Health Service
Have CHPS Compound	Have	Ghana Health Service
HASU Health Centre	Helekpe	Ghana Health Service
Hlihave CHPS Compound	Hlihave	Ghana Health Service
Kodzobi CHPS Compound	Kodzobi	Ghana Health Service
Kordiabe CHPS Compound	Kordiabe	Ghana Health Service
Kpetsu CHPS Compound	Kpetsu	Ghana Health Service
Nutifafa Health Centre	Abuadi	Ghana Health Service
Salvation Army Clinic	Sofa	CHAG
Torda CHPS Compound	Torda	Ghana Health Service
Waya Health Centre	Waya	Ghana Health Service
Wumenu CHPS Compound	Wumenu	Ghana Health Service

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Figure 19: Distribution of Health Facilities



OPD Attendance in the District

The OPD attendance in the District has increased in 2016 but was relatively lower than that of 2014. This is depicted in the table 32 below.

Table 32: OPD Attendance

PERIOD	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2014	9909 (40%)	14701 (60%)	24610
2015	9163 (42%)	12775 (58%)	21938
2016	9406 (41%)	13610 (59%)	23016

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Table 33: OPD Attendance with NHIS Registrants

Institution	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Insured	Non-Insured	Total	Insured	Non-Insured	Total	Insured	Non-Insured	Total	Insured	Non-Insured	Total

Public	1636 2	3082	194 44	1448 1	3747	182 28	1534 9	4593	199 42	1194 2	2894	148 36
%	84.1	15.9		79.4	20.6		77.0	23.0		80.5	19.5	
Private	3927	1098	502 5	2783	847	363 0	2140	812	295 2	1487	654	214 1
%	78.1	21.9		76.7	23.3		72.5	27.5		69.5	30.5	

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Table 34: Staffing in Health Facilities

Staffing in Health Facilities																
Institution	No. Of Doctors				No. of Medical Assistants				No. of Nurses				No. other Health Staff			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	43	60	61	74	10	13	34	19
Private	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total																

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Table 35: Doctor - Patient Ratio

Patient Medical Staff Ratio				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Staff Patient Ratio		1:3108	1:1215	1:2228
Nurse Patient Ratio		1:673	1:678	1:572
Doctor Patient Ratio	0	0	0	0

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Disease Surveillance

Both active and passive surveillance was conducted in the year under review. Weekly and monthly Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) returns were collected from all health facilities in the district, collated and analyzed.

Table 36: Suspected Priority Cases investigated

Disease	2014	2015	2016
AFP	0	0	1
Measles	2	2	14
CSM	0	0	0
Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Yellow fever	1	1	7
Guinea worm	0	0	0
Typhoid	126	121	110

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Top Ten Diseases

Malaria continues to be the topmost diseases that affect majority of the people in the District. Malaria trend has been increasing over years ranging from 9,648(35.0%) in 2014 to 8,785 (35.7%) in 2015 and 10,454 (38.1%) in 2016 followed by upper respiratory tract infection representing 5,325 (19.3%) in 2013 to 5,504 (22.4%) in 2014 and 7,038(25.6%) in 2016. In the light of the above, the District has embarked on a number of programmes such as distribution of LLIN and malaria sensitization programmes to curb the menace. The broad spectrum of the top ten diseases in the district from 2013 to 2016 is presented in the table 37 below.

Table 37: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance

2014			2015			2016		
DISEASE	NO.	%	DISEASE	NO.	%	DISEASE	NO.	%
Malaria	9648	35.0	malaria	8785	35.7	Malaria	10454	38.1
U.R.T.I	5325	19.3	U.R.T.I	5504	22.4	U.R.T.I	7038	25.6
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	2934	10.6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	2397	9.8	Intestinal Worms	2098	7.6
Anaemia	1987	7.2	Intestinal Worms	2189	8.9	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	2013	7.3
Diarrhoea Diseases	1933	7.0	Anaemia	1196	4.9	Anaemia	1317	4.8
Intestinal Worms	1642	6.0	Diarrhoea Diseases	1158	4.7	Diarrhoea Diseases	856	3.1
Skin Diseases	1115	4.0	Skin Diseases	836	3.4	Skin Diseases	844	3.1
Hypertension	961	3.5	Hypertension	573	2.3	PUO	738	2.7
Home Injuries	354	1.3	PUO	459	1.9	UTI	462	1.7
PUO	331	1.2	Home Injuries	332	1.4	Hypertension	324	1.2

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Malaria

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of OPD attendance in the District. There are various intervention put in place to control the situation. To sustain the success made in the fight against malaria, series of activities carried out:

- Monitoring and supervision
- Health education at OPDs, CWC, Churches, Mosque etc.
- Radio discussion
- Data validation
- HBC Implementation; quarterly meeting was organized.
- Continues distribution of LLINs is ongoing at the outreaches and the facilities. The targets are children receiving 2nd dose of Measles and the ANC registrants.

Table 38: Trend of Malaria Cases

Indicator	2014		2015		2016	
	Total	Lab Confirmed	Total	Lab Confirmed	Total	Lab Confirmed
Under 5years	4061	4015	2793	1879	4029	3502
Above 5years	5656	5589	3066	1988	6268	5473
Malaria in pregnancy	62	57	218	116	157	155
Total	9779	9441	6077	3983	10454	9130

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Table 39: Malaria Home Based Care (iCCM)

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Total number checked	1354	1192	1254
Children with fever	1048	1082 (91)	1219(97%)
No. treated	899	1038	1219
No. Referred	277	27	23
No. IE&C activities	1245	1377	1736
No. with danger sign	38	13	0

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Family Planning Services

The coverage for family planning acceptors in 2014 was 4,177 (52%), 1419 (17.2%) in 2015 and 2027(24.3%) in 2016

Table 40: Family Planning Registrants

SUB-DISTRICT	2014		2015		2016	
	ACCEPT	%	ACCEPT	%	ACCEPT	%
WAYA	1484	77.1	349	19.4	559	28
SOFA	453	30.3	255	16.6	323	21
HELEKPE	1683	59	598	20.1	810	35.3
AHUNDA	557	33	217	12.4	338	19.1
TOTAL	4177	52	1419	17.2	2027	24.3

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

Challenges in the Health Sector

- ◆ Inadequate office accommodation and equipment for service delivery
- ◆ Inadequate critical staff such as midwives and curative nurses
- ◆ Inadequate equipment and logistics
- ◆ Lack of residential accommodation for staff
- ◆ Inadequate inflow of funds
- ◆ Poor Health service delivery
- ◆ Inadequate health infrastructure

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The NHIS has brought about equitable distribution of health services and has bridged the gap between the rich and the poor in terms of access to health service. It is based on this that the NHIS status was assessed. Although the District is yet to establish a District Mutual Scheme, it relies on the NHIS Office in Kpetoe and Ho. Currently about 60 percent of the population are registered under the scheme. However, one major problem confronting the scheme is huge claims and the difficulty in paying the claims submitted by the health facilities in the District.

The Adaklu-Anyigbe District, Operates in two administrative Districts namely Agotime- Ziope and Adaklu. The National Health Insurance in 2016 covered 25,340 people and increased to 30,189.

The National Health Insurance Scheme registered 30,189 people throughout the District. Out of this figure, 12,425 are males while 17,764 are females in 2017.

Table 41: NHIS Coverage

PERIOD	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2014	13,393	18,149	31,542
2015	8,303	12,100	20,403
2016	10,922	14,418	25,340
2017	12,425	17,764	30,189

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu Waya, 2017

It is important to note that the above stated critical development and poverty issues have been identified and needs to be supported and sustained to ensure that the needy, the vulnerable and the marginalized are taken care of.

HIV/AIDS

HIV and AIDS is one major health issue in the District because its nearness to the Republic of Togo. Statistics shows that the disease increased from 10 clients in 2015 to 31 clients in 2016 as shown in Table 42 below.

Table 42: HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

Year	Male	Female	Total
2014	4	9	13
2015	2	8	10
2016	3	28	31
2017	7	19	26

Source: District Health Directorate, Adaklu District, 2017

The District has a PMTCT (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission) centre at Health Centres in the District, Counseling and Testing Visits have also been created at the following facilities:

- Waya Health Centre.

- Ahunda Health Centre.

Population Management

Family Planning Services are being rendered by all Health Staff (Community Health Nurses and Midwives). Services being provided are: Counselling to clients, Dispensing of the Family Planning devices, such as Condoms, Depo Povera, Lofemenal, Menogyron and the rest, Home visits, Health Education Talk on Family Planning etc.

Health Education is given on family planning and its advantages, at Child Welfare Clinics in the district and during home visits by the community nurses. Family life Education (sex education) is also given at schools and churches. Family Planning talks are given to males at their work places to get them more involved.

POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability defined as the probability of livelihood stress occurring in four main components. These are risk, exposure, response, and outcome. Risk is the probability of an event happening. Exposure includes the value of assets at risk and what will be lost if uncertain event occurs. Response is normally the function of decisions taken by households, institutions and civil society. Outcome is the result of impact of the shock which is usually the result of the interplay of risk, exposure, and response.

In Adaklu District, the identified vulnerable groups are children from low income and broken homes, women, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA), rural, poor subsistence farmers and their dependents, persons with disabilities (PWD'S), the elderly and children engaged in hazardous labour. The Assembly with the help of central government has come up with programmes and projects to address the problem of vulnerability and exclusion. The programme involves the following:

- Leap Programme for the Elderly, Orphans and their Caretakers
- National Health Insurance Scheme
- Support to People Living With HIV/AIDS
- School Feeding Programme
- Scholarship Schemes for Brilliant But Needy Children

- Support to Physically Challenge

In order to solve the problems associated with vulnerability and excluded, non-governmental organizations and development partners continue to collaborate with the District Assembly to bring relief to the these persons.

The incidence of climate change in the Adaklu District is manifesting in sudden changes in weather pattern, erratic rainfall among others with their adverse effect give cause for concern and therefore measures should be put in place to mitigate the harmful effects. The haphazard building of houses especially on water ways and flood prone areas, deforestation, improper layouts, excessive emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere are the effects of human activities on the built and natural environment in the District.

Also, the pollution of rivers like the Tordze with agro-chemicals are among the numerous factors that have worsened the situation.

Persons with Disability

Exclusion and the negative perception about people living with disabilities have greatly affected the psycho-social make-up of the disabled in the District. The District records on disability from the auspices of the District social welfare office revealed a registered number of 250 people with disability some of whom are also orphans. However, the 2010 PHC figures shows that there are 886 persons with disability in Adaklu District. The proportion of males with disability is (46.2%) and that of the females is (53.8%). There are two major Social Protection Infrastructures for these PWDs, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). These are Children's Friend Orphanage, at Adaklu-Goefe, and Godwin Amway Academy –Wodome Community Based Foster Care Institution.

Social Exclusion

Other issues include the exclusion of People Living with HIV (PLWHIV). About 50 PLWHIV are in such difficult situation. There is the need for intensive education on the issue.

Early childhood Development Centre

There are 8 known child development centers in the District. Out of this, only 1 is registered with the Assembly. All the centers collectively accommodate a total of 437 inmates made up of 210 boys and 227 girls. There are also a total of 19 attendants with only 3 that are trained.

Child Rights Promotion and Protection

The main child protection concerns in the district are:

1. **Violence at Home:** It is recorded that children in the region experience some of the highest levels of physical abuse at home in Ghana with 69.6 % of adults stating that they physical punish children and two in five children reporting that they have been verbally humiliated or insulted at home. This situation is not different from what pertains in the District. The use of the cane, sticks and bare hands are some of the commonest methods used to physically abuse children.
2. **Violence at School:** While the region has high levels of violence at home, lower levels of physical violence and verbal humiliation were recorded in schools, as reported by one in three children 33.3 % and one in five children 16.8% respectively. Many children surveyed expressed the fear of verbal abuse more than physical abuse.
3. **Sexual Abuse and Exploitation:** Sexual abuse occurs across all age groups in the District from incest, abuse of children as well as defilement of children. The majority of cases reported are perpetrated by persons the victims know.
4. **Child Labour:** Majority of children are engaged in hazardous activities when it comes to farming and quarry activities in the district. Most of the children engaged in this activities are denied the opportunity to have education,
5. **Separation from parents:** The Volta region has the lowest proportion of children living with both parents; 45.5 % { MICS, 2011 }. Poverty is the most cited reason for fostering children out of the home; the parents cannot afford to take care of them. Many of the children who live with grand parents tend to have minimal supervision compared with those that live with parents. Some of the other relatives who cater for some of these children engaged them in forced domestic labour, failure to provide for their basic needs and sometimes deny them education. Such children are often at risk of drug abuse, gambling, prostitution etc.

This concerns analyzed above mostly affect the proper development of children to enable them become responsible adults in the future. The main focus here would be to carry out various sensitization programmes of stakeholders on child protection and also to enforce the by-laws in the sector.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Introduction Information Communication Technology (ICT) is very important for sustainable development in every country. ICT has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. It is also recognized as an important component of socioeconomic development. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

Use of Mobile Phones:

The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians as far back as 2003.

According to the 2010 PHC, there are 7,657 persons 12 years and older with mobile phones which represents about 30 percent of the population. Out of this 12,510 males, 34.7 percent own mobile phone and 25.2 percent of the female population own mobile phones.

Use of Internet:

The total number of persons, 12 years and older using internet facilities in Adaklu District is 289 constituting about one percent of the population of the District. The proportion of males (1.5%) using internet facility in the District is higher than females (0.8%).

Ownership of computers

According to the 2010 PHC, and of the total number of households (6,089) in the District, only 72 households constituting about one percent (1.2%) own desktop/laptop computers. With regard to sex, ownership of computers is higher for male headed households (1.4%) than for female headed households (0.8%) in the district.

From the above analysis, it is evident that the use of ICT facilities is at its lowest. It implies that the citizens are not reaping the numerous benefits ICT has to offer which includes access to information and other business opportunities. It would therefore be incumbent on the Assembly to put in place efforts geared towards making ICT facilities available to the people.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) are major tools for rapid socio-economic development. In spite of decades of efforts to create much STI capacity in the country, there has not been much progress in ensuring that STI drive socio-economic activities. STI when fully harnessed has the capacity to ensure poverty reduction, competitiveness of the private sector, energy efficiency, sustainable environmental management and industrial growth.

In order to achieve these objectives, it is incumbent on the Assembly to implement policies, programs and strategies in this regard.

Constraints

The STI sector in the District faces certain constraints some of which included:

- Inadequate scientific expertise in the District
- Low science culture among the population
- Inadequate budget and resource allocation
- Weak linkages and coordination among various agencies and organizations in STI.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

The District is fortunate to be hosting some NGOs such Actionaid, Glowa, Hope for Future Generation (HFFG) whose activities meet the developmental aspirations of the people. As partners in development, these NGOs have their programmes and projects harmonized and integrated into the District Medium Term Development Plan to ensure full maximization of resources.

Table 43: List and Type of Development Partners

S/N	NAME OF GROUP	NGO	CBO	FBO	AREA OF OPERATION
1	Pencils of Promise	√			Education
2	Adanu				Education
3	Future Generation International		√		
4	Oasis of Love Restoration Centre	√			
5	Save the Future Ghana	√	√		
6	Miyingor Gari Processing Group			√	
7	Batik Tie and Dye Adaklu Kpodzi		√		
8	Naph Hair Dressing Association		√		
9	Global Alliance for Community Development	√			
10	Sustained Hope Organization		√		
11	Hasu Massion Association		√		
12	Lorlorny Group Farmers Network		√		
13	Adaklu Youth Farmers Network		√		

14	SPW Company Limited	√			
15	E. P. Church Adaklu Waya		√		
16	Volta Heroes Foundation	√			
17	E. P. Church, Kpatove			√	
18	Humanity and Community Dev't		√		
19	Adaklu Helekpe Tailors and Seamstresses Association		√		
20	Gosanet Foundation	√			
21	Kekeli A Brighter Future Disabilities	√			Social Protection
22	Christian Grace Mission		√		
23	Hope For Future Generation	√			
24	Good Neighbors	√			Health

SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES

During the situational analysis of the District, major development challenges came up for consideration and inclusion into the 2018-2021 Development plans and for possible solutions to address them. The gaps were categorized under the Seven Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). The following are some development problems or issues identified in review of performance and situation analysis:

Table 44: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inadequate local revenue mobilization ▶ Inadequate data on rate payers ▶ Inadequate sensitization on tax education to payers ▶ Absence of market centres
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inadequate resources and technical capabilities of entrepreneurs ▶ Insufficient support to private sector skills development ▶ Underdeveloped tourism sector e.g. Potential tourist site ▶ Low information on local tourism and poor patronage of domestic tourism
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inadequate farm inputs (e.g. Agro chemicals, seeds, fertilizers) in the District. ▶ Low agricultural output due to subsistence farming practices. ▶ Destruction of crops by cattle belonging to the Fulani herdsmen ▶ Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact ▶ Inadequate Agric Extension and Veterinary Service delivery to farmers ▶ Poor storage and processing facilities leading to post harvest losses. ▶ Poor nature of road network to farming communities and market centres ▶ Over dependence on rain-fed agriculture ▶ Overexploitation of Forest Resources ▶ High Incidence of Bushfires ▶ Indiscriminate felling of trees for firewood and charcoal
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inadequate local capacity for the development of the oil and gas sector
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Poor nature of road network in the District ▶ Inadequate Drainage system ▶ Poor condition of bridges ▶ Inadequate coverage to the national electrification grid ▶ Non-functioning of some streetlights ▶ Haphazard use of land for development due to absence of town layouts ▶ Inadequate logistics for physical planning and development control activities ▶ Weak enforcement of building regulation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Boundary disputes ▶ Inadequate access to potable water in most communities ▶ Lack of Public toilet facilities ▶ Poor Refuse Collection ▶ Inadequate Refuse Containers ▶ Inadequate Sanitary Health workers ▶ Lack of toilet facilities in most households
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High school dropout rate in the District ▶ Inadequate teachers in pre-school and basic schools ▶ Inadequate furniture and other logistics in some schools ▶ Inadequate educational infrastructure ▶ Lack of electricity in some schools ▶ Poor condition of school infrastructure ▶ Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for the Education Directorate ▶ Lack of Ancillary Facilities in some schools ▶ Lack of Senior Secondary Infrastructure ▶ Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials ▶ Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools ▶ Low academic performance ▶ Inadequate coverage of the Ghana School Feeding Programme <p><i>Health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inadequate health infrastructure ▶ Inadequate health facilities in rural communities ▶ Inadequate Health personnel e.g.; Doctors, Nurses ▶ Poor volunteer participation in health programmes due to lack of incentives ▶ No Ambulance for Transportation of Emergency/Referred cases for further management ▶ Inadequate logistics ▶ Lack of Permanent Office Accommodation for the District Health Directorate ▶ Inadequate education on prevalence of HIV and AIDS and its prevention. ▶ Lack of Land documentation for all Public Health Facilities/Lands in the District ▶ High incidence of malaria in the District ▶ Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana <p>Productivity and Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High rate of youth unemployment ▶ High incidence of poverty <p>Sport development</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Poor state of sport infrastructure <p><i>The Vulnerable and the Excluded and Gender</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High incidence of Child Labour, neglect and abuse. ▶ Lack of social and economic opportunities for vulnerable persons such as women, PWDs etc. ▶ Limited coverage of social protection interventions ▶ High incidence of violation of children’s rights
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inadequate office accommodation and staff residential accommodation ▶ Inadequate logistics for District Assembly offices ▶ Weak sub structures ▶ Low level of women’s participation in good governance and decision making ▶ Lack of coordination of NGOs, CBOs & FBO’s activities as partners for good governance, development and sustainability

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Introduction

This chapter focuses on development priorities of the District under the thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). The chapter also presents a detailed analysis of the District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC). The detailed assessment of the potentials and opportunities would eventually assist in addressing its development issues.

Community Needs and Aspirations

District Assemblies are encouraged to facilitate the preparation of Local/Community Development Plans (CDPs) which will represent community needs and aspirations as inputs into the DMTDP through the district sectoral plans and also serve as the medium for implementing the DMTDP at the community level. Because, Community Action Plans do not exist, the community perspective on current needs and aspirations were collated during community engagement/stakeholders meeting organised in various Area councils. The process also leads to open decision-making and attainment of consensus on which project are prioritized, thus projects and programmes were selected through the participatory planning process. This was very participatory and interactive. The result of the consultation in all Area Councils is presented in the table 45 below;

Table 45: Community Needs and Aspirations

SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS FROM SUB STRUCTURES COUNCILS
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falling standard of education at basic school level. • Poor of condition some of educational infrastructure • Indiscipline in schools • Inadequate ICT facilities and libraries • Non-functioning school management committees • Lack of accommodation for teachers • Inadequate WASH facilities in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an enabling environment for teaching and learning (rehabilitation/construction of classrooms with electricity, recreational facilities, furniture etc.). • Provision of toilets, water, urinal and waste disposal site in schools • Provision of teachers' accommodation • Intensification of school supervisions • Improvement in the parent-teacher relationships • Strengthening of School Management Committees • Provision of ICT and library facilities
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water supply systems • Non-functioning state of community water systems like boreholes • Unsafe nature of water for domestic use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of rural water supply with maximum reliability • Institutionalize periodic water quality testing • Undertake rehabilitation of broken down water facilities • Extension of water to educational and health facilities • Water quality measures should be put in place
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate solid and liquid waste management facilities and services. • Non enforcement of sanitation by-laws • Poor hygiene practices among the people • Inadequate latrines in communities and institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of institutional public toilets • Supply of refuse containers in communities and other sanitation equipment and tools • Undertake public education on environment hygiene and sanitation • Undertake food hygiene education and screening of food vendors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate environmental health staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of By-Laws on sanitation • Promote the construction of household latrines • Promote the construction of hand washing with soap facilities and safe water storage facilities • Provision of adequate environmental health staff
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health care service delivery in rural and Island communities • Poor condition and inadequate health infrastructure and facilities/logistics • Inadequate health personnel • Inadequate accommodation for health staff • High incidence of diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc. • Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction, expansion and furnishing of health facilities (CHPS compounds) • Improvement of health care service delivery • Provision of accommodation for health staff • Fight the High prevalence diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc. • Carry programmes to reduce under nutrition and malnutrition in the District
ROADS AND TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network systems • Poor water transportation systems and infrastructure • Inadequate drainage systems • Inadequacy of bridges, culverts etc. • Choked drains • Inadequate speed ramps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation, construction and spot improvement of roads. • Provision of speed ramps in communities • Provision of Bridges • Construction of drains and culverts • Desilting of drains
INDUSTRY, TRADE, TOURISM AND EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited job opportunities for the youth • Limited access to credit facilities for investment purpose • Limited exploitation of tourism potentials • Lack of investment in tourism • Low levels of Technical/vocational skills • Unavailability of processing facilities • Unavailability of storage facilities • Limited entrepreneurial skills development • Inadequate and poor market facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of (small scale) manufacturing industries • Rehabilitation of market facilities. • Supply equipment and tools to entrepreneurs. • Development of the tourism industry • Promote accessibility to credit facilities • Undertake skills developing and training programmes for the youth • Provision of new markets • Provision of storage facilities

ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension of electricity to newly developing areas due to high cost of extension • Inadequate promotion and development of other energy sources such as solar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity to communities and schools • Exploitation of other energy sources such as biogas and solar
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of agricultural inputs and technology • Low income of farmers • Small land holding impeding investment • Lack of reliable market • Lack of irrigation facilities • Lack of farm mechanization center • Low value addition to produce • Inadequate access to extension services • Lack of storage facilities • Lack of processing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanization of agricultural activities • Construction and expansion of roads to link major farming areas • Provision of irrigation facilities • Creation of land banks for large scale farming and other investment • Provision of extension services • Provision of planting materials and other agricultural materials to farmers • Promotion of value chain systems • Provision of storage facilities • Provision of agro based processing factories
GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support for women, PWDs and other vulnerable groups • Low access to information on Assembly's activities • Ineffective sub-District structures • District Assembly out of touch with the people at the grassroots • Low IGF capacity of the Assembly • Lack of modern office for the Assembly and Sub Structures • Inadequate capacity building programmes for stakeholders such as staff and Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased transparency in resource utilization • Strengthen capacity of Assembly members and Sub Structures to provide local leadership. • Assembly should intensify public engagement activities like town hall meetings, radio programmes etc. • Increased interaction of District Assembly and sub-District structures • Increased participation of communities decision making activities • Institute measures to increase the IGF capacity of the Assembly • Provision of adequate office structures for Sub Structures • Construct new office block for the Assembly
PHYSICAL PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adherence to building and development regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of building and development regulations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enforcement of laws in relation to physical developments • Lack of palling schemes for communities • Limited street naming and property addressing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the street naming and property addressing system in the District • Prepare planning schemes for communities
<p>ENVIRONMENT/ NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of natural disasters • Over exploitation of natural resources • High Incidence of Bush fires • Pollution of water bodies • Environmental and water pollution • Degradation of ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of By-Laws on the environment and natural resources • Carry out sensitization programmes on environmental protection and disasters

2.3 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

A summary of prioritized community needs and aspirations shows that the Adaklu District Assembly in collaboration with other development partners and the private sector need to do more in terms of infrastructure development to increase access to basic infrastructure in order to improve upon the living standards of the people. The prioritized community needs include; the inadequate educational infrastructure, health infrastructure, electricity supply especially to the rural areas, potable water and sanitation, poor state of road infrastructure, insanitary conditions, inadequate market infrastructure, inadequate micro credit facilities and lack/inadequate entrepreneurial skills and inadequate employment opportunities. Details of these summarized community needs and aspirations are prioritized and captured in composite programme of action and the annual action plans for the District.

In relation to gaps identified from the review of the implementation of 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan, about 75% of the overall projects/ programmes has been implemented. The performance review however indicated that some of the physical infrastructure as wells as programmes to build the capacity of the people could not be done due to inadequate funding and would have to be rolled on to the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan. The community needs identified were harmonized and related to the development gaps/issues under the performance review of the GSDGA II. To ensure harmony, each community need was scored against the key development gaps/issues under the performance review as indicated in the scale of 0 to 2 below. Where there is a strong relationship, it has been scored 2. The criteria for harmonization is as follows;

Table 46: Scoring Scale

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Table 47 below provides details of the harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017:

Table 47: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

S/NO	Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance review and District Profile)	SCORE
1	Falling standard of education at basic school level	Falling standards of education in the District	2
2	Poor quality and condition of educational infrastructure	Inadequate and inequitable access to educational facilities	2
3	Inadequate ICT facilities and libraries	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base Poor quality of ICT services	2
4	Lack of adherence to building and development regulations	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2
5	Incident of Bush fires and other disasters	Vulnerability to natural disasters	2
6	Inadequate water supply	Inadequate access to water	2
7	Nonfunctioning state of community water systems like boreholes	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	1
8	Inadequate waste management facilities like dustbins	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	2

9	Inadequate solid and liquid waste management systems	Poor disposal of waste	2
10	Non enforcement of sanitation by-laws	Weak enforcement of existing sanitation laws	2
11	Degradation of ecosystem	Weak enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment and for the management of natural resources	1
12	Environmental and water pollution	Environmental and water pollution	2
13	Poor condition of health infrastructure and facilities Inadequate health care service delivery	Poor health infrastructure	2
14	Spread of diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc.	High prevalence rate of diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc.	2
15	Poor road network and conditions especially in the rainy seasons	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	2
16	Limited jobs opportunities for the youth	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth	2
17	Low levels of Technical/vocational training for the youth	Low levels of Technical/vocational skills	2
18	Lack of investment in tourism	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	2
19	Inadequate exploitation of tourism potentials	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	2

20	Limited access to credit facilities for investment purpose	Limited access to finance	2
21	Lack of electricity in communities due to high cost of extension	Unreliable power supply	2
22	Declining crop yield due to high cost of agricultural inputs and technology	Low application of technology especially among farmers	2
23	Declining interest in farming due to low returns	Low level of agricultural mechanization and production	1
24	Inadequate extension services	Limited access to extension services	2
25	Small land holding impeding investment	Inadequate spatial and land use plans	2
26	Lack of reliable market	Lack of adequate market information	2
27	District Assembly out of touch with the people at the grassroots	Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens	2
28	Non- functioning state of Sub Structures and Unit Committees	Weak sub-district structures	2
29	Fulani Menace	Fulani Menace	2
30	Increasing spate of crime among the youth such as illicit drug use, robbery etc.	High incidence of violation of children's rights	1
31	Weak revenue base of Sub Structures	Leakages in revenue collection	1

32	Limited access to information on Assembly's activities	Inadequate access to public information by media, civil society and general public	2
33	Child trafficking, child abuse and child labour	High incidence of child trafficking and child labour	2
34	Limited support for women, PWDs and other vulnerable groups	Inadequate support for Persons With Disability (PWDs) Inadequate social protection and intervention and weak coordination of programmes for the vulnerable and excluded	2
35	Poor Water transportation system and infrastructure	Poor water transportation systems	2
36	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana	2
Average Score =67/36		1.86	

After linking the community needs and aspirations to the identified key gaps/problems or issues identified from the performance review of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) as indicated in the table above, the score was 67 whereas the average score (67/36) was 1.86 which is very high. This implies that, there is a very strong harmony of community needs and the identified key development gaps/issues. Harmonized key development issues with implication for 2018-2021 has been presented in a matrix under GSGDA II as indicated in table 48.

**KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH
IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021**

The harmonised key development issues from table 47 above with implications for the NMTDPF 2018-2021 are presented in the matrix under GSGDA II as indicated in table 48 below:

Table 48: Table Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakages in revenue collection
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to finance • Unreliable and inadequate power supply • Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector • Inadequate infrastructure such as roads, energy etc. • Inadequate job creation • Low productivity • Lack of entrepreneurial culture among the citizens • Inadequate skills training programmes • Inadequate export promotion services

<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among farmers • Low level of agricultural mechanization and production • Limited access to extension services • Weak enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment and for the management of natural resources • Lack of adequate market information • Inadequate access to veterinary services • Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services • Inadequate irrigation facilities • Limited access to agriculture information • Limited capacity of exporters to meet export volumes • Poor development of livestock/poultry industry • Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact • Vulnerability to natural disasters • Dwindling water resources • Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate oil and gas services and infrastructure
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to water • Weak enforcement of existing sanitation laws • Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial and land use plans • Lack of maintenance of water systems • Low level of Science, Technology and Innovation culture in all spheres of life • Inadequate ICT infrastructure base • Unreliable power supply • Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor disposal of waste • Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health infrastructure • High prevalence rate of diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc. • Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana • High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth • Huge unmet need for mental health services • Low levels of Technical/vocational skills • Falling standards of education • Inadequate and inequitable access to educational facilities • Poor quality of teaching and learning materials • Lack of a comprehensive National Human Resource Development policy • Lack of entrepreneurial skills development • High number of untrained teachers at the private basic school level • Low recognition of gender equity in all spheres • High levels of malnutrition especially among children • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • High level of youth unemployment • High levels of crime and violence among the youth • Limited coverage of social protection interventions • High incidence of violation of children’s rights • High incidence of child labour • Inadequate support for Persons With Disability (PWDs) • Discrimination and violence against women • High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate responsiveness to civil society and private sector initiatives in governance processes • Limited awareness, advocacy and enforcement of rights and responsibilities • Weak sub-district structures

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens• Inadequate access to public information by media, civil society and general public• Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation• Slow progress in the elimination of gender-based inequalities• Inadequate institutional capacity and infrastructure for statistics production at all levels• Underutilization of M&E in the planning process |
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**HARMONISATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II
WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021 WITH THOSE OF THE NMTDPF,
2018–2021)**

In order to ensure continuity of relevant on-going programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 have been harmonized as indicated in table 49 below:

Table 49: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
1: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	Leakages in revenue collection	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Limited access to finance	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector		Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector		Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
	Low productivity		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Inadequate export promotion services		Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills		
3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND	Low application of technology especially among farmers	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Limited access to extension services		Weak extension services delivery
	Inadequate irrigation facilities		Low level of irrigated agriculture
	Limited capacity of exporters to meet export volumes		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Poor development of livestock/poultry industry		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact		Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture
	Inadequate access to veterinary services		Inadequate access to veterinary services
	Limited access to agriculture information		Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the agriculture value chain
4. OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate oil and gas services and infrastructure	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Inadequate infrastructure along the oil and gas value chain.
3. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Weak enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment and for the management of natural resources	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Non-enforcement of relevant laws and regulations
	Dwindling water resources		Loss of water resources
	Vulnerability to natural disasters		Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters

	Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues		Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Lack of balanced urban and rural development.
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks		Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations		Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Inadequate spatial and land use plans		Poor land use and spatial planning
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base		Inadequate ICT centers within communities.
	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses		Low usage of ICT for national growth and development
	Limited urban infrastructure		Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements
5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Unsustainability of sanitation and health services
	Poor disposal of waste		Poor sanitation and waste management
	Lack of maintenance of water systems		Inadequate maintenance of facilities

	Inadequate access to water		Inadequate access to water services in urban areas
	Weak enforcement of existing sanitation laws		Poor hygiene practices
	Unreliable power supply		Unreliable power supply
6. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Huge gaps in geographical to quality health care	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	High prevalence rate of diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc.		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana		Infant and adult malnutrition
	Huge unmet need for mental health services		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	Inadequate and inequitable access to educational facilities		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Low levels of Technical/vocational skills		Unmet need for mental health services
			Poor quality of education at all levels
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations		
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills		

	Lack of entrepreneurial skills		Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	High number of untrained teachers at the private basic school level		High number of untrained teachers at the private basic school level
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth		High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth
	High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups		Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and others worst forms of child labour		Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	Limited coverage of social protection interventions		Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
	Inadequate support for Persons With Disability (PWDs)		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
			Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) to contribute to society
			Poor living conditions of PWDs
			Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making

	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure		Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	High level of youth unemployment		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Inadequate job creation		Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
	Crime and violence		High incidence of violence and crime
	Lack of a comprehensive National Human Resource Development policy		Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology
7. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Low recognition of gender equity in public sector (public sphere)	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Low patronage of local creative industry		Poor appreciation of national culture
	Inadequate responsiveness to civil society and private sector initiatives in governance processes		Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Weak sub-district structures		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens		Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
	Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

	Inadequate access to public information by media, civil society and general public		Low level stakeholder consultation
7. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Low utilization of opportunities to promote Ghana's interests abroad	GOAL:5 STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

The sets of the two issues in Table 49 had been matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there are similarities, the similar issues from GSGDA II has been adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. These were done in addition to others identified as relevant new development issues from the NMTDPF. The adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP is presented as indicated in Table 50 below:

Table 50: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
	Distressed but viable industries
	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	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
	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	Limited application of science and technology
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
	Weak extension services delivery
	High cost of aquaculture inputs

	Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor quality of education at all levels
	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Low participation in non-formal education
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Infant and adult malnutrition
	Unmet needs for mental health services
	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Household food insecurity
	Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology
	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	High youth unemployment

	Improper protection and development of water resources
	Negative impact of climate variability and change
	High prevalence of open defecation
	Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas
	Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions
	Poor quality of drinking water
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities
	Poor planning for water at MMDAs
	Unsustainability of sanitation and health services
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Poor hygiene practices
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) to contribute to society	
Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making	

	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills
	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development
	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	High incidence of violence and crime
	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network

	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs
	Unreliable power supply
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	The potential of oil and gas industry to develop as an enclave (Resource curse)
	Silting and choking of drains
	Poor drainage system
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

	Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
	Poor appreciation of national culture
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

PRIORITIZATION/ RANKING OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS

In prioritizing the identified needs, a consensus was reached among five (5) groups of stakeholders.

The participants were divided into five (5) groups of not less than six (6) persons in each group. Each group prioritized all the 10 development issues in relation to resource availability, the time frame, spread effects of the issue, and community commitment.

For each development issue, we found the respective frequencies of all the ranks; that is, the number of groups that ranked the given need at each of the position.

We calculated the “weighted score” of each need/issue under each rank by multiplying its frequency for each rank by the weight of that rank presented in the matrix below.

We calculated the “Total Weight Score “for each need/issue by adding all the weighted scores and accordingly ranked all the needs/issues in order of their total weighted scores.

These prioritized development issues are further analyzed in terms of the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to determine their feasibilities. Table 51 below presents details of the ranking exercise.

Table 51 Procedure for Ranking Development Issues

Group Level Ranking/Weight Community Need	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH	Total Weighted Score	Group/ General Ranking
	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure leading to poor quality of education at all levels	6 (30)	5 (20)	6 (18)	6 (12)	6 (6)	86	1 st
2. Poor water service delivery	4 (20)	3 (12)	3 (9)	4 (8)	4 (4)	53	8 th
3. Poor Environmental Sanitation And Hygiene practices	5 (25)	3 (12)	4 (12)	3 (6)	3 (3)	58	7 th
4. Poor Spatial Planning	3 (15)	3 (12)	2 (6)	5 (10)	3 (3)	46	10 th
5. Low productivity of Agriculture	4 (20)	4 (16)	5 (15)	4 (8)	5 (5)	64	5 th
6. Inadequate Internally Generated Revenue	5 (25)	3 (12)	5 (15)	3 (6)	3 (3)	61	6 th
7. Poor and Inadequate health infrastructure and service delivery	5 (25)	5 (20)	6 (18)	4 (8)	5 (5)	76	2 nd
8. Poor development of SME sector	4 (20)	6 (24)	5 (15)	3 (6)	4 (4)	69	3 rd
9. Inadequate and Poor public Infrastructure	5 (25)	4 (16)	4 (12)	5 (10)	3 (3)	66	4 th
10. Weak Sub-District Structures	4 (20)	3 (12)	3 (9)	3 (6)	4 (4)	51	9 th

Table 52: Ranking of Development Issues

No.	Development Issues	Total Weighted Score	Group/ General Ranking
1	Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure leading to poor quality of education at all levels	86	1 st
2	Poor and Inadequate health infrastructure and service delivery	76	2 nd
3	Poor development of SME sector	69	3 rd
4	Inadequate and Poor public Infrastructure	66	4 th
5	Low productivity of Agriculture	64	5 th
6	Inadequate Internally Generated Revenue	61	5 th
7	Poor Environmental Sanitation And Hygiene practices	58	7 th
8	Poor water service delivery	53	8 th
9	Weak Sub-District Structures	51	9 th
10	Poor Spatial Planning	46	10 th

In ranking of the development issues, poor and inadequate educational infrastructure leading to poor quality of education at all levels was ranked first followed by poor and Inadequate health infrastructure and service delivery whilst weak sub-district structures and poor spatial planning were ranked 9th and 10th positions respectively. Though weak district sub-structures and poor spatial planning were ranked the least, they are equally critical as far as the District’s development was concern. All effort will therefore be made to ensure that attention is paid to the low ranked issues as well in order to ensure total development of the District.

The key identified issues were then prioritized through consensus at a stakeholder meeting.

This was guided by the following criteria:

- ◆ Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- ◆ significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- ◆ Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- ◆ Impact on even development i.e. the extent to which it addresses inequality.
- ◆ Not forgetting spatial and cross-cutting issues

The result of the prioritization is presented below;

List of Adopted Issues Subjected to POCC

1. Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
2. Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
3. Distressed but viable industries
4. Limited access to credit by SMEs
5. Low level of irrigated agriculture
6. Poor storage and transportation systems
7. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
8. Limited application of science and technology
9. Lack of youth interest in agriculture
10. Weak extension services delivery
11. High cost of aquaculture inputs
12. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
13. Poor quality of education at all levels
14. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
15. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
16. Poor quality of healthcare services
17. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
18. High youth unemployment
19. Improper protection and development of water resources
20. Negative impact of climate variability and change
21. High prevalence of open defecation
22. Inadequate access to water services in rural areas
23. Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions
24. Poor sanitation and waste management
25. Poor hygiene practices
26. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
27. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) to contribute to society
28. Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making
29. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
30. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
31. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
32. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
33. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
34. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
35. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
36. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

37. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
38. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
39. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
40. The potential of oil and gas industry to develop as an enclave (Resource curse)
41. Silting and choking of drains
42. Poor drainage system
43. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
44. Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision in rural settlements
45. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
46. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
47. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
48. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
49. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
50. Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs
51. Infant and adult malnutrition

APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS (STRENGTH), OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS (WEAKNESS) AND CHALLENGES (THREATS) (POCC OR SWOT) ANALYSIS

The adopted issues has been further subjected to the analysis of the **Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)** of the District. This will facilitate in identifying issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges.

In this report, Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

- ▶ **Potentials:** Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the district, which are capable of being tapped for the district's development by. Example. Availability of bye laws on internal revenue generation.
- ▶ **Opportunities:** They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external to the district, and on which the district does not have direct control. For example, availability of the DACF and other Donor Funds.
- ▶ **Constraints:** Constraints are internal factors (within the district) that inhibit or restrict the district's efforts to unearth and fully utilize its potentials. Example, bad link roads from farms to market Centre's.
- ▶ **Challenges:** They are negative external factors that inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the district. Example Bad outmoded cultural practices.

The application of the POCC Analysis was carried out together with stakeholders and the result is presented in table 53 below.

Table 53: Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

ADOPTED ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES	CONCLUSION
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Availability of potential internal revenue sources Existence of revenue taskforce	Availability of DACF and DDF and other Donor funds	Ineffective revenue supervision Low capacity of revenue collectors Inadequate logistics	Delays in the release of DACF and DDF Limited supervision from RCC	The Assembly should expand the revenue generation coverage via public education on the need to pay taxes, supervision of collections and provision of logistics e.g. vehicles
Infant and adult malnutrition	Existence of Department of Health with Nutrition officers and programmes	Potential exist for Donor support and there exist the Department of Agriculture to support programmes	Inadequate funding Inadequate logistics like vehicles	Cultural practices that inhibit the programme such as no consumption of snail	Donors should be brought in to make funding available to support the nutrition programme
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Availability of large scale farms Existence of Agric department	Availability of GOG policies such as Planting for food and jobs, One district One factory etc.	Limited number of extension officers	Difficulty in land acquisition	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly's ability to take advantage of GOG policies such as Planting for food and jobs policy etc.
Distressed but viable industries	Availability of distressed local industries	Availability of GOG policies such as Planting for food and jobs, One district One factory etc.	Lack of adequate raw materials Lack of capital	Inadequate market information	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly's ability to take advantage of GOG policies

	Existence of Agric department Availability of local entrepreneurs				such as Planting for food and jobs policy etc.
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Availability of Staff of the Assembly to act as facilitators	Planting for food and jobs programme of Government Availability financial institutions	Lack of business plans Lack of structures in business formation	High interest rates	The Assembly should train SMEs to prepare business plans and put in place structures in establishing businesses
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Availability of trainers	Additional resources from Trade Ministry and donor partners	Inadequate funds and logistics	Untimely release of support from Government and donors	The Assembly should partner donors for support
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1. Potential tourism sites available 2. Private sector interest in tourism is high	1. The ministry of Tourism exists to provide technical support 2. Training institutions exist	Lack of tourism development plan Inadequate data on tourism potentials Lack of administrative will	Lack of funds	The Assembly should develop a tourism development plan and partner the private sector in the development of the sector

Unreliable power supply	Availability of potentials in alternative power sources. E.g. solar, wind	Energy Ministry exist at the national level to provide technical support High Interest of the private sector	Lack of funds and lack of administrative will	Lack of funds from government Inadequate policy directive from government	The Assembly should promote the use of alternative power sources such as solar.
High cost of production inputs	Existence of the Agriculture Department	Favourable government policies like one district one factory and planting for food and jobs Availability of donors	Inadequate funds	Smuggling of inputs to neighbouring nations	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly's ability to take advantage of GOG policies such as Planting for food and jobs policy
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Availability of Department of Agriculture	Favorable government policies like one district one factory and planting for food and jobs	Lack of adequate investment in processing industries	Inadequate market information	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly's ability to take advantage of GOG policies such as One District , One factory policy
Low level of irrigated agriculture	Availability of River Tordze Department of Agriculture exists	Favourable government policies like planting for food and jobs Availability of irrigation infrastructure	Inadequate investment in the sector	Ineffective irrigation facilities	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly partnering the private sector/donors and taking advantage of government policies in the sector
Low application of technology especially among smallholder	Skilled staff available at the Department of Agriculture	Favourable government policies like planting for food and jobs	Inadequate internal funds, extension	Inadequate and untimely release	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly partnering the private sector/donors and taking

farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Availability of extension officers	Availability of donor support	officers and logistics	of government funds	advantage of government policies in the sector
Poor storage and transportation systems	Availability of obsolete storage facilities and transport systems	Favourable government policies like One District One Warehouse policy	Inadequate internal funds	Inadequate and untimely release of government funds	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly partnering the private sector/donors and taking advantage of government policies in the sector
Weak extension services delivery	Availability of extension officers	Favourable government policies like planting for food and jobs Availability of donor funds	Inadequate internal funds and logistics and extension officers	Inadequate and untimely release of government funds	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly partnering the private sector/donors and taking advantage of government policies in the sector
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Skilled staff available at the Department of Agriculture Availability of extension officers	Favourable government policies like planting for food and jobs Availability of donor support	Inadequate funds	Lack of interest of the youth in the sector	The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly partnering the private sector/donors and taking advantage of government policies in the sector
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Department of Agriculture Strong private sector participation in the sector	Existence of favorable government policies such as one district one factory	Lack of dialogue sections between persons in the value chain	Inadequate participation in trade fairs Inadequate Infrastructure	Regular dialogue sections among actors in the value chain should be organized

	Availability of inputs		Production of substandard goods	Problem with certification of produce	Infrastructure should be built such as roads.
Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	Existence of Agric. Department	Availability of Land	Inadequate funds to invest in the sector	Low private investment in the sector	The Assembly should partner the private sector to invest in the sector
High number of untrained teachers at the private basic school level	Scholarships available for students Vacancies exist in the sector	Training institutions available	Inadequate funds to offer scholarships	Untimely release of central government funds	The Assembly should partner benevolent organizations for scholarships for students
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Availability of STMIE programme	Availability of well-equipped science schools in the District	Limited funding for effective implementation of programmes	Lack of interest of females in the sector	The Assembly should partner benevolent organizations for sponsorship in the sector
Poor quality of education at all levels	Availability of Education Department Availability of adequate staff Availability of SMCs/ PTAs	Availability of training institutions for continuous studies Availability of favourable government policies Availability of GETFund and other donor funds	Inadequate educational infrastructure Weak SMCs	Inadequate teacher motivational packages	The Assembly should undertake construction and renovation of educational infrastructure and also revamp SMCs and institute award scheme for teachers

Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Availability of Health Department Availability of skilled staff	Availability of training institutions for continuous studies Availability of donor support	Inadequate health infrastructure and logistics Lack of scholarship schemes	Difficulty in reaching Island communities Untimely realises of government funds	The Assembly should undertake construction and renovation of health infrastructure and institute scholarship schemes for training of staff
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Availability of health department with skilled staff	Availability of donor support in the sector	Inadequate funds to support activities	Inadequate donor support in the sector	The Assembly should make adequate funding available for the sector
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Availability of District AIDS Committee/ ART and PMTCT Centers	Technical Support Unit exists at the regional level and Ghana AIDS Commission at the national level	Inadequate funds Stigmatization issues Lack of logistics	Untimely release of funds	The Assembly should undertake sensitization programmes to fight Stigmatization issues and provide adequate funds and logistics
Household food insecurity	Availability of Department of Agric.	Availability of donor support and favourable government policies like planting for food and jobs	Inadequate funding for the sector	Inadequate donor funding for the sector	Funds should be made available by the Assembly to promote food production
High youth unemployment	Availability of Department of Agriculture Availability of skills training programmes	Availability of favourable government policies such as planting for food and jobs and a Ministry of Business Development	Lack of entrepreneurial culture among the people	High cost of capital, power, water etc.	The Assembly would have to embark on sensitization programmes to encourage the youth to undertake skills training programmes and

	Youth Employment Agency exist		Inadequate infrastructure such as power, water	Untimely releases of government funds	also build the needed infrastructure
Poor implementation of policies and regulations on Child labour/trafficking	Department of social welfare exist By-laws protecting the rights of children exist	National policies in support of rights of children exist Gender Ministry exist at the national level Civil society organizations exist	By-laws protecting the rights of children is not being enforced	Lack of enforcement of national policies protecting rights of children	By-laws protecting the rights of children is must be enforced and funds must be made available by the Assembly
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	Existence of gender units at GES, Assembly and gender committee	Existence of Gender Ministry and policies in support of the sector	Inadequate programmes in support of the sector	Lack of enforcement of national laws	By-laws in the sector must be enforced
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Department of social welfare exist	National policies in social protection exist Gender Ministry exist at the national level Civil society organizations exist	Implementation of such policies are mostly done from central government	Inadequate and untimely release of funds	Implementation of such policies should be channelled through the Assembly.

Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology	Availability human resource unit Availability of human resource development plans	Availability of Office of Head of Local Gov't Service	Inadequate funds	Inadequate policies to promote the sector	The Assembly should develop comprehensive human resource development plan and make funding available.
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) to contribute to society	Department of social welfare exist Committee of PWDs exist	National policies on PWDs exist Gender Ministry exist at the national level Civil society organizations exist	Lack of comprehensive data on PWDs	Inadequate and untimely release of central government funds	The Assembly should compile comprehensive data on PWDs.
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Department of social welfare exist By-laws protecting the rights of children exist	National policies in support of rights of children exist Gender Ministry exist at the national level Civil society organizations exist	By-laws protecting the rights of children is not being enforced	Lack of enforcement of national policies protecting rights of children	By-laws protecting the rights of children is must be enforced and funds must be made available by the Assembly
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Department of social welfare and Gender Desk exist	National policies on gender issues exist Gender Ministry exist at the national level	Inadequate gender mainstreaming at the District level	Inadequate funding from central government	By-laws protecting the rights of children is must be enforced and funds must be made available by the Assembly

		Civil society organizations exist			
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Existence of School sports festivals	Ministry of sports exist at the national level	Inadequate facilities and funds	Inadequate funding from central government	The Assembly must partner with the private sector in the development of sports and recreational facilities
Poor appreciation of national culture	Availability of rich cultural practices	Ministry for culture and creative arts exist	Inadequate funding for the sector and lack of data on cultural practices	Inadequate funding from central government	The Assembly should make funding available for the sector
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Existence of a Environmental Health Office	Government policy on improvement of sanitation Presence of NGOs in WASH like UNICEF	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse Inadequate Funding Weak capacity to implement sanitation By-Laws	Inadequate Funding from central funding	The Assembly should make funding available for WASH activities and also implement sanitation By-Laws
Poor sanitation and waste management	Existence of Environmental Health Office Existence of WATSAN committees	Government policy on improvement of sanitation Presence of NGOs in WASH like UNICEF	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse Inadequate Funding	Inadequate Funding from central funding Unavailability of sanitation and finance products,	The Assembly should make funding available for WASH activities and also implement sanitation By-Laws

	<p>in rural areas of operations.</p> <p>Availability of Sanitation By-Laws</p> <p>Availability of Unit Committees to manage sanitation at community level</p>		<p>Weak capacity to implement sanitation By-Laws</p> <p>Preference for higher latrine technology options by households,</p>	<p>Unavailability of sanitation service providers</p>	
<p>High prevalence of open defecation</p>	<p>Existence of Environmental Health Office</p>	<p>Existence of donor support in WASH e.g. UNICEF</p> <p>Existence of latrine artisans</p>	<p>Inadequate funds for the sector</p>	<p>Inadequate funding from donor partners</p>	<p>The Assembly should make adequate funding available for the sector</p>
<p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p>	<p>Existence of Environmental Health Office and WASH section at the Works Department</p> <p>Existence of WATSAN committees in rural areas of operations.</p>	<p>CWSA exist at the regional level</p> <p>Presence of NGOs in WASH like UNICEF</p>	<p>Poor maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Inadequate Funding</p>	<p>Inadequate Funding from central funding</p>	<p>The Assembly should partner donors to fund WASH activities</p>
<p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p>	<p>Existence of WASH section at the Works Department</p>	<p>Water Resources Commission exist</p>	<p>Lack of adequate plans for the</p>	<p>Inadequate Funding from central funding</p>	<p>The Assembly should partner donors to fund WASH activities</p>

	Existence of by- laws of the Assembly		management of water resources Weak enforcement of by- laws of the Assembly		
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Availability of Works Department	Series of training programmes of O&M plan preparation	Unavailability of O&M plan Lack of maintenance culture	Untimely releases of funds from government	The Assembly should prepare O&M plan and make funds available for its implementation
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Existence of by- laws of the Assembly	Favorable government policies on natural resource management	Lack of adequate plans for the management of resources Weak enforcement of by- laws of the Assembly	Inadequate Funding from GOG	The Assembly should plan and fund resource management activities and also enforcement of by- laws of the Assembly
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Availability of Departments of Agriculture/ NADMO/ Fire Service	Climate change policy documents developed	Lack of adequate information on climate change	Lack of political will to enforce climate change policy	The assembly should undertake adequate sensitization of the public on climate change
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Availability of Departments of NADMO/ Fire Service/ NCCE	Disaster management e policies exist	Lack of adequate information on disaster management	Inadequate and untimely release of funds	The assembly should make funds available and undertake adequate

			Lack of funding and commitment for disaster management issues		sensitization on disaster management
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Physical Planning Department available Availability of by-laws of the Assembly	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act of 2016 exist	Inadequate logistics Lack of funding Unwillingness of land owners to make land available for preparation of planning schemes	Inadequate and untimely release of funds	The assembly should make funds available and undertake adequate sensitization and activities on land use and spatial planning
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Availability of office space and office equipment	Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 stipulates the functions of sub-structures Availability of DACF	Weak revenue base of sub structures	Untimely release of funds	Revenue collections should be ceded to sub structures Capacity building programmes should be organized for Sub Structures
Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	Existence of CBOs, NGOs and Trade Associations	Availability of Local Governance Act 936 of 2016. LGS protocols	Weak capacity of Local Govt' sub-structures Apathetic community	Inadequate resources from central government	The Assembly must undertake more community engagement and involvement in policy making processes with

	<p>Existence of local government sub-structures</p> <p>Existence of Government institution (NCCE etc.)</p> <p>Existence of public forum</p>		<p>members especially the youth. Low level of commitment of DA to involve communities in implementation and monitoring</p>	<p>Unreliable support from Development Partners</p>	<p>stakeholders and undertake sensitization programmes</p>
<p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p>	<p>Existence of DPCU</p>	<p>Availability of Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 and LI 2232.</p> <p>LGS protocols</p>	<p>Inadequate funding for planning, budgeting and M&E activities</p> <p>Unavailability of logistics</p>	<p>Untimely flow of central government funds</p>	<p>Adequate funding must be made available for planning, budgeting and M&E activities</p> <p>And also logistics must be made available</p>
<p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p>	<p>Existence of social welfare unit and social services sub committee</p>	<p>Existence of social protection Ministry</p>	<p>Inadequate funding in the sector</p>	<p>Inadequate socio-economic opportunities available to all</p>	<p>Adequate funding must be made available for the sector</p>
<p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>	<p>Existence of CBOs, TAs NGOs and Trade Associations</p> <p>Existence of local government sub-structures</p>	<p>Availability of Local Governance Act 936 of 2016.</p> <p>LGS protocols</p>	<p>Weak capacity of Local Govt' sub-structures</p> <p>Apathetic community members</p>	<p>Inadequate resources from central government</p> <p>Unreliable support from</p>	<p>The Assembly must undertake more community engagement and involvement in policy making processes with stakeholders and undertake sensitization programmes</p>

	Existence of Government institution (NCCE etc.) Existence of public forum		especially the youth. Low level of commitment of DA to involve communities in implementation and monitoring	Development Partners	
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Existence of works department	Availability of Ghana Highways Authority at the Regional Level	Inadequate funding	Late release of GOG funds	Adequate funding must be made available for the sector
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Existence of Assembly By-Laws	Availability of regulations on vegetative cover protection	Inadequate funding	Inadequate enforcement of laws	Assembly should enforce its by-laws
Silting and choking of drains	Existence of works department	Availability of Assembly members	Inadequate funding	Late release of GOG funds	Adequate funding must be made available for the sector
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Existence of works department	Availability of Assembly members	Inadequate funding	Late release of GOG funds	Adequate funding must be made available for the sector
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Existence of Works Dept.	Existence of Electricity Company of Ghana at the Regional Level	Inadequate funding	Hard to reach areas such as Island Communities	Financial resources should be made available in the sector

High incidence of violence and crime	Availability of by-laws	Availability of security services	Inadequate funding	Inadequate enforcement of laws	Assembly should enforce its by-laws
Poor drainage system	Existence of works department	Availability of Assembly members	Inadequate funding	Late release of GOG funds	Adequate funding must be made available for the sector
Cumbersome land acquisition process	Existence of PPD and works department	Availability of land	Inadequate funding	Poor land tenure systems	The assembly must promote easy acquisition of land
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Existence of PPD and works department	Availability of land	Inadequate funding	Poor land tenure systems	The Assembly should make resources available and promote the preparation of spatial plans
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Availability Department of Agriculture Availability of skills training programmes	Youth Employment Agency exist	Inadequate funding for the sector	Low interest of the youth in the sector	Assembly should make skills training programmes available to the youth
Poor planning for water at MMDAs	Existence of water development unit at the Assembly	Existence of water facilities in the District	Inadequate funding for the sector	Inadequate funding by GOG and other donor partners	Assembly should seek private partnership to support developments in the water sector

Poor quality of drinking water	Existence of water development unit at the Assembly	Availability of national policy	Inadequate funding for the sector	Inadequate funding by GOG and other donor partners	Assembly should seek private partnership to support developments in the water sector
Poor hygiene practices	Existence of sanitation unit at the Assembly	Existence of sanitation facilities in the District Existence of WATSAN committees	Inadequate funding for the sector	Inadequate funding by GOG and other donor partners	Assembly should seek private partnership to support developments in the water sector
Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	Existence of water development unit at the Assembly	Existence of water facilities in the District Existence of WATSAN committees	Inadequate funding for the sector	Inadequate funding by GOG and other donor partners	Assembly should seek private partnership to support developments in the water sector
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Existence of public engagement platforms	Existence of CSOs, TAs and other interest groups to engage the Assembly	Inadequate funding for the sector	Inadequate funding for the sector	Assembly should make adequate funding available in this sector
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Existence of DPCU	Existence of VRCC, NDPC	Inadequate funding and logistics	Inadequate GOG funding for the sector	Assembly should make adequate funding available in this sector
Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	Capacity exist to engage international community	Ministry of Local Government, foreign affairs exist	Inadequate guidelines to regulate the sector	Inadequate GOG policies and directives in support of the sector	The Assembly should take advantage of GOG policies in the sector

<p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p>	<p>Existence of PPD with staff</p> <p>Existence of some spatial plans for some communities</p>	<p>Existence of land use and spatial planning Act</p>	<p>Lack of enforcement of regulations in the sector</p>	<p>Unwillingness of the public to abide by land use regulations</p>	<p>The Assembly should enforce the regulations in the sector</p>
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IMPACT ANALYSIS OF PRIORITIZED ISSUES

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed with the following criteria:

Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;

Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.

Impact on:

- The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
- Balanced development;
- Natural resource utilisation;
- Cultural acceptability;
- Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Institutional reforms.

Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as;

- HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
- Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;

Details of the impact analysis are presented in table 54 below:

Table 54: Impact Analysis of Issues

ADOPTED ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	IMPACT ANALYSIS
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Addressing this issue would lead to significant increases in the revenue of the Assembly which will lead to socio-economic development of the District as a result of provision of public infrastructure and services
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Addressing this issue would impact the economy in the creation of jobs, attraction of investments which ultimately leads to socio-economic development of the District
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Addressing these issues would increase productivity, job creation, incomes and economic growth.
Limited access to finance	
Low levels of technical and entrepreneurial skills	Addressing this issue would ensure job creation, incomes and economic growth.
Distressed but viable industries	Addressing these issues would ensure attraction of investors, job creation, incomes and economic growth.
Limited access to credit by SMEs	
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	
High cost of production inputs	

Unreliable power supply	Addressing these issues would ensure attraction of investors, job creation, incomes and economic growth	
Poor storage and transportation systems		
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service		
Limited application of science and technology		
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system		
Weak extension services delivery		
High cost of aquaculture inputs		
Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)		
Lack of youth interest in agriculture		These issues when addressed would lead to increases in agriculture productivity, food and nutrition safety as well adapting to the impacts of climate change.
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products		
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure		
Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	Addressing these issues would ensure attraction of investors, job creation, incomes and economic growth.	
High unemployment rate amongst the youth		
Poor quality of education at all levels	Addressing these issues would lead to a highly literate and productive society, reduction of gender discrimination and sustainable development	
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level		
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations		

Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Addressing these issues would lead to a highly healthy and productive society with significant reduction in maternal and infant mortality, effective family planning issues, ensuring reduction of stigma for persons living with HIV etc.
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	
Unmet needs for mental health services	
Poor quality of healthcare services	
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Addressing these issues would lead to protection of the rights of venerable persons and also offer them socio-economic opportunities that will help them to contribute their quota to national development
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) to contribute to society	
Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making	
Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	

Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	
Poor living conditions of PWDs	
Poor appreciation of national culture	Addressing these issues would ensure appreciation and sustainability of our cultural values
High prevalence of open defecation	Addressing these issues would lead to cleaner societies and sustainability of water supply and ultimately a healthy nation and people
Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	
Inadequate access to water services	
Inadequate financing of the water sector institution	
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	
Poor planning for water at MMDAs	
Poor sanitation and waste management	
Poor hygiene practices	
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Addressing issues of ICT ensures significant increases in socio-economic development, job creation and incomes
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Addressing this issue would ensure sustainable utilization and management of our natural resources and also ensure adaptation to climate change
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	

Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Addressing this issue would ensure resilience and disaster risk reduction
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Addressing this issue would ensure orderly and well planned communities
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Addressing this issue would ensure effective functioning of local government structures at the local level
Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	Addressing this issue would ensure accountability and transparency of public officials to the people and good governance
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	This would ensure involvement of the people in the development planning and implementation process which will lead to the realization of good governance principles such as accountability, ownership, popular participation etc. .
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	
Little enforcement of and compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC by public sector institutions	
Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	Addressing this issue would open up local areas for investment opportunities leading to long term socio-economic development and growth

Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Addressing these issues would ensure adequate provision and sustainability of public infrastructure and services to drive the productive sector leading to socio-economic growth
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	
Infant and adult malnutrition	Addressing this issues would lead to drastic reduction in anaemia in the District.
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Addressing this issues would offer several socio-economic opportunities for the youth such as employment and acquisition of technical and vocational skills in order to contribute to national and local development.
Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	

SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF ISSUES (INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts have be subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to adopt appropriate mitigation strategies.

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

Tables 55 to 58 below present details of the sustainability analysis carried out.

Table 55: Internal Consistency/ Compatibility Matrix 1

	ISSUES	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall Agriculture	Low levels of mechanization in	Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	Limited access to finance	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry
No		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills		0	✓	0	0	✓
2	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall			✓	0	0	0
3	Low levels of mechanization in Agriculture				0	0	0
4	Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism					✓	0
5	Limited access to finance						0
6	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry						

Table 56: Internal Consistency/ Compatibility Matrix 2

	ISSUES	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry
No		7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators		✓	0	0	0	✓
8	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds			0	0	0	✓
9	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care				0	0	0
10	Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level					✓	0
11	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education						0
12	Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry						

Table 57: Internal Consistency/ Compatibility Matrix 3

	ISSUES	High levels of unemployment and under-employment	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Inadequate environmental sanitation facilities and services	Increasing demand for household water supply	High prevalence of open defecation	Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making
No		13	14	15	16	17	18
13	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth		0	0	0	0	0
14	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs			0	0	0	0
15	Inadequate environmental sanitation facilities and services				0	✓	✓
16	Increasing demand for household water supply					0	0
17	High prevalence of open defecation						0
18	Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making						

Table 58: Internal Consistency/ Compatibility Matrix 4

	ISSUES	Poor sanitation and waste management	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	Lack of spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Geographical disparities in access to transport services
No		19	20	21	22	23	24
19	Poor sanitation and waste management		0	0	0	0	0
20	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services			0	0	0	0
21	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning				✓	✓	✓
22	Lack of spatial plans for regions and MMDAs					✓	0
23	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations						✓
24	Geographical disparities in access to transport services						

From the sustainability analysis carried out on the development issues from tables 55 to 58 it is evident that none of the issues were non consistent with one another. Majority of the issues have no effect on one another while most of the other issues were consistent with each other. This is an indication that the issues when implemented would not have negative effect on each other.

The conduct of the sustainability analysis had led to sustainable prioritised issues, which are presented Table 59 below:

Table 59: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under Development Dimensions and Focus Area

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018 - 2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Industrial Transformation	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
		Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
		Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
		Distressed but viable industries
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		Low level of irrigated agriculture
		High cost of production inputs
		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
		Poor storage and transportation systems
		Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
		Limited application of science and technology

		Lack of youth interest in agriculture
		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
		Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
	Fisheries And Aquaculture Development	Weak extension services delivery
		High cost of aquaculture inputs
		Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
	Tourism And Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
		High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
		Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
		Low participation in non-formal education
	Health And Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		Unmet needs for mental health services
		Poor quality of healthcare services

		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	
	Food And Nutrition Security	Household food insecurity	
		Infant and Adult Malnutrition	
	Population Management	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	
	Water And Sanitation		High prevalence of open defecation
			Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
			Inadequate access to water services
			Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions
			Poor quality of drinking water
			Inadequate maintenance of water facilities
			Poor planning for water at MMDAs
			Unsustainability of sanitation and health services
			Poor sanitation and waste management
		Poor hygiene practices	

		Improper protection and development of water resources
		Negative impact of climate variability and change
	Poverty And Inequality	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	Child And Family Welfare	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
		Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
		Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Gender Equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
		Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
		Social Protection
Disability And Development		Poor living conditions of PWDs
		Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
		Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) to contribute to society
		Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making
Employment And Decent Work		Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
		Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
		Low levels of technical and vocational skills

		Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology
	Youth Development	High youth unemployment
		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
		High incidence of violence and crime
		Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development
		Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	Sports And Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018 -2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
		Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Climate Variability And Change	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		Poor quality and inadequate road transport network

	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
		Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Science, Technology And Innovation	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs
	Energy And Petroleum	Unreliable power supply
		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
		The potential of oil and gas industry to develop as an enclave (Resource curse)
	Drainage And Flood Control	Poor drainage system
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Land Administration And Management	Cumbersome land acquisition process
	Human Settlements And Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements
		Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
		Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning

	Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018 -2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	Local Government And Decentralization	Ineffective sub-district structures
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
		Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Public Institutional Reform	Poor record keeping
		Little enforcement of and compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC by public sector institutions
	Public Policy Management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
		Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
		Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies
		Weak coordination of the development planning system
		Human Security And Public Safety

	Corruption And Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	Civil Society, And Civic Engagement	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities
		Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
	Development Communication	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
	Culture For National Development	Poor appreciation of national culture
GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	International Relations	Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

Source: Adaklu District Assembly, 2017

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Introduction

This chapter discusses the Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies for the implementation of prioritized activities. The goal was formulated to reflect on the needs, priorities and aspirations of the people of the Adaklu District Assembly.

Development Projections (2018-2021)

Planning has been defined as charting the course of the unknown future. Development is about people and to be able to adequately meet the future needs of the people, there is the need to project into the future. Projections therefore form a central part in any development planning. This section captures the projected population of the District for the plan period 2018-2021 which was applied to determine the level of social and economic services/ facilities required within the plan period. The result of these projections enabled stakeholders to formulate specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely objectives and strategies for implementation.

Population Projection

The needs of every society vary depending on the size, composition and distribution of its population: in order to strike that balance between resource distribution and population, projections are needed to ensure judicious and equitable distribution of facilities to bring about maximum satisfaction among the populace. In estimating the projected population for the planned period, the current population growth rate of 2.5% for the District is adopted and used.

The district population projection was based on the following assumptions:

- The district growth rate of 2.5% would not change significantly for the four-year plan period.
- The fertility rate of 2.4% would not change significantly for the four-year period.
- The rate of migration in the district will remain the same.
- The life expectancy was assumed to remain at 60 years within the plan period.
- Proportions of age cohorts will remain constant

District projected population

Ghana’s population based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report = 24,658,823

The population of Volta Region based on the 2010 PHC = 2,118,252

The population of Adaklu District based on the 2010 PHC = 36,391

The total population of the District was projected to increase from 36,391 in 2010 to 43,292 in 2018 and to 46,423 in 2021. This signifies a population growth rate of about 2.5% per annum between the plan periods 2018-2021. Table 60 shows the district’s population projections from 2010-2021.

Projections were made with the use of the geometric projection formula, which is as follows:

$$P_t = P_o (1 + r)^t$$

Where P_t = the population of the future. P_o = the population of the base year.

r = the growth rate of the population.

t = the time range of the projection.

Table 60: Population Projection from 2010 to 2021 based on the 2010 PHC

Year	Population (projected)	Male	Female
2010**	36,391	17,800	18,591
2017	42,344	20,774	21,570
2018	43,292	21,279	22,013
2019	44,307	21,789	22,518
2020	45,325	22,304	23,021
2021	46,423	22,747	23,676

Source: GSS, 2017

The projected District population in table 60 above revealed that the District’s population is growing at a fast rate and which will ultimately put pressure on existing social amenities. To this end the Adaklu District Assembly will have to invest more into the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services as such as education, health, roads, housing, water and sanitation, markets etc. to withstand the growing the population.

Enrolment projection

In projecting for enrolment for the plan period, enrolment figures for 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 academic years were used to calculate the growth rate for all levels. The growth rate was then used to project for the remaining academic years. The result is presented in table 61 below.

Table 61: Enrolment Projection

Levels	Base Yr. enrolment (2016/2017)	Enrolment rate (%)	Projections			
			2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
KG	2121	5.6	2243	2369	2502	2642
Prim.	4872	7.1	5218	5588	5985	6410
JHS	1717	1.2	1738	1759	1780	1801
SHS	680	6.1	721	765	812	862

Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

Needs Assessment for 2018-2021

This area considers projections of social needs such as education in terms of enrolment, teacher requirements, classroom requirements, health also in terms of health facility requirements and personnel, water and sanitation and housing and energy.

Projection for Educational Needs

Projections in the educational sector are under three main categories – the number of teachers required, number of furniture (desks) and the number of school infrastructure (classroom blocks) required. The overarching assumption in the educational projections is that all children in the school going age will be in school during the plan years.

Teacher Projection

It is often assumed that the quality of teachers is a co-efficient of quality education. In projection for teacher requirements throughout the planned period, attention is given to only train teachers in the public sector. The teacher requirement for the district for the four years is shown in table 62 below:

Table 62: Teacher Projections

Academic Year	Levels	Enrolment	Existing No. of trained teachers	standard	No. of trained teachers required	Back log	Surplus
2017/2018	KG	2243	82	1:40	56	-	26
	Prim.	5218	179	1:40	130	-	49
	JHS	1738	112	1:35	50	-	62
	SHS	721	41	1:30	24	-	17
2018/2019	KG	2369	82	1:40	59	-	23
	Prim.	5588	179	1:40	140	-	39
	JHS	1759	112	1:35	50	-	62
	SHS	765	41	1:30	26	-	15
2019/2020	KG	2502	82	1:40	63	-	19
	Prim.	5985	179	1:40	150	-	29
	JHS	1780	112	1:35	51	-	61
	SHS	812	41	1:30	27	-	14
2020/2021	KG	2642	82	1:40	66	-	16
	Prim.	6410	179	1:40	160	-	19
	JHS	1801	112	1:35	51	-	61
	SHS	862	41	1:30	29	-	12

Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

Implication

From the table above, it is also interesting to note that no teacher is required for any of the levels throughout the planned period.

Classroom Requirement

The existing number of classrooms for all the levels were used to project for classroom requirement. The result is presented in the table below.

Table 63: Classroom Requirements

Year	Level	Projected enrolment	Existing No. of classrooms	Required No. of classrooms	Backlog	Surplus
2017/2018	KG	2243	81	56	-	25
	Prim.	5218	203	130	-	154
	JHS	1738	102	50	-	62
	SHS	721	35	24	-	17
2018/2019	KG	2369	81	59	-	22
	Prim.	5588	203	140	-	90
	JHS	1759	102	50	-	52
	SHS	765	35	26	-	9

2019/2020	KG	2502	81	63	-	18
	Prim.	5985	203	150	-	80
	JHS	1780	102	51	-	51
	SHS	812	35	27	-	8
2020/2021	KG	2642	81	66	-	15
	Prim.	6410	203	160	-	43
	JHS	1801	102	51	-	51
	SHS	862	35	29	-	6

Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

Implication

From the table above, it is also interesting to note that no classroom is required for any of the levels throughout the planned period.

Health Needs Assessment

i. Health Facility Requirement

In projecting for the health facility requirement for the District, the thresholds that guarantee the provision of facilities like hospitals, health centers and clinics were used (UN standard). The standards are as follows:

- *Hospital-----up to 30,000 people
- *Health Centre-----up to 10,000 people
- *Health post/clinics/CHPs -----up to 5,000 people

Assumptions

1. Backlog will be provided timely to meet the population needs

Table 64: Projection for Health Facilities

Yr.	Pop	Facility	Existing	Standard (Maxi)	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2018	43,292	Hospital	-	30,000	1	1	-
		Health Center	4	10,000	4	-	-
		CHPS	10	5,000	8	-	2
2019	44,307	Hospital	1	30,000	1	-	-
		Health Center	4	10,000	4	-	-
		CHPS	8	5,000	8	-	2
2020	45,325	Hospital	1	30,000	1	-	-
		Health Center	4	10,000	4	-	-
		CHPS	8	5,000	9	1	1
2021	46,423	Hospital	1	30,000	1	-	-

		Health Center	4	10,000	5	-	-
		CHPS	9	5,000	9	-	1

Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

Implication

- The projection above shows that the District will require one (1) more hospital by 2021 to help adequately serve the people.
- The projection above also shows that in case of health centers, One (1) additional facility will be required to effectively deliver the health needs of the people of the District for the four years.
- In the case of CHPS, the existing number is enough to adequately serve the health needs of the people throughout the plan period.

ii. Health Personnel Projection

Quality health care depends to a large extent on the number and quality of personnel available. With regards to personnel assessment, the standards below were used.

Doctor-----1:20,000

Nurse-----1:500

The assumptions made include;

*The existing health personnel shall be maintained during the plan period.

*The backlogs would be provided annually to add to the existing personnel for the subsequent years.

The district has existing number of 89 nurses but no Doctor. The nurses are made up of Midwife, Community Health Nurse, and Enroll Nurses. Based on this information, the projection for the personnel is as follows:

Table 65: Projection for Health Personnel

Year	Pop	Personnel	Existing	Standard (UN)	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2018	43,292	Doctors	-	1:20,000	2	2	-
		Nurses	89	1:500	86	-	3
2019	44,307	Doctors	2	1:20,000	2	-	-
		Nurses	89	1:500	88	-	1
2020	45,325	Doctors	2	1:20,000	2	-	-
		Nurses	89	1:500	90	1	-

2021	46,423	Doctors	2	1:20,000	2	-	-
		Nurses	90	1:500	93	3	-

Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

Implication

- Currently, the District has a backlog of 2 Doctors and a surplus of 3 Nurses.
- The projection showed that the District will need the services of 2 Doctors by 2021.
- The District also needs a total of 3 more nurses to adequately render health services for the people throughout the planned period.

Water Needs

The availability and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’. Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). In projecting for the district’s water needs, the 2010 PHC result was used. The result shows that the four main sources of household drinking water are borehole/pump/ tube well (29.7%), river/stream (25.1%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (15.9%) and public tap/standpipe (14.0%). Others are pipe-borne outside dwelling (6.5%), rain water (2.0%), and unprotected spring (1.7%). According to this data, the proportion of the people using water from improved sources stands at 52.2%.

With the minimum standard requirement of 300 persons per boreholes, the water requirement of the district for the planned period is as shown below;

Table 66: Projection for Water

Year	Total Population	Population served	Population un-served	Facility to provide	No. required
2018	43,292	22,598	20,694	Borehole	69
2019	44,307	43,292	1,015	Borehole	3
2020	45,325	44,307	1,018	Borehole	3

2021	46,423	45,325	1,098	Borehole	4
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Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

Implication

The projection revealed that a total of 79 boreholes are required to help provide adequate potable water to satisfy the thirst of the 46,423 population for the planned period. This was based on the assumption that the backlog of a particular year will be catered for.

Sanitation Needs

Analysis of the current water and sanitation needs in the district show that more effort is needed to ensure the regular of potable water supply to give meaning to the over 40% coverage of water in the district. On the basis of the National Community Water and Sanitation Standards (NCWSP) of 600 people per stand pipe with 2 spouts, 300 persons per borehole and 150 persons per hand dug well, the district has achieved over 40% coverage for water with about 60% of the population lacking access to potable water supply. With the district projected population of 43,292 for 2018, more efforts would have to be made to increase investment in potable water supply by mechanizing of more boreholes and extend service lines to cover the underserved population in the District. The assembly also needs to dialogue more with the Ghana Water Company to seriously address the problems associated with potable water supply in the District.

National Standards

For the provision of potable water and improved sanitation facilities, the standard set by the National Community Water and Sanitation Provision (NCWSP) as indicated below was followed.

- 1 Hand-dug well - 150 persons
- 1 Borehole - 300 persons
- 1 Stand pipe with two spouts - 600 persons

For the provision of sanitation facilities;

- 1 VIP latrine - 8 persons
- 1 KVIP (Institutional latrine) - 50 persons/ squat hole

In the area of improved sanitation, the Adaklu District Assembly would have to invest more in the area of both solid and liquid waste management. Furthermore, efforts would also have to be made in the construction of institutional toilets to improve sanitation schools and other health facilities.

Also attitudinal changes are needed through the concept of Community- Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to improve environmental sanitation especially among residents. This is aimed at addressing the issues of open defecation.

Projections for Housing Needs

Housing is another important consideration as far as the projections of the social needs of the District is concerned. As the population of the District grows, there is the need to make allocation for accommodation that will house this increasing populace. The housing need was projected based on the assumption that the existing average households size will remain at 5.9. The result is shown in table 67 below.

Table 67: Housing Needs

Year	Total Population	Total Number of Houses	Total Required	Backlog
2018	43,292	5629	7,338	1,709
2019	44,307	7338	7510	172
2020	45,325	7510	7682	172
2021	46,423	7682	7868	186

Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

The District currently has a backlog of 2,239 houses to accommodate a population of 46,432 people by 2021. The private sector needs to come in to provide affordable housing to the people to augment the government ones.

Energy

The two main sources of lighting for households in dwelling units in the District according to the 2010 PHC are electricity (mains) (46.9%), and kerosene lamp (45.1%). Torchlight is used by six percent of households, while the least used sources of lighting are solar energy, candle, gas lamp, and electricity (private generator), fire wood and crop residue. It is assumed that those who do not use electricity do not have access to the facility.

The assumptions underpinning the assessment include the following:

- The population growth rate will remain constant throughout the plan period.
- Un-served population will be catered for during the year

Table 68: Energy Needs

Year	Total Population	Population Served	Population not served
2018	43,292	19,914	23,378
2019	44,307	20,381	23,926
2020	45,325	20,850	24,476
2021	46,423	21,355	25,068

Source: DPCU, Adaklu, 2017

Implication

The projection shows that a total of 23,378 people in the district currently do not use electricity for lighting. This figure represents the current energy gap of the district. This is projected to reach a total of 25,068 people by 2021.

Revenue Projections

Table 69 below displays the revenue projections for the Assembly from the year 2017 to 2021. It was assumed that revenue from all the sources such as IGF, DACF, DDF etc. would constantly increase by 20% each year. Expected Total revenue for the four year is GHC 26,935,154.89

Table 69: Revenue Projections

REVENUE SOURCES	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GOG	42,266.00	50,719.20	60,863.04	73,035.65	87,642.78
IGF	258400.6	310,081	372,096.86	446,516.24	535,819.48
DACF	3311766.8	3,974,120	4,768,944.19	5,722,733.03	6,867,279.64
DDF	381,322	457,586.40	549,103.68	658,924.42	790,709.30
Donors	187,683.20	225,219.84	270,263.81	324,316.57	389,179.88
Total	4,181,438.60	5,017,726.32	6,021,271.58	7,225,525.90	8,670,631.08

ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES FROM NMTDPF, 2018-2021

In order to facilitate the achievement of the development goals within the planned period, the development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies were adopted from the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) in line with the guidelines for the preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. Table 70 below presents the details.

Table 70: Adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs	3.3 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	3.3.6 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	SDG 4/8/9/16/17 AU 1/4/5
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs 	4.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	4.1.3 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) 4.1.4 Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3) 4.1.5 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3,12.2)	SDG 2/4/9/12/17 AU 1/3/4/5/20
	• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment	4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a,9.1) 4.2.2 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a)	SDG 1/2/9/16/17

			4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 2.a)	AU 1/3/4/5/20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture 	4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>4.3.2 Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1,2.a, 2.4)</p> <p>4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1,2.4)</p> <p>4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.3.8 Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4,1.5,1.a,2.a,17.3)</p> <p>4.3.17 Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)</p>	<p>SDG 1/2/5/7/10/12/16/17</p> <p>AU 1/3/4/5/20</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 	4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management	<p>4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</p> <p>4.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3,2.c)</p> <p>4.4.6 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1,12.3,12.a)</p> <p>4.4.8 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing (SDG Target 2.c)</p>	<p>SDG 1/2/8/9/11/12/16/17</p> <p>AU 5</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices, • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<p>4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)</p> <p>4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Target 8.3,8.10)</p>	<p>SDG 2/8/16</p> <p>AU 4/5</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 			
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) • 	5.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	5.1.1 Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a) 5.1.2 Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1,2.3) 5.1.8 Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture (SDG Target 14.4)	SDG 2/4/12/14/16 AU 6,7
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.2 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 6.1.3 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9) 6.1.4 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 6.1.8 Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)	SDG 8,12, 17 AU 4,16

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGINAL LINKAGES
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) 1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 1.1.6 Popularize 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) 1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.1 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) 1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant and adult malnutrition Household food insecurity 	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	3.1.2 Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) 3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) 3.1.6 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2) 3.1.7 Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)	AU 1,3,4,5 SDG 2, 3, 12
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services 	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of healthcare services 		<p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p> <p>2.1.13 Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</p>	AU 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	2.2 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 	2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.4 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p>	SDG 3, AU 3
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities 	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)</p> <p>5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>5.1.4 Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>5.1.7 Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)</p> <p>5.1.8 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>5.1.13 Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources</p>	SDG 6, 15, 16,17 AU 1, 7, 12,20

			management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b) 5.1.14 Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygiene practices 	5.2 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.1 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) 5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 5.2.10 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity 5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' By-Laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas 	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	6.1.1 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) 6.1.2 Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	SDG 1, 16 AU 1,17,
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, "streetism", child online protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2) 7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 7.1.3 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) 7.1.4 Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18

			<p>7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of children’s rights violation ▪ Child neglect 	7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>7.2.3 Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>7.2.7 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</p>	<p>SDG 4, 5, 10, 11, 16</p> <p>AU 1,18</p>
GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	<p>9.2.7 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)</p> <p>9.2.8 Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p> <p>9.2.9 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)</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10</p> <p>AU 1, 3, 17,20</p>
SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<p>10.1.1 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>10.1.6 Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)</p> <p>10.1.7 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</p> <p>10.1.8 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 17,18</p>

<p>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Limited access to education among PWDs • Poor living conditions of PWDs 	<p>11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)</p> <p>11.3.2 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)</p> <p>11.3.6 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</p> <p>11.3.7 Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8)</p>	<p>SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>
<p>EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 	<p>12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>12.2.4 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>12.2.7 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)</p> <p>12.2.9 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>12.2.11 Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4)</p> <p>12.2.14 Build capacity of informal sector (SDG Target 8.3)</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>
<p>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 	<p>13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>13.1.3 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)</p> <p>13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>13.1.9 Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)</p> <p>13.1.10 Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>13.1.11 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)</p>	<p>SDG 4, 8, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 5,18</p>
<p>SPORTS AND RECREATION</p>	<p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p>	<p>14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development</p>	<p>14.2.3 Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>14.2.9 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition (SDG Target 4.7)</p>	<p>SDG 3, 4, 9, 16,17</p> <p>AU 1, 2,9, 20</p>

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGINAL LINKAGES
PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest fires ▪ Weak enforcement of regulations 	1.2 Protect forest reserves	<p>1.2.1 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>1.2.3 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)</p>	<p>SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 7,12</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 	5.1 Reduce environmental pollution	<p>5.1.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)</p> <p>5.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)</p>	SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17

				AU 1,7, 11,12
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Vulnerability to climate change 	7.1 Enhance climate change resilience	7.1.6 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16 AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of trees and vegetative cover •Degraded landscapes 	7.2 Reduce greenhouse gases	7.2.2 Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups (SDG Target 13.3) 7.2.3 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)	SDG 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16,17 AU 7, 11,12
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	SDG 1, 3, 5, 13 AU 5, 7, 12, 17
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor quality and inadequate road transport network •Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 	9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) 9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 20

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor quality ICT services •Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 	10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.7 Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	SDG 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,1
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unreliable power supply •High dependence on wood fuel 	12.1 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<p>12.1.17 Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a)</p> <p>10.1.8 Promote the conversion of waste to energy (SDG Target 7.1)</p> <p>12.1.24 Accelerate replacement of kerosene lanterns with solar lanterns (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.a)</p> <p>12.1.21 Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuel production (SDG Target 15.2)</p>	SDG 6, 9, 7, 13, 15, 17 AU 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 20
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor waste disposal practices •Poor drainage system 	14.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	<p>14.1.3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)</p> <p>14.1.4 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)</p>	SDG 9, 11 AU 1, 2, 10, 1
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	<p>15.1.1 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)</p> <p>15.1.2 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)</p>	SDG 9, 11, 17 AU 1, 10, 11,12

<p>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations •Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 	<p>17.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</p> <p>17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>	<p>SDG 11, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 10, 12</p>
<p>RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services •Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development 	<p>18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>18.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 8.2, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.3 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)</p> <p>18.1.5 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</p> <p>18.1.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 5, 10,12</p>

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	• Ineffective sub-district structures	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12
	• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12
	• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 2.3.7 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12, 20
	• Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	• Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)	SDG 16 AU 11, 12
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	6.1 Enhance security service delivery	6.1.3 Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	SDG 16 AU 11,12, 13

CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 	7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	7.1.1 Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b) 7.1.3 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)	SDG 12, 16 AU 11,12, 13
LAW AND ORDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	8.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	8.1.1 Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	SDG 16 AU 11,12, 13
ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state 	10.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	10.1.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instil patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7) 10.1.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15)	SDG 4, 12, 16,17 AU 2, 11, 12

GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGINAL LINKAGES
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs 	1.3 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	1.3.7 Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)	SDG 1, 10, 16, 17 AU 4, 11, 12, 13, 14,15

APPLICATION OF COMPOUND MATRIX TO THE ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES

The compound matrix is used to determine the effect of the programmes on the relevant Poverty-Environment criteria. The matrix is used by listing a objectives in the rows in the first column and components of the poverty –environment dimensions in the top row.

The interactions of the Programmes, identified in the first column with each component of the poverty-environment dimensions appearing across the top row of the matrix is to be examined. Where the policy objective affect the poverty-environment dimension positively this is recorded by marking a (+) or a green colour in the relevant box.

Where the policy objective affect the poverty-environment dimension negatively, it is recorded by marking a negative sign (-) or red colour in the relevant box. This will be an indication that the programmes should be refined to minimise any potential adverse effects. If there is no significant interaction this is recorded as zero (0) or yellow. If the interaction is doubtful it is recorded both as (?).

Table 71 below shows details of the analysis done as far as this SEA tool was concern

Table 71: Compound Matrix

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components Policy Objectives																		
Improve Post-Harvest Management	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	+	0	0
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	+
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components Policy Objectives																		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Improve production efficiency and yield	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+
Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	0	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	0
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components Policy Objectives																		
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	-	-	-	-	0	+	-	-	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Reduce environmental pollution	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Protect forest reserves	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET 1

Policy Objectives that Affect the Poverty-Environment Dimension Positively are indications that the objectives support the Poverty –Environment Dimension. This therefore means that the implementation of such objectives will have positive impacts in general such as promoting livelihoods, addressing health concerns, avoiding vulnerability situations as well as promoting democratic principles and human rights. For purposes of space, all the positive policy objectives were collectively explained as follows:

Table 72: Compound Matrix: - Record Sheet 1

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to access to water</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not limit access to land for other vital socio-economic activities</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to excessive exploitation of timber resources</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to excessive destruction of wildlife</i>	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to excessive destruction of on non-timber products</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not negatively affect water quality</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>An indication that the policy objective will improve sanitation</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not negatively effect on air quality</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to excessive destruction of medicinal plants</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to drought situations</i>	+
Bushfires	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not cause bushfires</i>	+
Floods	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to flood situations</i>	+
Land Degradation	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not cause land degradation</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to crises/ conflict situations</i>	+
Epidemics	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to outbreak of epidemics</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>An indication that the policy objective adhere to democratic principles of ensuring equitable distribution of resources</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>An indication that the policy objective supports certain rights of individuals</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to access to vital information</i>	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET 2

Policy Objectives that Affect the Poverty-Environment Dimension Negatively are indications that the objectives do not support the Poverty –Environment Dimension. These are indications that these objectives should implemented with migration measures put in place to minimise any potential adverse effects. For purposes of space, all the negative policy objectives were collectively explained as follows:

Table 73: Compound Matrix: - Record Sheet 2

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>An indication that the policy objective will limit access to water</i>	-
Access to Land	<i>An indication that the policy objective will limit access to land for other vital socio-economic activities</i>	-
Access to timber resources	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to excessive exploitation of timber resources</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to excessive destruction of wildlife</i>	-
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to excessive destruction of on non-timber products</i>	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>An indication that the policy objective will negatively affect water quality</i>	-
Sanitation	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not improve sanitation</i>	-
Air Quality	<i>An indication that the policy objective will negatively affect air quality</i>	-

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to excessive destruction of medicinal plants</i>	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to drought situations</i>	-
Bushfires	<i>An indication that the policy objective will cause bushfires</i>	-
Floods	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to flood situations</i>	-
Land Degradation	<i>An indication that the policy objective will cause land degradation</i>	-
Crises/Conflicts	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to crises/conflict situations</i>	-
Epidemics	<i>An indication that the policy objective will lead to outbreak of epidemics</i>	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>An indication that the policy objective does not adhere to democratic principles of ensuring equitable distribution of resources</i>	-
Human Rights	<i>An indication that the policy objective does not supports certain rights of individuals</i>	-
Access to Information	<i>An indication that the policy objective will not lead to access to vital information</i>	-

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET 3

Policy Objectives that Affect the Poverty-Environment Dimension neutrally are indications that the objectives do not have any significant impact on the Poverty – Environment Dimension. This therefore means that the implementation of such objectives will have positive impacts in general such as promoting livelihoods, addressing health concerns, avoiding vulnerability situations as well as promoting democratic principles and human rights. For purposes of space, all the neutral policy objectives were collectively explained as follows:

Table 74: Compound Matrix: - Record Sheet 3

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on access to land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on access to timber resources</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on protection of wildlife</i>	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on the use of on non-timber products</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on water quality</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on sanitation</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on effect on air quality</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on medicinal plants</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on drought</i>	0
Bushfires	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on bushfires</i>	0
Floods	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on flood situations</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on land degradation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on crises/ conflict situations</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on epidemics</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on adherence to democratic principles of ensuring equitable distribution of resources</i>	0
Human Rights	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on rights of individuals</i>	0
Access to Information	<i>An indication that the policy objective has no impact on access to information</i>	0

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SUSTAINABILITY TEST CARRIED OUT ON THE ADOPTED STRATEGIES

This exercise was carried out to test the sustainability of the adopted policy strategies using a set of natural resources, socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues.












The scoring scale used is as follows:










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

Table 75: Sustainability Appraisal Test 1

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River,	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.];[6		
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth</i> : PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local Materials & Services</i> : Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local retention of capital</i> : PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local economic linkages</i> : PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Public/Private Partnership</i> : PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 






ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 

Table 76: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 1

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6]	2	The objective will lead to the destruction of wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The objective will not require the use of large tracts of land
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	The objective have no relevance as far as the objectives are concern
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	0	The objective has no relevance as far as the objectives are concern
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The objective will lead to air pollution and contamination of water bodies during construction
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The objective will make use of local materials during construction such as sand, soil etc.
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	The objective will likely lead to the destruction of natural state of water bodies during construction of roads etc.
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	2	The objective is likely to lead to the destruction of the aesthetic features of water bodies

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	2	The objective is likely to lead to destruction of vegetation along water bodies etc.
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	The objective will promote social cohesion since all persons living in the localities
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	The objective will lead to decreases or elimination of diseases
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	The wellbeing of the people will be enhanced through access to water and other social facilities
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Women will be empowered by this project since it provides access to some of the basic needs of humans and especially women
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	The objective will not lead to displacement of persons
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	5	Lots of jobs will be created during and after the execution of these projects
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Most of the projects when completed will be handed over to the local people for management. This will ensure ownership by local communities
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	The objective has no relevance as far as this criteria was concerned
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	3	The objective will make use of limited land








ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	Access to water to the poor will be greatly enhanced
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	The objective will lead to access to transport services
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	The objective will has no relevance to this criteria
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	The objective will not expose communities to conflict
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	The objective will promote public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The objective supports the development of economic ventures
<i>Local Materials& Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The objective will make use of local materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The objective will make use of local artisans and thus retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The objective will promote the development of other industries such as pure water industries

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	The objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	The objective supports this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	The objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	The objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	The objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	The objective has no relevance to this aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The objective supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources
Human Rights	5	The objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as water

ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS FEEDER ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER (SDG TARGETS 2.A,9.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Access to information	0	The objective has no effect on access to information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sectors during construction

Table 77: Sustainability Appraisal Test 2

SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth</i> : PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Materials & Services</i> : Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local retention of capital</i> : PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local economic linkages</i> : PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Public/Private Partnership</i> : PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5







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

Table 78: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 2

SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.];6	2	The objective will lead to the destruction of wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The objective will require the use of large tracts of land
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	The objective have no relevance as far as the objectives are concern
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	0	The objective has no relevance as far as the objectives are concern
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The objective will lead to air pollution as a result of the use of machinery
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	The objective has no relevance as far as the objective was concerned.
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	The objective has no relevance as far as the objective was concerned.
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	The objective has no relevance as far as the objective was concerned.

SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	5	Vegetation along water bodies will be preserved
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	The objective will promote social cohesion since persons living in the localities will come together to engage in some of these ventures
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	The objective has no relevance as far as the objective was concerned.
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	The wellbeing of the people will be enhanced through access to job opportunities etc.
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Women will be empowered by this project since it provides access to job opportunities and incomes
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	The objective will not lead to displacement of persons
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	5	Lots of jobs will be created as a result
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Most of the projects when completed Several job opportunities to be created will benefit the vulnerable in society
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	The objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	2	The objective will make use of large tracts of land thereby limiting access of the poor to such lands










SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	0	The objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	The objective will lead to access to transport services
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	0	The objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The policy objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The policy objective supports economic growth
<i>Local Materials & Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The policy objective will make use of labour from the local areas and hence retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The policy objective will promote the development of other industries such as processing industries etc.

SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	The policy objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The policy objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	The policy objective supports this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	The policy objective is of no relevance to this aim
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	The policy objective is of no relevance to this aim
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	The policy objective is of no relevance to this aim
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	The policy objective is of no relevance to this aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The policy objective supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources
Human Rights	5	The policy objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as food
Access to information	5	The policy objective will provide access to information on markets and technologies etc.

SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST TWO EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EACH DISTRICT (SDG TARGETS 2.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The policy objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sector execution

Table 79: Sustainability Appraisal Test 3

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)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 

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









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

Table 80: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 3

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)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	2	The policy objective will lead to the destruction of wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The policy objective will require the use of large tracts of land
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	The policy objective will adopt energy efficient methods for use
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	5	The policy objective will be designed to avoid emissions into the atmosphere
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Processing companies are likely to lead to pollution of water bodies, air etc.
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local energy sources that are efficient.
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	The policy objective will not lead to destruction of water bodies.
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	5	The policy objective supports this objective.
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower	5	Vegetation along water bodies will be preserved

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)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.</i>	5	The policy objective will promote social cohesion since persons living in the localities will come together to engage in some of these ventures
<i>Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance as far as this aim was concerned.
<i>Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.</i>	5	The wellbeing of the people will be enhanced through access to job opportunities etc.
<i>Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people</i>	5	Women will be empowered by this project since it provides access to job opportunities and incomes
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	5	The policy objective will not lead to displacement of persons
<i>Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people</i>	5	Lots of jobs will be created as a result
<i>Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.</i>	5	The policy objective when completed will ensure the creation of several job opportunities that will benefit the vulnerable in society
<i>Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured</i>	2	The policy objective will make use of large tracts of land thereby limiting access of the poor to such lands












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)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	2	The policy objective will limit access to water since large amounts of water will be required
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	The policy objective will lead to access to transport services
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	2	The policy objective is likely to negatively affect proper disposal of waste
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The policy objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	The policy objective will adopt safety standards in production which will public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The policy objective supports economic growth
<i>Local Materials& Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The policy objective will make use of labour from the local areas and hence retention of capital








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)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The policy objective will promote the development of other industries such as production of raw materials etc.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	The policy objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The policy objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	The policy objective supports this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	The policy objective will make use of research and development to ensure adoption of appropriate technologies during production
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	The policy objective supports this aim
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	The policy objective will provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The policy objective supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources








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)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Human Rights	5	The policy objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as food
Access to information	5	The policy objective will provide access to information on markets and technologies etc.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The policy objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sector execution

Table 81: Sustainability Appraisal Test 4

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1  3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth</i> : PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local Materials & Services</i> : Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local retention of capital</i> : PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with	(0) 1 2 3 4 

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
	environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	

Table 82: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 4

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	2	The policy objective will lead to the destruction of wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The policy objective will require the use of large tracts of land
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	The policy objective will adopt energy efficient methods production of energy
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	0	The policy objective has no relevance as far as this aim was concerned
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	The policy objective will avoid/minimize pollution of the environment.
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local energy sources that are efficient to power the buildings.

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Water Bodies</i> ; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	The policy objective will not lead to destruction of water bodies.
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic</i> : Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	5	The policy objective supports this aim.
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones</i> : The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	5	Vegetation along water bodies will be preserved
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character</i> : PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	The policy objective will promote social cohesion since persons living in the localities will come together to engage in some of these ventures
<i>Health</i> : should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	The policy objective has no relevance as far as the objective was concerned.
<i>Well-being</i> : The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	The wellbeing of the people will be enhanced through access to education.
<i>Gender</i> : should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Women will be empowered by this project since it provides access to job opportunities, education and incomes
<i>Population Displacement</i> : minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	The policy objective will not lead to displacement of persons
<i>Work for Local People</i> : Job creation for the local people	5	Lots of jobs will be created as a result













EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	0	Most of the projects when completed will ensure the creation of several job opportunities that will benefit the vulnerable in society
<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	2	The policy objective will make use of large tracts of land thereby limiting access of the poor to such lands
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	The policy objective will ensure access to water since the buildings will be connected with water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	The policy objective will lead to access to transport services
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	The policy objective will make room for efficient waste disposal methods
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The policy objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	The policy objective will adopt safety standards in production which will public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		








EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The policy objective supports economic growth
<i>Local Materials& Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local materials during construction
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The policy objective will make use of labour from the local areas and hence retention of capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The policy objective will promote the development of other industries such as petty trading, sale of building materials etc.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	The policy objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The policy objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	The policy objective supports this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	The policy objective will make use of research and development to ensure adoption of appropriate technologies during construction
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	The policy objective supports this aim

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AT ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The policy objective supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources
Human Rights	5	The policy objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as food
Access to information	5	The policy objective will provide access to information on markets and technologies etc.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The policy objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sector execution

Table 83: Sustainability Appraisal Test 5

ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1  3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 

ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth</i> : PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local Materials & Services</i> : Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local retention of capital</i> : PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local economic linkages</i> : PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Public/Private Partnership</i> : PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Technology and skills transfer</i> : the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Cleaner Production</i> : the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy Cost</i> : minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development</i> : PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5






ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 

Table 84: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 5

ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.];[6	2	The policy objective will lead to the destruction of wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The policy objective will require the use of large tracts of land
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	The policy objective will adopt energy efficient methods for production of energy
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	0	The policy objective has no relevance as far as the objective was concern
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	The policy objective will avoid/minimize pollution of the environment.
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local energy sources that are efficient to power the buildings.
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	The policy objective will not lead to destruction of water bodies.
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	5	The policy objective supports this aim
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower	5	Vegetation along water bodies will be preserved

ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.</i>	5	The policy objective will promote social cohesion since persons living in the localities will come together to engage in some of these ventures
<i>Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases</i>	5	The policy objective will minimize the incidence of diseases.
<i>Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.</i>	5	The wellbeing of the people will be enhanced through access to health
<i>Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people</i>	5	Women will be empowered by this project since it provides access to job opportunities, health and incomes
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	5	The policy objective will not lead to displacement of persons
<i>Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people</i>	5	Lots of jobs will be created as a result
<i>Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.</i>	5	Most of the projects when completed will ensure the creation of several job opportunities that will benefit the vulnerable in society
<i>Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured</i>	2	The policy objective will make use of large tracts of land thereby limiting access of the poor to such lands











ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	The policy objective will ensure access to water since the buildings will be connected with water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	The policy objective create access to transport services
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	5	The policy objective will make room for efficient waste disposal methods
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The policy objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	The policy objective would minimize exposure of communities to epidemics.
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	The policy objective will promote public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The policy objective supports economic growth
<i>Local Materials& Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local materials during construction
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The policy objective will make use of labour from the local areas and hence retention of capital












ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	The policy objective has no effect as far as this aim was concerned
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	The policy objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The policy objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	The policy objective supports this aim
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The policy objective supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources

ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES (CHPS) POLICY TO ENSURE EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE (SDG TARGETS 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Human Rights	5	The policy objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as food
Access to information	5	The policy objective will provide access to information on markets and technologies etc.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The policy objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sector execution

Table 85: Sustainability Appraisal Test 6

PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 

PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1  3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth</i> : PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local Materials & Services</i> : Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local retention of capital</i> : PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 








PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 

Table 86: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 6

PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.];[6	0	The policy objective will lead to the destruction of wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The policy objective will require the use of large tracts of land
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	The policy objective will avoid/minimize pollution of the environment.
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	The policy objective will not lead to destruction of water bodies.
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	5	The policy objective supports this objective.
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower	5	Vegetation along water bodies will be preserved

PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.</i>	5	The policy objective will promote social cohesion since persons living in the localities will come together to engage in some of these ventures
<i>Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases</i>	5	The policy objective will minimize the incidence of diseases.
<i>Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.</i>	5	The wellbeing of the people will be enhanced through access to water etc.
<i>Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people</i>	5	Women will be empowered by this project since it provides access to job opportunities, water and incomes
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	5	The policy objective will not lead to displacement of persons
<i>Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people</i>	5	Lots of jobs will be created as a result
<i>Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.</i>	5	Most of the projects when completed will encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities
<i>Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured</i>	0	The policy objective will make use of large tracts of land thereby limiting access of the poor to such lands












PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	The policy objective will ensure access to water since the buildings will be connected with water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	The policy objective will lead to access to transport services
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	5	The policy objective will make room for efficient waste disposal methods
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The policy objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	The policy objective would minimize exposure of communities to epidemics.
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	The policy objective will promote public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The policy objective supports economic growth
<i>Local Materials& Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local materials during construction
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The policy objective will make use of labour from the local areas and hence retention of capital













PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The policy objective will promote the establishment of other industries such as manufacturing etc.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	The policy objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The policy objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The policy objective e project supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources

PROVIDE MECHANIZED BOREHOLE AND SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS (SDG TARGET 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Human Rights	5	The policy objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as water
Access to information	5	The policy objective will provide access to information on markets and technologies etc.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The policy objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sector execution

Table 87: Sustainability Appraisal Test 6

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1  3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth</i> : PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local Materials & Services</i> : Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Local retention of capital</i> : PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 











PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 

Table 88: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 7

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.];[6	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The policy objective will require the use of large tracts of land
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	The policy objective promotes efficient energy utilization practices
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	5	The policy objective will avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	The policy objective will avoid/minimize pollution of the environment.
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources;
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people⁵</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people</i>	5	Lots of jobs will be created as a result
<i>Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.</i>	5	Most of the projects when completed will encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities
<i>Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.</i>	5	The policy objective will promote <i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices
<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured</i>	2	The policy objective will make use tracts of land thereby limiting access of the poor to such lands

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The policy objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	The policy objective would minimize exposure of communities to epidemics.
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	The policy objective will promote public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The policy objective supports economic growth
<i>Local Materials & Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local materials during construction
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The policy objective will make use of labour from the local areas and hence retention of capital

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The policy objective will promote the establishment of other industries such as manufacturing etc.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	The policy objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The policy objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	The policy objective will minimize the cost of energy generation and usage
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	The policy objective promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	The policy objective supports this objective
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	The policy objective supports this objective
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The policy objective supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources

PROMOTE THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR ALL (SDG TARGETS 7.2, 7.3, 7.A)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Human Rights	5	The policy objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as energy
Access to information	5	The policy objective will provide access to information on technologies etc.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The policy objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sector execution

Table 89: Sustainability Appraisal Test 8

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECATION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECATION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECATION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth</i> : PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Materials & Services</i> : Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local retention of capital</i> : PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local economic linkages</i> : PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Public/Private Partnership</i> : PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5







DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECATION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 

Table 90: Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet 8

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECACTION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.];[6	2	The policy objective will lead to the destruction of wildlife during construction of latrines
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The policy objective will require the use of large tracts of land for construction of latrines
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	The projects will not lead to destruction of water bodies.
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower	5	The natural state of sensitive ecological sites would be maintained

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECACTION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases</i>	5	The policy objective will minimize the incidence of diseases.
<i>Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.</i>	5	The wellbeing of the people will be enhanced through access to sanitation
<i>Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people</i>	5	Women will be empowered by this project since it provides access to sanitation facilities
<i>Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	5	The policy objective will not lead to displacement of persons
<i>Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people</i>	5	Lots of jobs will be created as a result
<i>Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.</i>	5	Most of the projects when completed will ensure the creation of several job opportunities that will benefit the vulnerable in society
<i>Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.</i>	0	The policy objective has no relevance to the objective
<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured</i>	2	The policy objective will make use of large tracts of land thereby limiting access of the poor to such lands

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECATION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	The policy objective will ensure access to water since the buildings will be connected with water
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	The projects will make room for efficient waste disposal methods
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	The policy objective will ensure equity in the allocation of resources
<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	The policy objective would minimize exposure of communities to epidemics.
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	The policy objective will remote public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Local Materials& Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	The policy objective will make use of local materials during construction
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	The policy objective will make use of labour from the local areas and hence retention of capital

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECATION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The policy objective has no effect as far as this aim was concerned
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	The policy objective supports PPP arrangements
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The policy objective will ensure transfer of skills to local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	The policy objective has no relevance to this aim
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	The policy objective has no relevance to this objective
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The policy objective supports the principle of ensuring equitable distribution of scarce resources

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO END OPEN DEFECATION (SDG TARGET 6.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Human Rights	5	The policy objective supports the promotion of human rights which ensures access to basic necessities of life such as food
Access to information	5	The policy objective will provide access to information on markets and technologies etc.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The policy objective will support the use of best practices and standards in the sector execution

Measures to address Impacts

Improving performance of the policy strategies against the four main criteria certainly will involve practical interventions that will ensure full sustainability of the policies. The overall performance of the policies using the four criteria was quite encouraging. However to attain sound environmental implementation and sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed through the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed.

- Overall, all constructional activities will impact negatively on the components of the Natural Resources and in few cases Social and Cultural Conditions.
- However, the Assembly will ensure that none of the projects/activities will be sited in a conserved area as part of mitigation measures. Additionally, most of the projects would be sited at fringes of existing structures/developed areas, with only some amount of vegetation that will be affected through clearing. Trees would be planted to replace those destroyed. Grass such as the vertiver grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would also be provided as walkways to these structures. These would form part of the contract.
- The wildlife likely to be affected during implementation of projects includes insects, arachnids, rodents, earthworms, snakes and others. To minimize degradation on the land on which projects would be sited, landscaping of the environment will be done frequently by the Department of Parks and Garden. Projects likely to be sited in already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped with the constructional activities to minimize any erosion hazards.
- Landfill sites would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimized or completely avoided. Measures to be adopted include

avoiding river or stream courses. Final disposal sites would also be engineered to ensure that all risks are sufficiently catered for. Again, burrow pits and abandoned and degraded sand winning sites would be used as disposal sites to reclaim these sites for future agricultural use. As frequent as possible the sites would be sprayed with chemical to disinfect the area.

- Site plan would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development-planning schemes. In communities with planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared according to the schemes to ensure that structures are spatially well located to avoid haphazard spatial development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, parks and gardens and residential as well as commercial areas.
- Boreholes drilled would be provided with soakaways for adequate drainage and pumps to avoid contamination to assure quality of the water. Pavements would be provided around the boreholes to ensure clean environment.
- Construction of both household and public toilets would be done fully supervised by Environmental Health Officers in order avoid slopes so that bodies downstream are not adversely affected. When full, they would be dislodged and the materials deposited in trenches purposefully made and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.
- In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains are connected to the main drains through the side drains. Provisions would also be made to ensure that run offs and other sewerage do not empty into water bodies.
- With regard to the construction of markets, pavements would be provided to check flooding.

CHAPTER FOUR

FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

In relation to the adopted development dimensions, issues, policy objectives and strategies, a review was done to create a link between the composite budget which is based on programmes and sub-programmes. Details of the results are outlined in table 91 below

Table 91: Programmes and Sub- Programmes

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export ▪ Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority ▪ Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ Reinvigorate extension services ▪ Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme ▪ Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain ▪ Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information 		
Ensure improved Public Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water ▪ Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instrument ▪ Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support ▪ Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative ▪ Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers ▪ Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system ▪ Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development ▪ Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country ▪ Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health ▪ Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock ▪ Facilitate access to credit by the industry 		
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development ▪ Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery • Implement extensive fish farming programmes ▪ Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence ▪ Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector ▪ Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards ▪ Mainstream tourism development in district development plans ▪ Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children ▪ Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs ▪ Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education ▪ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth& sports and library services
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) ▪ Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) ▪ Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services
Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education ▪ Enhance quality of teaching and learning ▪ Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials 	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth& sports and library services
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care ▪ Expand and equip health facilities ▪ Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery ▪ Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services

<p>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify implementation of malaria control programme ▪ Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases ▪ Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems ▪ Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems ▪ Improve water production and distribution systems ▪ Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery ▪ Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs ▪ Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities ▪ Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework ▪ Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting ▪ Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management ▪ Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management 	<p>Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development and Management</p>

<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector ▪ Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services ▪ Provide public education on solid waste management ▪ Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity ▪ Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities ▪ Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' By-Laws on sanitation ▪ Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Environmental Health and Sanitation Services</p>
<p>Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs ▪ Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions ▪ Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs ▪ Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues ▪ Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes ▪ Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children ▪ Increase awareness on child protection 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development ▪ Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs ▪ Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child ▪ ``Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>

<p>Promote economic empowerment of women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants ▪ Ensure the protection of women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues ▪ Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders ▪ Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups ▪ Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries ▪ Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, ▪ Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable ▪ Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices ▪ Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education ▪ Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination ▪ Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability ▪ Implement productive social inclusion interventions ▪ Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>

Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship • Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs • Create an effective coordination system for management of labour migration issues and the elimination of child labour for decent work outcomes • Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses • Build capacity of informal sector 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities ▪ Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills ▪ Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training ▪ Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates ▪ Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture ▪ Facilitate access to credit for the youth 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition ▪ Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels ▪ Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions ▪ Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition ▪ Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
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<p>Protect existing forest reserves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country ▪ Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems ▪ Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services ▪ Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations 	<p>Environmental Management</p>	<p>Natural Resource Conservation and Management</p>
<p>Reduce environmental pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies 	<p>Environmental Management</p>	<p>Natural Resource Conservation and Management</p>
<p>Reduce greenhouse gases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors • Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups • Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities 	<p>Environmental Management</p>	<p>Natural Resource Conservation and Management</p>
<p>Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters • Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively 	<p>Environmental Management</p>	<p>Natural Resource Conservation and Management</p>

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Infrastructure Development and Management
Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve telecommunications accessibility • Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT • Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide • Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Infrastructure Development and Management
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings • Increase proportion of renewable energy in national energy supply mix • Promote the conversion of waste to energy • Accelerate replacement of kerosene lanterns with solar lanterns 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Infrastructure Development and Management
Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste • Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Infrastructure Development and Management
Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure • Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Infrastructure Development and Management
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide. 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Physical and Spatial Planning

development of human settlements			
Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials in housing including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Infrastructure Development and Management
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. 	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Infrastructure Development and Management

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration
Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning 	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level • Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 		
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs • Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 	Management and Administration	Finance
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability • Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 		
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) • Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change. • Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption. 	Management and Administration	General Administration
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding 	Management and Administration	General Administration

Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation 	Management Administration	and	General Administration
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STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximising investment and trade opportunities for local authorities 	Management Administration	General Administration

FORMULATION OF PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POA) 2018-2021

Prioritization Of Programmes

The broad projects/activities in the PoA is a kind of shopping list and were therefore prioritised by the DPCU through consensus. The prioritisation was guided by the following criteria – thus the broad projects/activities should:

- Impact nationally (economic, social, environment);
- Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region);
- Have reliable source of funding;
- Have identified target group(s).

To achieve this, the DPCU developed a matrix in which the first column dealt with the broad projects/activities and the rows for the criteria. Each criteria was awarded a score ranging from 0-3 against each broad activity. The scores were added together and divided by the number of the criteria to obtain the average score. Where the score is very high, it indicates that the project/activity is of higher priority. A low score indicate low priority while a zero score means not a priority at all in consideration.

Table 92: Prioritisation programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
	Social impact (education, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration						
Local Government And Decentralization	2	3	3	2	10	2.5
Public Institutional Reform	3	2	2	1	8	2
Public Policy Management	3	2	2	2	9	2.3
Human Security And Public Safety	3	3	1	3	10	2.5
Corruption And Economic Crimes	3	3	1	1	8	2
Civil Society, And Civic Engagement	3	3	1	1	8	2
Development Communication	3	2	1	1	7	1.8
Culture For National Development	3	3	1	1	8	2
International Relations	3	3	1	2	9	2.3
PROGRAMME 2: Economic Development						

Industrial Transformation	3	3	2	2	10	2.5
Private Sector Development	3	3	2	2	10	2.5
Agriculture and Rural Development	3	3	3	2	10	2.5
Fisheries And Aquaculture Development	3	3	2	2	10	2.5
Tourism And Creative Arts Development	3	3	2	1	10	2.5
PROGRAMME 3: Social Services Delivery						
Education and Training	3	3	2	3	11	2.8
Health And Health Services	3	3	2	3	11	2.8
Food And Nutrition Security	3	3	2	2	9	2.3
Water And Sanitation	3	3	2	3	11	2.8
Poverty And Inequality	3	3	2	1	9	2.3
Child And Family Welfare	3	3	2	1	9	2.3
Gender Equality	3	3	1	1	8	2
Social Protection	3	3	1	1	8	2
Disability And Development	3	3	1	1	8	2
Employment And Decent Work	3	3	1	1	8	2
Youth Development	3	3	1	1	8	2
Sports And Recreation	3	3	1	2	9	2.3

PROGRAMME 4: Infrastructure Development and Management						
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air	3	3	2	3	11	2.8
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	3	3	2	3	11	2.8
Science, Technology And Innovation	3	3	2	3	11	2.8
Energy And Petroleum	3	3	1	1	8	2
Drainage And Flood Control	3	3	3	2	11	2.8
Infrastructure Maintenance	3	3	1	2	9	2.3
Land Administration And Management	3	3	3	3	12	3
Human Settlements And Housing	3	3	3	3	12	3
Rural Development	3	3	3	3	12	3
PROGRAMME 4: Environmental Management						
Environmental Pollution	3	3	3	3	12	3
Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	3	3	3	3	12	3

Climate Variability And Change	3	3	3	3	12	3
Disaster Management	3	3	3	3	12	3

PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POA) 2018-2021

This stage of the plan deals with the packaging of the Medium Term Programmes which took inspiration from the harmonized development issues. The POA consists of the development dimensions, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programme. Others include the sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating). This is to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. The PoA was developed based on projections of needs related to population, water, health, education etc. Table 93 below presents details of the PoA for the four year period.

Table 93: Programme of Action (POA)

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2018-2021)														
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure and maintain office stationery, equipment, supplies	Improved staff performance					100,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	Procurement Office
				Convene General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees meetings annually	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					60,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	HR Unit
				Support Non-Decentralised and Decentralised Departments	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					200,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	HoDs
				Support the construction of offices for selected Departments with landscaping	Improved staff performance					180,000.00	20,000.00		DWD	HoDs
				Construct 6No. 2-Bedroom Bungalows for the District Assembly staff with landscaping and preservation of protected areas	Improved staff performance					540,000.00			DWD	DPCU
				Construct DCE's Residency at Adaklu Waya with landscaping and preservation of protected areas	Improved Service delivery and Local governance Waya Constructed					600,000.00			DWD	Procurement Office

				Pay consultancy fees	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				200,000.00			ADA	Procurement Office/ DWD
				Procure office furniture for the New Office Complex and Sub-structures	Improved staff performance				200,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	Procurement Office
				Carry out landscaping around the New Assembly Block	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				30,000.00			DWD	EHSU/ PPD
				Pay ex-gratia of 18 Assembly members	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				40,000.00			ADA	Assembly Members
				Procure and install 30No. energy efficient and environmentally friendly Air-conditioners for the DA Offices, Assembly Hall and Bungalows	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				80,000.00			ADA	Procurement Office
				Procure 20No. motorbikes for Assembly members	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				65,000.00			ADA	Procurement Office
				Celebrate and mark National, International days/ events and festivals. (Farmers Day/ World AIDS Day/ Independence Day etc.)	Improved popular participation in governance				120,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	HoDs
Build an effective and efficient	Improve documentation within the public sector			Digitize documentation at records unit	Improved documentation of records				10,000.00	6,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU

Government machinery				Undertake 1 no. capacity building programmes for records staff	Improved documentation of records				10,000.00	4,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU
	Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions			Ensure effective operationalization of the client service unit (Provision of office equipment, training etc.)	Improved access of the public to the Assembly				8,000.00			HR Unit	DPCU
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media			Organize 48.no radio programmes to interact with the public on activities of the Assembly	Improved access of the public to the Assembly				10,000.00	12,000.00		HR	DPCU
	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and	Management and Administration	General Administration	Ensure the strengthening of effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality	Level of collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality increased				20,000			Central Admin.	HoDs

	national levels			Support and contribute to VRCC activities	Improved local governance				20,000			Central Admin.	VRCC
				Support NALAG Activities	Participation in NALAG activities sustained				48,000			Central Admin.	NALAG
				Organize Quarterly Heads of Department Meetings	Number of actions taken on decisions at HoDs Meetings				20,000			Central Admin.	HoDs
	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes			Involve TAs in decision making processes of the Assembly	Improved engagement of TAs in the governance process				8,000.00			DPCU	TAs
				Carry out 4 no. capacity building programmes for TAs	Improved engagement of TAs in the governance process				15,000.00			DPCU	TAs
	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue			Organize 16 No. town hall meetings with two sub-district structures	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				90,000.00			DPCU	HR/CSOs/TAs/Sub Structures
				Prepare and Implement Popular Participation Action Plan	Number of Popular participation activities implemented				120,000			Central Admin.	HoDs
					Organise 4no. stakeholder meetings to communicate the 2018-2021 MDTP	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				50,000.00			DPCU

				Organise 4 no. stakeholder consultation meeting on the preparation of 2019-2021 fee-fixing resolutions	Improved popular participation in local governance				20,000.00	5,000		Finance Dept./Budget unit	CSOs/TAs/ Sub Structures
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance	Facilitates the preparation and implementation of the 2018-2021 Revenue Improvement Action Plans (RIAP)	Increase in IGF				30,000.00	8,000.00		DPCU/Budget Unit	Finance Dept.
				Organize 20 no. sensitization programmes on the payment of fees, taxes, rates etc.	Increase in IGF				45,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	F&A sub. Com/ Budget Com.
				Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Increase in IGF				90,000.00			ADA	Budget Com. /Finance Dept.
				Intensify supervision of all revenue collections	Increase in IGF					40,000.00		ADA	Assembly Members/ Revenue Collectors
				Repair of 1No. Revenue Mobilization Vehicle	Increase in IGF				20,000.00			ADA	Procurement Office
Improve decentralized planning	Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at			Partner private sector to promote the development of SMEs and provision of public infrastructure	Increased private sector productivity				300,000.00		1,000,000.00	ADA	Private sector / Coastal Devt. Authority

	the district level													
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Prepare 2019 to 2021 Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					50,000.00			DPCU/Budget Unit	CSOs
				Prepare 2022 to 2025 MTDP	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					50,000.00			DPCU	CSOs/ HoDs/ Sub Structures
				Organize Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Improved planning and budgeting					32,000			DPCU	HoDs
				Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					200,000.00	40,000.00		DPCU	HoDs
				Organise 4. No Training Workshops for Sub-structures on Community development Plan preparation and revenue mobilization	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					50,000	10,000		DPCU	ADA
				Provide financial and material support to the DPCU Secretariat	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					42,000.00			DPCU	ADA
				Prepare Business Investment Plan for the District	Improved Infrastructural and Business Development					4,000.00			DPCU	ADA
				Co-ordinate and support the implementation of Government Flagship	Flagship programmes sustained					60,000.00	20,000	20,000	DPCU	GoG

			programmes(1D1F, Free SHS, 1VID, NaBCO etc.									
			Review MTDP, Annual Action plans, budgets, and Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				30,000.00	5,000		DPCU	CSOs
			Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plans (Servicing and Maintenance of Assets)	Sustainability of assets enhanced				80,000.00	40,000.00		ADA	VRCC
	Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.		Undertake SEA for all physical projects before implementation	Improved management of projects and environment				15,000.00	5,000.00		DPCU	EPA
	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Strengthen Sub-District structures to function effectively. E.g. Procure Office equipment, Stationery etc.	Improved local governance			100,000.00			ADA	Sub-District structures
				Construct of 1No Area Council Office at Adaklu Waya with landscaping and preservation of protected lands and waterways.	Improved local governance			80,000.00			DWD	Sub-District structures
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Gazette 2019-2021 Fee-fixing resolutions	Improved popular participation in governance			10,600.00			ADA	Budget Unit

Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)			Organize 8no. Sensitization programmes on the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)	Reduction in corruption					10,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	CHRAJ/NCCE
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organise 2No. capacity building workshop on Local Governance Act, Act 936 for all Assembly Members and staff	Enhanced staff performance and delivery					10,000			HR Unit	DPCU/ Assembly Members
				Organise 2No. capacity building workshop on model standing orders for staff and 30 Assembly members	Enhanced performance and delivery					6,000			HR Unit	Assembly members
				Train 10 officers on environmental and sanitation public health Act and court proceedings	Improved Sanitation in all communities					20,000			EHSU	Judicial Service
				Organise 2No. Training on procurement and project management for all heads of department (HoD)	Enhanced staff performance and delivery					25,000			HR Unit	Procurement Officer
				Organize 3No. training workshops on Performance Management System for Junior Staff	Enhanced staff performance and delivery					20,000			HR Unit	DPCU
				Organize demand driven Capacity Building workshops for staff and Assembly members	Enhanced staff performance and delivery					80,000.00	50,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU
Build capacity of key				Organize 4 no. capacity training programmes for staff on LGS Protocols	Enhanced staff					12,000.00			HR Unit	DPCU

stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue					performance									
					Support staff to undertake capacity building programmes/ workshops, seminars etc.	Enhanced staff performance				355,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	HR/VRCC/ GIMPA/ OHLGS/ ILGS
					Organize 2 no. capacity training programmes for ARIC members and finance staff on financial administration and auditing	Enhanced staff performance				10,000.00	5,000.00		HR Unit	Internal Audit
					Support staff continuous professional development programmes	Enhanced staff performance				10,000.00	5,000.00		HR Unit	HoDs /GIMPA/ OHLGS/ ILGS

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated,	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	Prepare spatial development framework for the District and ensure the preservation of protected areas and wildlife and forest reserves	Well planned communities					50,000.00	5,000.00		PPD	DPCU/ Land Owners

balanced and orderly development of human settlements				Procure satellite images for development control	Well planned communities				45,000.00			PPD	DPCU
				Scale-up the Street naming and property addressing system while ensuring the preservation of water bodies, forest resources and wildlife	Improved service delivery				300,000.00			PPD	TAs/ Assembly Members
				Identify and document Assembly's assets and properties (lands etc.)	Improved planning and budgeting				20,000.00			PPD	DPCU
				Build capacity of physical planning staff and other staff on preparation and revision of local plans and planning schemes	Improved service delivery				15,000.00			HR Unit	DDP
				Carry out 12No. Public education on land use planning and development control	Well planned communities				40,000.00			PPD	DPCU
				Pay compensation for lands acquired for use by the Assembly and its Depts.	Improved service delivery				65,000.00			PPD	DPCU
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network		Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Carry out Spot Improvement/ Resurfacing/ Regraveling of selected roads in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved transport system				800,000.00			DWD	Min. of Roads and Highways/ GHA
				Carry out bitumen surfacing of selected roads in the District (Akuete-Waya-Tsrefe)	Improved transport system				2,000,000.00			Min. of Roads and Highways	DWD
				Construct/Rehabilitate 3No. Bridges and culvert in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and	Improved transport system				500,000.00			Min. of Roads and Highways	ADA

				maintaining the natural course of water bodies										
				Reshape and create new roads in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved transport system				700,000.00			Min. of Roads and Highways	ADA	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems			Mechanize 10No. Boreholes in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved access to potable water				850,000.00			DWD	CWSA	
				Construct 20No. Boreholes in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved access to potable water				400,000.00			DWD	CWSA	
				Carry out water extension to selected communities (Waya etc.) while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved access to potable water				1,400,000.00		1,000,000.00	ADA	DPs/ CWSA	
				Repair 15No. broken down boreholes with establishment of green vegetation around to prevent erosion	Improved access to potable water				50,000.00			DWD	CWSA	
				Complete the construction Overhead Storage Tank Support with Water Connection at Adaklu-Ablomu while preserving protected areas and wildlife	Improved access to potable water					23,000.00			DWD	CWSA
				Construct 10No. Water harvesting facilities in 10	Improved access to					150,000.00			ADA	CWSA

				Schools while preserving protected areas, wildlife	potable water									
Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy	Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable			Support Rural Electrification Project/Extension of Electricity to Selected Communities in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife	Access to electricity supply improved					250,000.00			ADA	ECG/ Ministry of Energy
				Supply and promote the use of sustainable energy sources such as solar etc.	Improved access to sustainable energy					80,000.00			ADA	Ministry of Energy/ Private Partners
				Supply and maintain energy efficient streetlights within the District	Improved public safety					80,000.00			ADA	Ministry of Energy/ ECG
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure			Construct District Police Headquarters at Adaklu Waya while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved public safety					400,000.00			DWD	Ghana Police Service
				Construct Police Station at Adaklu Tsrefe while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved public safety					400,000.00			DWD	Ghana Police Service
				Construct 1No. Police Station at Adaklu Ahunda while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved public safety					200,000.00			DWD	Ghana Police Service
				Construct 1No. Appliance Bay for Adaklu District Fire Station while preserving protected areas, wildlife. The environment should be	Improved public safety					80,000.00			DWD	Ghana National Fire Service

				protected from erosion with green grass										
				Construct District Magistrate Court at Adaklu Waya while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved judicial system					250,000.00			DWD	MP/Min. of Justice and Attorney General
				Support Community Initiated Projects and programmes while ensuring protection of the environment	Community development enhanced					400,000.00			ADA	Private Sector/MP/NGOs (Pencils of Promise etc.)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & sports and library services	Offer financial support to 200 needy but brilliant students	Well-developed human resource					80,000.00			ADA	MP/District Education Directorate
				Support the STMIE programme	Improved STMIE					60,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	MP/District Education Directorate
				Support the Implementation of the Free SHS programme	Well-developed human resource					200,000.00	60,000.00		ADA	District Education Directorate
				Organize Annual District Best Teacher Awards	Improved education standards					30,000.00			ADA	MP/District Education Directorate
				Organize Annual my first day at school programme	Improved education standards					15,000.00	5,000.00		District Education Directorate	ADA

			Promote handwashing with soap programmes in schools	Improved school health and hygiene					40,000.00			EHSU	District Education Directorate /GHS/UNICEF
			Support DEOC monitoring activities	Improved education standards						20,000.00		ADA	District Education Directorate
			Support district sports and cultural festivals	Improved sports and culture						22,000.00		ADA	District Education Directorate
			Carry out refresher course for newly trained teachers annually	Improved education standards					20,000.00			District Education Directorate	Circuit Supervisors
			Organise 4 no. workshop on the teaching of Language and Literacy for lower Primary (KG1 - P3)	Improved education standards					20,000.00			District Education Directorate	Circuit Supervisors
			Support Non-Formal Education Unit	Literacy rate improved					10,000.00			ADA	Non-Formal Department
Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & sports and library services	Provide Teaching & Learning Material support to schools. (Books, computers, desks etc.)	Improved education standards					25,000.00			ADA	District Education Directorate /MP/ NGOs
Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & sports and library services	Complete 7No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved education standards					800,000.00			DWD	District Education Directorate
			Construct 4No. Computer Laboratories in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and	Improved ICT education standards					550,000.00			DWD	MP

				green grass around the facilities									
				Construct 8No. Kindergarten Classroom blocks in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved education standards							DWD	District Education Directorate
				Extend electricity to 20No. Schools in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife	Improved education standards							DWD	District Education Directorate
				Provide 1000 Dual Desks and 500 Mono Desks to Basic Schools in the District and while promoting tree planting activities	Improved education standards							DWD	District Education Directorate
				Procure 8No. Motorbike for Circuit Supervisors	Improved education standards							ADA	Procurement Office
				Renovate 3No. 3-Unit classroom blocks and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved education standards							DWD	Procurement Office
				Renovate 2No 6-unit classroom blocks and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved education standards							DWD	Procurement Office
				Construct 1No. 6-Unit Girls' Model Junior High School with ancillary facilities in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved education standards							DWD	District Education Directorate
				Construct 4No. 6 unit classroom block while preserving protected	Improved education standards							DWD	District Education Directorate

				areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities											
Strengthen healthcare management system		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Support National Immunisation Programme in the District	Improved health care delivery					20,000.00		ADA	District Health Directorate		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities			Construct Hospital at Adaklu Waya while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved health care delivery							1,000,000.00		ADA	District Health Directorate
				Supply of 10. No motor bikes and other medical equipment to health institutions	Improved health care delivery							30,000.00	70,000.00	MP/ ADA	NGOs/ DPs/ District Health Directorate
Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care				Complete Community Based Health Planning Service (CHPS) at Tsrefe, Kodzobi, Ahunda, Wumenu while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved health care delivery							350,000.00		DWD	District Health Directorate
				Renovate and expand 2 No. Health Centers in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities	Improved health care delivery							400,000.00		DWD	MP/ District Health Directorate
				Construct 6 No. Community Based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compounds at	Improved health care delivery							700,000.00		DWD	MP/ District Health Directorate

				Amuzudeve, Anfoe and Have and 3 other communities in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and planting trees and green grass around the facilities									
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/SITIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes			Support Malaria Control Programmes	Improved health care delivery				46,000.00			ADA	District Health Directorate
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)			Carry out Quarterly monitoring of PMTCT Centers	Improved health care delivery				15,000.00			District AIDS committee	Assembly Members
				Carry out stakeholder public sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Improved health care delivery				15,000.00			District AIDS committee	Assembly Members
				Conduct quarterly DAC meetings	Improved health care delivery				7,000.00			District AIDS committee	TAs/ Ghana AIDS Commission
				Support 20 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV)	Improved health care delivery				8,000.00			District AIDS committee	Assembly Members
				Organize 4 no. Annual World AIDS Day programmes	Improved health care delivery				5,000.00			District AIDS committee	TAs/ Ghana AIDS Commission
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			Promote the production of Poultry (Chicken) targeting 1,500 Households in 60 communities	Reduced anaemia incidence					300,000.00		Dept. of Agriculture	JICA/ District Health Directorate
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich												

	food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)			Promote the production of leafy vegetable (Gboma and Ademe) targeting 3000 Households in 60 communities	Reduced anaemia incidence						2,250.00	Dept. of Agriculture	JICA/ District Health Directorate
				Promote the production of cowpeas targeting 1,500 Households in 60 communities	Reduced anaemia incidence						63,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	JICA/ District Health Directorate
				Promote the consumption of cowpeas, leafy vegetable and chicken through community engagements in 60	Reduced anaemia incidence						144,000.00	District Health Directorate	JICA / Dept. of Agriculture
	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			Monitor and supervise the food and nutrition programme in 60 communities	Reduced anaemia incidence						60,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture/ District Health Directorate	JICA
				Carry out community assessment and selection of households that are nutrition and food insecure	Reduced anaemia incidence						45,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture/ District Health Directorate	JICA
				Carry out food demonstration after harvesting in 60 communities	Reduced anaemia incidence						84,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture/ District Health Directorate	JICA
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and			Sensitised 3000 households in 60 communities on the Nutrition Project at the start of the programme	Reduced anaemia incidence					60,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture/ District Health Directorate	JICA	

	communication strategy on food and nutrition security(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)			Carry out 3 no. capacity building programmes on food and nutrition for staff of Depts. of Health and Agriculture	Reduced anaemia incidence						29,025.00	Dept. of Agriculture/ District Health Directorate	JICA	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organize monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise/Routine House to House inspection and education	No. of monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise organized					30,000.00	10,000.00	ADA/ EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't/ TAs/CSOs/ Assembly Members	
				Procure 10 No. Refuse Skips & Containers	10 No. Refuse Skip & Containers procured					150,000.00			ADA	EHSU
				Procure sanitation items (waste bins, gloves, etc.) for the Management of waste	Sanitation items procured					20,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	EHSU
				Intensify public education on food and personal hygiene	No. of public education on food and personal hygiene organized						16,000.00			EHSU

				Undertake effective liquid and solid waste management activities	Improved solid and liquid waste management system					40,000.00	8,000.00		EHSU	Zoomlion Com. Ltd
				Train 2,000 food vendors on hand washing with soap	Food Hygiene improved					5,000.00			EHSU	DPCU
				Carry out medical screening for 2,000 food vendors District wide annually	Food Hygiene improved					9,000.00			EHSU	Food Vendors/ Consultant
				Review, update and implement the DESAP	Sustainable communities					25,000.00	5,000.00		EHSU	DPCU
				Undertake regular Fumigation exercises	Improved environmental health and sanitation					550,000.00			Zoomlion	EHSU
	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions			Acquire public sanitary site for solid waste disposal in the District while making plans for recycling of such waste	Improved environmental health and sanitation					89,000.00			ADA	PPD/ EHSU
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation			Implement and Monitor Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) by promoting construction of household latrines while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	All communities declared ODF					40,000.00		80,000.00	EHSU	DPCU/ UNICEF

				Construct 5No. Community Toilet facilities in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Improved environmental health and sanitation				420,000.00			DWD	EHSU/ IPEP
				Construct 15No. Institutional Latrines for 15 Schools in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Improved environmental health and sanitation				800,000.00			DWD	DPs/ EHSU/ IPEP
	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity			Organize 4No. capacity training for 200 stakeholders and staff in WASH	Improved sanitation and hygiene practices				15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	EHSU	DWD/HR/ UNICEF/ CWSA
				Revamp and train WSMTs in selected communities	Improved access to potable water				12,000.00	9,000.00	10,000.000	EHSU/DWD	CWSA/ UNICEF
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' By-Laws on sanitation			Prepare and Gazette Assembly's By-Laws on sanitation	Law and order maintained District wide				5,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	EHSU/ VRCC
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship			Organise orientation programme for NaBCO recruits	Improved access to jobs and incomes				30,000.00			ADA	NaBCO Secretariat
				Monitor and supervise the NaBCO programmes	NaBCO programme sustained				20,000.00			NaBCO Secretariat	ADA

Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support and technical aids, assistive devices and working tools and equipment to PWDs.	Improved wellbeing of PWDs					120,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	CSOs
				Offer financial support to PWD pupils/ students	Improved wellbeing of PWDs					1,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	MP/ NGOs/ PWDs
				Carry out Advocacy/awareness creation on the rights, responsibilities PWDs	Improved wellbeing of PWDs					5,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs/ NCCE
				Carry out skills and apprenticeship training programmes for PWDs	Improved wellbeing of PWDs					8,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs/ CSOs/ NGOs
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			Construct Disability Friendly Access and facilities to all Public Buildings and ensure that all new private properties for commercial purposes are designed with the required facilities and access	Improved wellbeing of PWDs					300,000			DWD	DSW&CD / PWDs / CSOs
Strengthen social protection, especially for	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social			Organize public sensitization programmes in 10 communities on child protection	Children's right Protected					35,000.00	5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/Min. of Gender and Social Protection

children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups			Collaborate with CSOs/NGOs to support child protection/ Women empowerment programmes	Children's right Protected					25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NGOs/ CSOs
				Monitor child protection programmes in 37 communities	Children's right Protected					25,000.00	5,000.00	13,000.00	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NGOs/ CSOs
				Sensitize LEAP beneficiaries on the proper the utilization of the fund	Reduction in poverty					40,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NGOs/ NCCE/ LEAP Beneficiaries/ CSOs
				Organise annual World Child Labour Day	Children's right Protected					10,000.00			ADA	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
				Expand LEAP to cover 30 more communities	Reduction in poverty					40,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NGOs/ Assembly Members/ CSOs
				Support, Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme in the District	LEAP programme sustained					20,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	LEAP Beneficiaries
				Support and supervise the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme	GSFP sustained					30,000.00			ADA/ Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
				Sensitize communities on juvenile justice law	Children's right Protected					10,000.00		20,000.00	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NGOs/ NCCE/ CSOs

				Encourage women to have access to justice at the courts	Improved wellbeing of women					10,000.00		15,000.00	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NGOs/CSOs
				Identify and monitor activities of early child development care centers	Children's right Protected					15,000.00	5,000.00	13,000.00	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NGOs/CSOs
				Provide economic and skills empowerment to women	Improved wellbeing of women					20,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	LED Committee
				Create awareness on women participation in local governance and decision making	Women Empowered					20,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/NGOs
				Sensitize women in communities on their Rights and access to justice	Women Empowered					20,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/Information Services Dept.
				Organize 4No. sensitization workshops on violence against women	Women Empowered					18,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/Information Services Dept.

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance		Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate producers of high value horticultural crops access to credit and market	Increase in income and jobs					20,000.00		20,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers

development	production for export												
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support			Build capacity of 10 Technical Staff	Improved extension services				20,000.00		40,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	AEAs
	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water			Rehabilitate roads leading to farming areas while preserving protected areas and wildlife	Reduction in post-harvest loss				400,000.00			DWD	Dept. of Agric./ Assembly Members
				Construct 1No. Office, Slaughter room, Restroom, Sheds, Toilet and urinal and fencing of Animal Market at Adaklu Waya while preserving protected areas and wildlife	Improved commercial activities				350,000.00			DWD	ADA
				Construct 4No. Market sheds in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and maintaining the natural course of water bodies	Improved commercial activities				100,000.00			DWD	ADA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services			Distribute bags of improved rice seeds to farmers	Increased Agric. productivity				12,000.00		15,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Train and supervise activities of AEAs on listing of farmers, crop	Increased Agric. productivity				14,000.00		15,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	AEAs/ Farmers

				cut and yield studies on Rice									
				Organize 12 Monthly Technical Review Meetings	Increased Agric. productivity				15,000.00		15,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	AEAs
				Establish 0.1 ha cashew nursery to provide 120,000 cashew seedlings to farmers in the district under PERD	Increased Agric. productivity				20,000.00		10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Promote the establishment of Coconut plantations in the district under PERD	Increased Agric. productivity				20,000.00		10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Conduct 30 field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies	Increased Agric. productivity				22,500.00		22,500.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Train 10 extension workers on irrigation and water management technologies and skills	Increased Agric. productivity				20,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	AEAs
				Facilitate the supply of bags of improved vegetable seeds to farmers.	Improved agricultural productivity				20,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	AEAs/ Farmers
				Embark on field and home visits by Technical Staff	Improved agricultural productivity				20,000.00		30,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
	Intensify and increase access to agricultural			Facilitate the establishment of a farm	Improved agricultural productivity				20,000.00		30,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Private Sector

	mechanization along the value chain			mechanization center (Tractors, Harvesters etc.)									
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations			Facilitate the establishment of a rice value chain Platform	Increased Agriculture productivity				20,000.00		20,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers/ CIDA
				Facilitate the distribution of Inputs using e-platform by 10 technical Staff	Increased Agric. productivity				15,000.00		10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers/ CIDA
				Promote and support Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) Programme	Increased Agric. productivity				50,000.00		10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Improve postharvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution			Organize 2 training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition	Increased Agric. productivity				10,000.00		15,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	AEAs/ CIDA

Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support the youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain			Promote" planting for food and jobs" campaign through radio programmes to create awareness among the populace	Food and jobs security					20,000.00		30,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Train 200 youth in Agribusiness	Increased Agriculture productivity					20,000.00		20,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Organize Planting for Food and Jobs sensitization fora for farmers in 10 operational areas in the District	Increased Agric. productivity					30,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	AEAs/ Assembly Members/ Farmers
				Hold monthly review meetings and quarterly meeting and monitor PFJ by District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee	Increased Agric. productivity					15,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Organize Annual Farmers Day Celebration to award hard working farmers	Increased Agric. productivity					130,000.00			ADA	Dept. of Agric./ Farmers
				Facilitate production of certified Planting materials (Mango, Garden eggs, pepper) etc. to farmers	Increased Agriculture productivity					30,000.00		10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers/ CIDA
				Train and supervise 2 Seed Growers to produce certified rice seeds	Improved agricultural productivity					30,000.00		10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	CIDA
				Promote livestock and	Intensify disease control and			Facilitate public education on zoonotic diseases	Food and jobs security				40,000.00	

poultry development for food security and income generation	surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases			Vaccinate of poultry, small ruminants and cattle.	Increased Agric. productivity				40,000.00	40,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Conduct disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease	Increased Agric. productivity				20,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
				Train Technical staff and animal handlers on safe handling of meat and meat products	Enhanced food quality				10,000.00	10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	CIDA
				Facilitate the establishment of livestock and poultry value chain	Improved income and jobs				20,000.00	10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	CIDA
				Facilitate and supervise the formation of poultry & livestock farmer groups	Increased livestock production				20,000.00	10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	CIDA
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programmes			Sensitize and educate proven fish farming systems	Improved income and jobs				15,000.00	20,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	CIDA
	Implement a flagship intervention to be known as "aquaculture for jobs and food"			Organise and demonstrate to the youth on modern aquaculture	Improved income and jobs				20,000.00	15,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers/ CIDA

	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme			Establish demonstrations on 12 steps in maize production with beneficiary farmers	Increased Agriculture productivity				10,000.00		20,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers/ CIDA
				Build capacity of Technical Staff on steps in rice production	Increased Agriculture productivity				20,000.00		10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts			Promote irrigation farming in the district under PPP	Increased Agriculture productivity						75,000.00	Donors	Farmers/ PP
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative			Facilitate the establishment of Cassava processing plants under 1D1F Policy	Improved income and jobs				40,000.00			1D1F Secretariat	ADA/ Private Sector/ NBSSI
				Facilitate the establishment of other Agro Processing facilities under One District One Factory policy while preserving protected areas, etc.	Improved income and jobs				90,000.00			1D1F Secretariat	ADA/ Private Sector/ NBSSI

				Train 50 Cassava Processors in each operational Area on processing of cassava into different products.	Improved value addition processes				13,000.00		5,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Dept. of Social Welfare/ SMEs
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth			Provide capacity building in entrepreneurial skills development for 1,200 youth	Improved income and jobs				50,000.00			LED Committee	SMEs
				Organize capacity building for SMEs on standard packaging and marketing processes	Improved income and jobs				20,000.00			LED Committee	SMEs
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs			Establish network between SMEs and financial institutions to facilitate access to credit	Efficiency of SMEs improved				15,000.00			LED Committee	SMEs/ Financial Institutions
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Partner private sector to develop, promote and market tourism potentials in the District while protecting wildlife	Increase in Tourism arrivals				150,000.00			ADA	Tourism Ministry/ Tourism Board

development	ly acceptable standards													
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Support afforestation programmes along river basins	Water resources protected						10,000.00		NADMO/ Forestry Commission	Water Resources Commission
				Organize 8 no. sensitization programmes on water resources protection	Water resources protected						9,000.00		ADA	Water Resources Commission
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize 8 no. sensitization programmes on natural resource management	Wildlife resources conserved					15,000.00	4,000.00		Forestry Commission	Dept. of Agric.
				Enforce by-laws on natural resource conservation	Wildlife resources conserved						12,000.00	8,000.00		NADMO/ Forestry Commission

	es and livelihoods												
Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction			Organize public education on disaster prevention and Management/Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Day	No. of Public education organized on disaster prevention and Management					35,000.00			NADMO	ADA/NCCE
			Procure relief items for disaster victims	Disaster victims supported					40,000.00			ADA	NADMO
			Organise 16 .no campaign against bush fires in 60 communities in the district	Reduction in bush fires					20,000.00			NADMO	ADA
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organise Public education on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms quarterly	No. of public education organised on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms organised						21,000.00		50,000.00	NADMO/	ADA/FIRE SERVICE/FORESTRY COMMISSION/PARKS & GARDENS
		Carry out sensitization Programmes on afforestation	Degraded areas recovered						18,000.00			FORESTRY COMMISSION/PARKS & GARDENS	ADA/NADMO/FIRE SERVICE
		Carry out sensitization programmes on natural resource conservation and management	Natural resources sustained						20,000.00			FORESTRY COMMISSION/PARKS & GARDENS	ADA/NADMO/FIRE SERVICE

				Carry out Tree Planting activities in schools and communities in the District	Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District initiated				20,000.00			FORESTRY COMMISSION/ PARKS & GARDENS	ADA/ NADMO/ FIRE SERVICE
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS													
Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	General Administration	Management and Administration	Facilitate foreign donor support, investment and trade opportunities for the Assembly	Availability of jobs				50,000.00			ADA	Sister Cities/ DPs/ NGOs
				Support Sister-City programmes	Improved development				25,000.00			ADA	Sister Cities/DPs/ NGOs

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Having elaborated on the programmes adopted for the Assembly for the period 2018-2021, this section focuses on the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the MTDP. The strategies for resource mobilisation and utilisation are based on the following:

- An assessment of the cost of implementing the programmes outlined in the MTDP
- A comprehensive assessment of the sources of funding for the District. This includes Internally Generated Funds (IGF), projected central government inflows, such as Departmental Allocations, DACF, funding for planned programmes of development partners.
- Identification and filling of financial resource gaps in the District through other possible through public-private partnerships.
- Strict compliance with the financial regulations e.g. the application of the Public Financial Management Act, Financial Administration Act, the Procurement Act etc.

The total cost of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan of the Adaklu District amount to **GH¢ 27,681,000.00**. Breakdown of the estimated cost of the plan is presented in the table 94 below.

Table 94: Indicative Financial Strategy

PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST	EXPECTED REVENUE						Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
	2018-2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE	GAP		
Management and Administration	4,610,000.00	6,798,564.08	500,456.00	0	0	7,299,020.08	0	Intensification of IGF mobilization	Explore untapped IGF sources
Infrastructure Development and Management	8,123,000.00	6,625,000.00	298,000.00	0	0	6,923,000.00	255,479.08	Intensification of IGF mobilization/ Donor Support/ GoG flagship programmes like 1D1F	Explore untapped IGF sources and PPP arrangements/ One Million Dollars One Constituency Fund
Social Services Delivery	9,678,000.00	5,336,000.00	242,000.00	425,245.00	0	6,003,245.00	292,395.92	Intensification of IGF mobilization/ Donor Support	Explore untapped IGF sources and PPP arrangements/ One Million Dollars One

ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

									Constituency Fund
Economic Development	3,090,000.00	3,588,900.00	356,653	254,654.00	0	4,200,207.00	200,754.92	Intensification of IGF mobilization/ GoG flagship programmes like 1D1F Donor Support	Explore untapped IGF sources and PPP arrangements
Environmental and Sanitation Management	2,180,000.00	1,685,000.00	276,000.00	545,898.00	0	2,506,898.00	0	Intensification of IGF mobilization	Explore untapped IGF/ Donor support
OVERALL TOTAL	27,681,000.00	24,033,464.08	1,673,109.00	1,225,797.00		26,932,370.08	748,629.92		

Arrangement for Funding of the Plan

Table 94 above shows that the estimated cost of implementing the MTDP is **Twenty Seven Million, Six Hundred and Eighty One Thousand, Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 27,681,000.00)**

However, revenue that is expected to be mobilized from identified traditional sources towards the implementation of the Plan stands at **Twenty Six Million, Nine Hundred and Thirty Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy Ghana Cedis, Eight Pesewas, GH¢ 26,932,370.08**

This means that a financial gap of **Seven Hundred and Forty Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty Nine Ghana Cedis and Ninety Two Pesewas (GH¢ 748,629.92)** exist. This therefore means that additional revenue resources would have to be mobilized in order to cater for the shortfall. The Assembly would exploit the following avenues to make up for the shortfall.

- Donor, sister city and development partners, foreign investments and NGO sources
- One Million Dollars per Constituency Fund
- One District One Factory Policy
- One District One Warehouse policy

The following measures would also be taken to sustain and increase resources from the traditional sources.

- IGF will be mobilized for development through improved collection mechanisms such as the use of electronic systems, intensification of supervision of collections and ceding some collections to private collectors under PPP. Efforts will also be made to explore new IGF sources as a way of increasing the IGF being mobilized. Measures would be put in place to ensure property rates were collected. Attention would also be paid to the area of development permits. Most of the Earth Moving Equipment that were grounded for some time now would be repaired and utilized to mobilize IGF.
- The Assembly would ensure proper functioning of its structures so as to qualify for the DDF annually to augment development funds.
- The Assembly is expected to market this MTDP to investors, citizens and other development partners, NGOs as a way of showcasing the potentials in the District for possible investments.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

The Annual Action Plans detailed out programmes and activities to be implemented in each year of the four year MTDP. These plans serve as the basis for disbursement of all funds during the implementation of the MTDP. For this reason, these plans will have close linkage to the Annual Composite Budgets of the Assembly. Details on the activities, programmes and projects are indicated, and includes the activity, location, time frame, implementing agency, cost of project, funding agency and the implementing agencies.

5.2 2018-2021 Annual Action Plans

Projects in these Annual Plans were selected based on the following criteria.

- ◆ Project that are on-going in the District.
- ◆ Projects with high potential for quick revenue generation and high potential for employment generation
- ◆ Projects that can immediately and quickly facilitate achievements of the medium term plan;
- ◆ Projects whose cost can conveniently be contained in the first year of the development budget; and
- ◆ Projects that satisfy the urgent needs of the poor.

Tables 95 to 98 presents details of projects and activities to be carried out for the period 2018-2021. These projects are categorized under the five development dimensions of the MTDPF.

2018 -2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Table 95: 2018 Annual Action Plan

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions													
Programme 1: Management and Administration													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
General Administration	Procure office supplies and consumables	Adaklu Waya	√	Office supplies and consumables supplied					20,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Procurement Committee
	Convene 4No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees annually	Adaklu Waya	30	No. of General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committee meetings held					30,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	HR
	Create and update asset register of the Assembly	District Wide	√	Asset register of the Assembly created and updated regularly					5,000.00	10,000.00		Asset Management Committee	HoDs
	Celebrate and mark National, International days/ events and festivals. (Farmers Day/ World AIDS Day/ Independence Day etc.)	District Wide	5	No. of national events and festivals organized					50,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	HoDs/ HR

	Construct 6No. 2-Bedroom Bungalow for the District Assembly while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu Waya	-	6No. 2-Bedroom Bungalow for the District Assembly constructed					120,000.00			DWD	DPCU
	Strengthen Sub-District structures to function well. Eg. Procure Office equipment, Stationery etc.	All Area Councils (AC)	-	Sub-District Structures supported					50,000.00			DWD	DPCU
	Organize 4No. quarterly Stakeholder forums to communicate the 2018-2021 DMTP	Selected Communities	0	No. of Stakeholder forums to communicate the 2018-2021 DMTP held					20,000.00			DPCU	ADA
	Organize 4No. town hall meetings with two sub-district structures	All ACs	4	No. of town hall meetings with two sub-district structures held					30,000.00			DPCU	ADA
	Procure office furniture and equipment	Adaklu Waya	√	Office furniture and equipment for the New Office Complex and sub-structures procured					25,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee
	Support Non-Decentralised and Decentralised Departments	District Wide	√	Other decentralized departments supported					50,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	HoDs

Procure 20No. motorbikes for Assembly members	Adaklu Waya	0	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					35,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee
Procure and install 10 No. Air-conditioners for the DA Offices, Assembly Hall and Bungalows	Adaklu Waya	10	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					50,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee
Pay ex-gratia of 18 Assembly members	Adaklu Waya	-	No. of Assembly members paid ex gratia					15,000.00			ADA	HR
Repair of 1No. Revenue Mobilization Vehicle	Adaklu Waya	1	1No. Revenue Mobilization Vehicle repaired					12,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee
Procure office furniture and equipment for the New Office Complex	Adaklu Waya	√	Office furniture and equipment for the New Office Complex procured					50,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee D
Organise orientation sessions for new entrants of NaBCO	Adaklu Waya	0	No. of Orientation sessions organised					10,000.00			ADA	HR
Monitor and supervise the NaBCO modules	Adaklu Waya	0	NaBCO Modules monitored and supervised					20,000.00			ADA	HR
Pay of Consultancy fees	Adaklu Waya	-	Amount of Consultancy fees paid					30,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee

Finance	Intensify supervision of revenue collections	District Wide	√	Revenue collections Monitored					9,000.00		ADA	Budget Unit/ Finance
	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	District Wide	-	No. of Revenue Collectors Trained				15,000.00			ADA	Budget Unit/ Finance
	Organize 20 no. sensitization programmes on the payment of fees, taxes, rates etc.	District Wide	-	No. of Regular tax education in the District organised				8,000.00			ADA	Revenue Unit
Planning and Budgeting	Facilitate the preparation and implementation of 2019 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	District Wide	1	2019 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) prepared and implemented					10,000.00		DPCU/ Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
	Facilitates the preparation of 2019 Fee Fixing, Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Adaklu Waya	1	2019 fee fixing, Annual action plan and composite budget prepared				20,000.00			DPCU/ Budget Unit	CSOs
	Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes	District Wide	4	No. of Monitoring activities conducted				20,000.00	2,000.00		DPCU	DWD
	Co-ordinate and support the implementation of	District Wide	-	No. of Government Flagship				20,000	10,000	20,000	DPCU	ADA

	Government Flagship programmes			Programmes implemented									
	Review MTDP, Annual Action plans, budgets, and Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Adaklu Waya	3	No. of Plans reviewed to reflect current directives				15,000	5,000		DPCU	ADA	
	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plans (Servicing and Maintenance of Assets)	Adaklu Waya	1	Operation and Maintenance Plans Prepared and Implemented				20,000.00	10,000.00		DPCU	DWD	
	Enact Assembly's By-Laws	Adaklu Waya	1	Assembly By-Laws enacted				5,000.00			ADA	MLGRD	
	Gazette Fee-fixing resolutions	Adaklu Waya	1	Fee-fixing resolutions gazetted				4,000.00			ADA	Budget Committee	
Human Resource Management	Organize Capacity Building workshops for staff and Assembly members	Adaklu Waya	1	No. of capacity building programmes carried out				20,000.00	5,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU	
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
	Offer financial support to needy but brilliant students	District Wide	50	No. of students benefitting from financial support					40,000.00			ADA	GES

Procure 2No. Motorbike for Circuit Supervisors	Adaklu Waya	0	No. of Motorbikes for Circuit Supervisors procured					6,000.00	2,000.00		ADA	Entity Tender Committee
Organize District Best Teacher Awards	Adaklu Waya	0	District Best Teacher Awards organized					20,000.00	5,000.00		GES	ADA
Organize my first day at school programme	District Wide	1	My first day at school programme held						3,500.00		GES	ADA
Support DEOC monitoring activities	District Wide	3	No. of DEOC monitoring activities supported					8,000.00			GES	ADA
Support district sports and cultural festivals	District Wide	-	District sports and cultural festivals supported						12,000.00		GES	ADA
Support the STME programme	District Wide	1	STME programme supported					5,000.00	5,000.00		GES	ADA
Complete 2No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks with landscaping	Abuadi, Ablornu,	-	2No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks completed					100,000.00			DWD	GES
Construct 1No. KG at Wumenu and 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block at Tevikpo with landscaping while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Wumenu & Tevikpo	-	1No. KG and 1No. 3 unit classroom blocks constructed					300,000.00			DWD	GES

	Construct 2No. 6 unit classroom blocks with landscaping while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu-Torda, Ahunda-kpodzi	-	2No. 6 unit classroom blocks constructed					230,000.00			DWD	GES
Health	Support National Immunisation Programme	District Wide	1	National Immunisation Programme supported					5,000.00			District Health Directorate	ADA/DH MT
	Construct Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS)/Maternity at Tsrefe with landscaping	Tsrefe	-	Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS)/Maternity at Tsrefe Constructed					196,000.00			DWD	District Health Directorate
	Complete Adaklu Ahunda Health Center while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu Ahunda	-	Adaklu Ahunda Health Center Completed					200,000.00			MP	ADA
	Complete Health Center/Nurse's Quarters Adaklu Helekpe while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu Helekpe	-	Health Center/ Nurses' at Adaklu Helekpe Completed					200,000.00			MP	ADA/GHS
	Complete Adaklu Wumenu Health Center while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu-Wumenu	-	Adaklu Wumenu Health Center Completed					250,000.00			MP	ADA/GHS

	Complete CHPS Compound at Kodzobi while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu Kodzobi	-	CHPS Compound at Adaklu Kodzobi Completed					69,713.44			DWD	District Health Directorate
	Construct Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound at Ahunda while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Ahunda	-	Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound at Ahunda					196,000.00			MP	GHS/ADA
	Conduct quarterly DAC meetings	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of DAC meetings held					3,500.00			GHS/HIV/AIDS committee	DA
	Organize World AIDS Day	Adaklu Waya	1	2018 World AIDS Day held					2,000.00			GHS/HIV/AIDS committee	DA/MP/NGOs
	Support District Malaria control programme	District Wide	1	District Malaria control programme supported					10,000.00			GHS	DHMT/NGO
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support and technical aids, assistive devices and equipment for PWDs.	District Wide	90	No. of PWDs provided with financial and skill support					50,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs
	Organize public sensitization programmes on child labour and child right abuses, domestic violence, etc.	District Wide	1	No. of sensitization programmes organized					2,000.00	1,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/Min. of Gender and Social Protection

Carry out Quarterly meetings of District Fund Management Committee	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of Meetings organised					6,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs
Support, Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme in the District	District Wide	√	LEAP programme supported and supervised					20,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
Expand the LEAP programme	District Wide	24	No. of communities reached with LEAP					30,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
Support the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme	District Wide	√	Implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme supported					150,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
Organize skills development programmes for women	District Wide	150	No. of women provided with skill development programmes					8,000.00	5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	BAC
Create awareness on women's participation in governance and decision making	District Wide	-	No. of forums organized						5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE
Organize sensitization workshops on violence against women	District Wide	-	No. of sensitization workshops on violence against women conducted						5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE

Environmental Sanitation	Organize monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise/Routine House to House inspection and education	District Wide	12	No. of monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise organized					2,000.00	5,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Procure sanitation items for the Management of waste	Adaklu Waya	-	No. of Sanitation items procured						3,000.00		EHSU	ADA
	Intensify public education on food and personal hygiene/Medical Screening of food/drinks vendors	District Wide	√	No. of public education on food and personal hygiene organized						4,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Undertake Fumigation exercise	District Wide	√	Fumigation and Sanitation Management					50,000.00			EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Implement and Monitor Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) by promoting construction of household latrines while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	√	Community Led Total Sanitation Implemented and monitored (CLTS)						5,000.00	10,000.00	EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment

Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management and Management

Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Spatial Planning	Complete the preparation of settlement schemes for Major settlement while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	-	No. of Settlement schemes for Major settlement prepared					7,000.00	5,000.00		PPD	DPCU
	Procure satellite images for development control	Adaklu Waya	-	No. of Satellite images procured for development control					10,000.00			PPD	DPCU
	Scale-up the Street naming and property addressing system	District Wide	-	No. of Streets and properties named					100,000.00			PPD	DPCU
	Carry out 4No. Public education on land use planning, development control and the need to pay	District Wide	3	No. of Public education on land use planning and development control held						5,000.00		PPD	DPCU
	Pay compensation for lands acquired for public use	District Wide	1	No. of land for which Compensation have been paid					10,000.00	5,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Works	Carry out Spot Improvement/ Surfacing/Regraveling of selected roads while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	-	Km. of roads Resurfaced/Regavelled					200,000.00			DWD	ADA
	Support Rural Electrification Project/Extension of Electricity while preserving protected areas, wildlife	District Wide	-	No. of communities connected with Electricity					50,000.00			DWD	ADA

Mechanize 1No Borehole at Adaklu-Dzakpo while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Adaklu-Dzakpo	-	1No Borehole Mechanised					50,000.00			DWD	ADA
Construct 5. no boreholes in the District while preserving protected areas	Selected communities	-	5No. Boreholes in the District constructed					80,000.00			DWD	ADA
Maintain streetlights within the District	District Wide	√	No. of Street lights fixed and Maintained					14,000.00			DWD	ADA
Construct 1No. Office, Slaughter room, Restroom, Sheds, Toilet and urinal and fencing of Animal Market at Adaklu Waya while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Adaklu - Waya	-	Animal Market, Office, Restroom, Slaughter room and Shade at Adaklu Waya be Constructed					189,000.00			ADA	DWD
Construct Overhead Storage Tank Support with Water Connection at Adaklu-Ablornu while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Adaklu - Ablornu	-	Overhead tank constructed with water connection					23,000.00			ADA	DWD

	Construct 1No. Market shed in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Adaklu Waya	-	1No. of Market shed in the District Constructed					100,000.00			DWD	ADA
	Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	-	No. of Community initiated projects supported					80,000.00			ADA	Private Sector/ML GRD
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy													
Programme 4: Economic Development													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Agricultural services and Management	Organize farmers day celebration to award hard working farmers	District Wide	1	2018 Farmers Day Celebrated					30,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	ADA
	Implement the programme' Planting for Food and Jobs'	District Wide	-	No. of farmers supported under PFJP					80,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
	Organize Planting for Food and Jobs sensitization fora for farmers in 10 operational areas in the District	District Wide	4	No. of Planting for Food and Jobs sensitization for a held					50,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers

Organize 2 training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition	District Wide	1	No. of training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition organised					5,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Conduct 30 field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies	District Wide	20	No. of field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies conducted					5,000.00		5,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Vaccinate poultry, small ruminants and cattle.	District Wide	√	Poultry, small ruminants and cattle vaccinated					4,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Train 10 extension officers on irrigation and water management technologies and skills	District Wide	10	No. of extension officers trained on irrigation and water management technologies and skills					9,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Extension officers
Conduct disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease	District Wide	√	No. of Disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease conducted					15,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers

	Support the implementation of Projects by Global Alliance in Cassava, Vegetable, Animal Production, Processing and Marketing.	District Wide	√	No. of framer beneficiaries of the programme						20,000.00	Donors	Dept. of Agric.
	Carry out sensitization programmes on sustainable natural resource utilization	District Wide	1	No. of programmes held				10,000.00			ADA	Dept. of Agric.
Trade and Industry	Carry out skills training in cassava processing	District Wide	-	No. of beneficiaries of the skills training programmes				10,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	NBSSI
	Establish 1No. cassava processing factory while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Adaklu Waya	-	1 no. cassava processing factory established				100,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	NBSSI

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

Programme 5: Environmental Management

Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Disaster Prevention and Managem ent	Carry out public education on disaster prevention and Management	District Wide	2	No. of Public education organized on disaster prevention and Management					18,000.00			NADMO	NCCE
	Provide relief items to victims of disasters	District Wide	√	No. of Disaster victims supported					25,000.00			ADA	NADMO
	Organise Public education on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms	District Wide	1	No. of public education organised on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms organised					15,000.00			NADMO/ FIRE SERVICE	ADA
	Initiate Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District	District Wide	√	Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District initiated					10,000.00			NADMO	ADA/ NCCE

Table 96: 2019 Annual Action Plan

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2019													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions													
Programme 1: Management and Administration													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
General Administration	Procure office supplies and consumables	Adaklu Waya	√	Office supplies and consumables supplied					20,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Procurement Committee
	Convene 4No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees annually	Adaklu Waya	30	No. of General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committee meetings held					30,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	HR
	Create and update asset register of the Assembly	District Wide	√	Asset register of the Assembly created and updated regularly					5,000.00	10,000.00		Asset Management Committee	HoDs
	Organize the Celebration of National Events and Festivals	District Wide	4	No. of National Anniversaries and Festivals marked					50,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	HoDs/ HR
	Construct 1No. 2-Bedroom Bungalows for the District Assembly while preserving protected	Adaklu Waya	-	1No. 2-Bedroom Bungalows for the District Assembly constructed					500,000.00			DWD	DPCU

	areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses											
	Strengthen Sub-District structures to function well. E.g. Procure Office equipment, Stationery etc.	All Area Councils (AC)	1	Sub-District Structures supported				20,000.00			ADA	Sub-District structures
	Organize 4No. town hall meetings with key stakeholders	All ACs	4	No. of town hall meetings held				20,000.00			DPCU	TAs/CSOs/Assembly Members
	Support Other Decentralised Depts.	District Wide	√	Other decentralized departments supported				10,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	HoDs
	Procure office furniture and equipment	Adaklu Waya	√	Office furniture and equipment procured				30,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee D
	Monitor, supervise and report on all NaBCO modules	Adaklu Waya	√	NaBCO Modules monitored and supervised				20,000.00			ADA	NaBCO Secretariat
	Pay of Consultancy fees	Adaklu Waya	√	Consultancy fees paid				20,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee
Finance	Intensify supervision of all revenue collections	District Wide	√	Increased IGF					9,000.00		Finance Dept.	Budget Unit

	Organise regular sensitization programmes on rates/fees payment	District Wide	3	No. of sensitization programmes held					9,000.00		ADA	Revenue Unit
Planning and Budgeting	Prepare and implement 2020 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	District Wide	1	2020 RIAP prepared and implemented					10,000.00		DPCU/ Budget Unit	Revenue Unit/ CSOs/ TAs
	Prepare 2020 Fee Fixing, Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Adaklu Waya	3	2020 fee fixing, Annual action plan and composite budget prepared				20,000.00			DPCU/ Budget Unit	CSOs/ TAs
	Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes	District Wide	4	No. of Monitoring activities conducted				10,000.00	10,000.00		DPCU	CSOs/ TAs
	Review MTDP, Annual Action plans, budgets, and Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Adaklu Waya	4	Plans reviewed to reflect current directives				15,000	5,000		DPCU	CSOs/ TAs
	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan (Servicing and Maintenance of Assets)	Adaklu Waya	1	Operation and Maintenance Plan Prepared and Implemented				50,000.00	5,000.00		DPCU	DWD

	Gazette Assembly's Fee-fixing resolutions	Adaklu Waya	1	Assembly's Fee-fixing resolutions gazetted					15,000.00	3,000.00		ADA	Budget Unit
Human Resource Management	Organize Capacity Building workshop for staff and Assembly members	Adaklu Waya	1	No. of capacity building programmes held					30,000.00	10,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU
	Organize Capacity Building workshop for DPCU on project management	Adaklu Waya	-	No. of capacity building programmes held					10,000.00	2,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
	Offer financial support to needy but brilliant students	District Wide	200	No. of beneficiaries of the financial support					60,000.00			ADA	GES
	Procure 2No. Motorbikes for Circuit Supervisors	Adaklu Waya	2	No. of Motorbikes for Circuit Supervisors procured					2,000.00	4,000.00		ADA	Procurement Officer
	Organize District Best Teacher Awards	District Wide	1	District Best Teacher Awards organized						15,000.00		GES	ADA
	Organize my first day at school programme	District Wide	1	My first day at school programme held						15,000.00		GES	ADA

	Support DEOC monitoring activities	District Wide	4	No. of DEOC monitoring activities supported				6,000.00			GES	ADA
	Support district sports and cultural festivals	District Wide	1	District sports and cultural festivals supported				5,000.00			GES	ADA
	Support the STME programme	District Wide	1	STME programme supported			15,000.00	5,000.00			GES	ADA
	Complete 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Abuadi	-	1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block completed			200,000.00				DWD	GES
	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block at Tevikpo while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Tevikpo	-	1No. 3 unit classroom block constructed			200,000.00				DWD	GES
	Construct 1No. 6 unit classroom block while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu-Torda,	-	1No. 6 unit classroom block constructed			350,000.00				DWD	GES
Health	Support National Immunisation Programme	District Wide	√	National Immunisation Programme supported			15,000.00				District Health Directorate	ADA/DH MT
	Construct Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS)/Maternity at Tsrefe while preserving protected areas, wildlife and	Tsrefe	√	Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS)/Maternity at Tsrefe Constructed			196,000.00				DWD	District Health Directorate

avoiding water courses												
Complete Adaklu Ahunda Health Center while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu Ahunda	√	Adaklu Ahunda Health Center Completed					200,000.00			MP	ADA
Complete Adaklu Wumenu Health Center while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu-Wumenu	√	Adaklu Wumenu Health Center Completed					250,000.00			MP	ADA/GHS
Complete CHPS Compound at Kodzobi while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu Kodzobi	√	CHPS Compound at Adaklu Kodzobi Completed					69,713.44			DWD	District Health Directorate
Complete CHPS Compound at Adaklu Anfoe while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Adaklu Anfoe	√	CHPS Compound at Adaklu Anfoe Completed					200,000.00			DWD	District Health Directorate
Construct Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound at Ahunda while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Ahunda	√	Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound at Ahunda constructed					196,000.00			DWD	District Health Directorate

	Conduct quarterly DAC meetings	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of DAC meetings held					4,000.00			AIDS committee	District Health Directorate	
	Mark 2019 World AIDS Day	Selected Community	1	2019 World AIDS Day marked					2,000.00		2,000.00	AIDS committee	District Health Directorate	
	Support District Malaria control programme	District Wide	√	District Malaria control programme supported					5,000.00			AIDS committee	District Health Directorate	
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support and technical skills training programmes for PWDs.	District Wide	√	No. of PWDs provided with financial and skill training programmes					50,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs	
	Provide working tools and equipment to PWDs.	District Wide	√	No. of PWDs provided with working tools and equipment to					20,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs	
	Organize public sensitization programmes on child labour and child rights	District Wide	2	No. of sensitization programmes organized						10,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/Min. of Gender and Social Protection	
	Enforce regulations and by-laws on child rights protection	District Wide	2	No. of child abuse cases legally handled successfully							10,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	
	Carry out Quarterly meetings of PWDs Fund Management Committee	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of Meetings organised					6,000.00				Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs

Expand the LEAP programme	District Wide	24	No. of communities reached with LEAP					30,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
Support, Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme in the District	District Wide	√	No. of beneficiaries of leap					30,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
Support the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme	District Wide	√	Implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme supported					150,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
Provide economic and skill development programmes for women	District Wide	200	No. of women provided with economic and skills empowerment					20,000.00	5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	BAC
Create awareness on women's participation in governance and decision making	District Wide	2	No. of forums organized						5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE
Organize sensitization workshops on violence against women	District Wide	2	No. of sensitization workshops on violence against women conducted						5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE

Environment al Sanitation	Organize monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise/Routine House to House inspection and education	District Wide	12	No. of monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise organized				5,000.00	1,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Procure sanitation items for the Management of waste	Adaklu Waya	√	No. of Sanitation items procured					2,000.00		EHSU	ADA
	Intensify public education on food and personal hygiene/Medical Screening of food handlers	District Wide	√	No. of public education on food and personal hygiene organized					4,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Undertake Fumigation exercise	District Wide	√	Fumigation and Sanitation Management				50,000.00			EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Implement and Monitor Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) by promoting construction of household latrines while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	√	No. of household latrines constructed				15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment

Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management and Management

Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Spatial Planning	Complete the preparation of settlement schemes for Major settlement while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	-	No. of Settlement schemes for prepared					10,000.00	5,000.00		PPD	Lands Commission
	Procure satellite images	Adaklu Waya	-	No. of Satellite images procured					10,000.00			PPD	Procurement Officer
	Scale-up the Street naming and property addressing system	District Wide	-	No. of new Streets and properties named and addressed					100,000.00			PPD	DPCU
	Carry out 4No. Public education on land use planning, development control and the need to pay	District Wide	4	No. Public education on land use planning, development control held						5,000.00		PPD	TAs/ CSOs/ DPCU
	Pay compensation for lands acquired for public use	District Wide	1	Compensation for lands acquired for public use paid						5,000.00		PPD	Lands Commission
Works	Carry out Spot Improvement/ Surfacing/Regraveling of selected roads while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	-	Km. of Selected feeder roads Resurfaced/Regravelled					200,000.00			DWD	Feeder Roads Dept.

	Support Rural Electrification Project/Extension of Electricity while preserving protected areas, wildlife	District Wide	-	No. of beneficiary communities of the Rural Electrification Project					50,000.00			DWD	Min. of Energy/MP/ ECG
	Mechanize 1No Boreholes while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Selected community	1	1No Borehole Mechanised					50,000.00			DWD	CWSA/DPs
	Construct 5No. Boreholes while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Selected communities	5	5No. Boreholes in the District constructed					180,000.00			DWD	CWSA/DPs
	Maintain streetlights within the District	District Wide	100	No. of Street lights fixed and Maintained					14,000.00			DWD	Min. of Energy
	Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	-	No. of Community initiated projects supported					80,000.00			ADA	Private Sector/MP

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy

Programme 4: Economic Development

Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Agricultural services and Management	Organize 2019 farmers day celebration	Selected Town	1	2019 Farmers Day Celebrated					30,000.00			ADA	Dept. of Agric.

Implement Planting for Food and Jobs' programme	District Wide	√	No. of farmers supported under the Planting for Food and Jobs' programme					80,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Hold monthly review meetings and quarterly meeting and monitor PFJ by District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee	Adaklu Waya	12	Programme Objectives achieved					10,000.00			DA	Dept. of Agric.
Organize 2 training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition	District Wide	2	No. of training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition organised					5,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Carry out sensitization programmes on natural resource conservation	District Wide	1	No. of sensitization programmes held					5,000.00		5,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Communities/ TAs
Conduct 30 field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of appropriate technologies	District Wide	30	30 field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies conducted					5,000.00		5,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Vaccinate poultry, small ruminants and cattle.	District Wide	√	Poultry, small ruminants and cattle vaccinated					3,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers

	Train 10 extension workers on irrigation farming	District Wide	-	No. of extension workers trained on irrigation and water management technologies and skills					5,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Extension Workers
	Carry out training programmes to promote aqua culture among the youth	District Wide	-	No. of training programmes to promote aqua culture among the youth held					5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	BAC/AD A
	Conduct disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease	District Wide	1	Disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease conducted					5,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
	Support the implementation of Projects by Global Alliance in Cassava, Vegetable, Animal Production, Processing and Marketing.	District Wide	√	No. of beneficiaries of the Global Alliance programmes							20,000.00	Donors	Dept. of Agric.
Trade and Industry	Support SMEs with working tools and equipment	District Wide	-	No. of SMEs supported with working tools and equipment					10,000.00		30,000.00	ADA	BAC/NBS SI

	Carry out skills and entrepreneurial training in alternative livelihood programmes (Pig, snail, grass cutter farming etc.)	District Wide	-	No. of beneficiaries of the programmes					10,000.00			ADA	NBSSI
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs													
Programme 5: Environmental Management													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Disaster Prevention and Management	Support public education on disaster prevention and Management	District Wide	-	No. of Public education organized on disaster prevention and Management					18,000.00			NADMO	NCCE
	Support the provision of relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	-	No. of Disaster victims supported					25,000.00			ADA	NADMO/MP
	Organise Public education on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms	District Wide	-	No. of public education organised on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms organised					5,000.00			NADMO	NCCE

	Initiate Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District	District Wide	-	Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District initiated				10,000.00			NADMO	TC/UC/ Schools
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Table 97: 2020 Annual Action Plan

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2020

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions													
Programme 1: Management and Administration													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
General Administration	Procure office supplies and consumables	Adaklu Waya	√	Office supplies and consumables supplied					20,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Procurement Committee

Convene 4No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committee meetings	Adaklu Waya	30	No. of General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees held y					30,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	HR
Create and update asset register of the Assembly	District Wide	√	Asset register of the Assembly created and updated regularly					10,000.00	10,000.00		Asset Management Committee	HoDs
Celebrate and mark National, International days/ events and festivals. (Farmers Day/ World AIDS Day/ Independence Day etc.)	District Wide	5	No. of National Anniversaries and Festivals marked					50,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	TAs/ HoDs/ HR
Strengthen Sub-District structures	All Area Councils (AC)	2	Sub-District Structures supported					50,000.00			ADA	Sub-District structures
Organize 4No. town hall meetings in selected communities	All ACs	4	No. town hall meetings held					15,000.00			DPCU	HR
Support Non-Decentralised and Decentralised Departments	District Wide	√	Other decentralized departments supported					40,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	HoDs
Procure and install 5 No. Air-conditioners for the DA Offices, Assembly Hall and Bungalows	Adaklu Waya	10	5.no air conditioners procured					20,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee

	Procure office furniture and equipment	Adaklu Waya	√	Office furniture and equipment for the New Office Complex procured					120,000.00			ADA	Procurement Officer
	Monitor and supervise the NaBCO modules	District Wide	√	NaBCO Modules monitored and supervised					20,000.00			ADA	NaBCO Secretariat
	Pay of Consultancy fees	Adaklu Waya	√	Consultancy fees paid					80,000.00			DWD	PPMC
Finance	Intensify supervision of revenue collections	District Wide	√	Increased IGF						9,000.00		Finance Dept.	Budget Unit/ Revenue Collectors
	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	District Wide	√	No. of Revenue Collectors Trained					15,000.00			Finance Dept.	HR
	Organize 20 no. sensitization programmes on the payment of fees, taxes, rates etc.	District Wide	√	No. of Regular tax education in the District organised					8,000.00			Finance Dept.	F&A Sub Com. / Assembly Members
Planning and Budgeting	Prepare and Implement the 2020 RIAP	District Wide	√	2020 RIAP Prepared and Implemented					10,000.00	10,000.00		DPCU/ Budget Unit	Revenue Unit

	Facilitates the preparation of 2021 Fee Fixing, Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Adaklu Waya	√	2021 fee fixing, Annual action plan and composite budget prepared				30,000.00			DPCU/ Budget Unit	CSOs
	Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes	District Wide	4	No. of Monitoring Activities Carried out				20,000.00	10,000.00		DPCU	DWD
	Review MTDP, Annual Action plans, budgets, and Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Adaklu Waya	4	Plans reviewed to reflect current policy directives				15,000	5,000		DPCU	ADA
	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan (Servicing and Maintenance of Assets)	Adaklu Waya	1	Operation and Maintenance Plans Prepared and Implemented				20,000.00	10,000.00		DPCU	DWD
	Gazette Fee-fixing resolutions	Adaklu Waya	1	Fee Fixing resolution gazetted				4,000.00			ADA	Budget Committee
Human Resource Management	Organize Capacity Building workshops for staff and Assembly members	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of capacity building workshops conducted				80,000.00	10,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society												
	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
	Offer financial support to needy but brilliant pupils/students	District Wide	150	No. of beneficiary students/ pupils					100,000.00			ADA	GES
	Organize District Best Teacher Awards	District Wide	1	District Best Teacher Awards organized						15,000.00		GES	ADA
	Organize my first day at school programme	District Wide	1	My first day at school programme organized						3,500.00		GES	ADA
	Support DEOC monitoring activities	District Wide	4	DEOC monitoring activities supported						10,000.00		GES	ADA
	Support district sports and cultural festivals	District Wide	1	District sports and cultural festivals supported						12,000.00		GES	ADA
	Support the STME programme	District Wide	1	STME programme supported					15,000.00	5,000.00		GES	ADA
	Complete 2No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Abuadi, Ablornu,	√	2No. 3 Unit Classroom Block completed					100,000.00			DWD	GES
Health	Support National Immunisation Programme	District Wide	1	National Immunisation Programme supported								District Health Directorate	ADA/DH MT
	Construct 2 no. Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS)/Maternity block while	Selected communities	√	No. Of Community based Health Planning Service (CHPS)/Materni					196,000.00			DWD	District Health Directorate

	preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses			ty block Constructed								
	Complete all on going CHPS Compounds in the District with landscaping	Selected communities	√	No. of ongoing CHPS Compound at Completed				69,713.44			ADA	GHS
	Conduct quarterly DAC meetings	Adaklu Waya	4	Improved health care delivery				3,500.00			AIDS committee	District Health Directorate
	Organize World AIDS Day	Selected Community	1	Improved health care delivery				2,000.00			AIDS committee	DA/MP /NGOs
	Support the Malaria Control Programme	District Wide	1	Malaria Control Programme supported				10,000.00			District Health Directorate	ADA
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support and technical aids, assistive devices and equipment for PWDs.	District Wide	200	No. of PWDs supported with financial and skills training programmes				50,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs
	Organize public sensitization programmes on child labour and child trafficking, domestic violence, marriages, family laws etc.	District Wide	4	No. of sensitization programmes organized					10,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/ Min. of Gender and Social Protection

	Carry out Quarterly meetings of District Fund Management Committee & Ghana Federation of the Disables	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of Meetings organised					6,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs
	Expand the LEAP Programme to cover other communities	District Wide	24	LEAP programme expanded					40,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
	Support, Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme in the District	District Wide	√	LEAP programme supported					30,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
	Support the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme	District Wide	√	Implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme supported					150,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	GES
	Provide economic and skill empowerment to women	District Wide	200	No. of women provided with economic and skill empowerment					20,000.00	5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	BAC
	Create awareness on women's participation in governance and decision making	District Wide	4	No. of forums organized						5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE

	Organize sensitization workshops on violence against women	District Wide	4	No. of sensitization workshops on violence against women conducted					5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE
Environmental Sanitation	Organize monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise/Routine House to House inspection and education	District Wide	12	No. of monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise organized				12,000.00	1,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Procure sanitation items for the Management of waste	Adaklu Waya	√	Sanitation items procured					2,000.00		EHSU	Procurement officer
	Intensify public education on food and personal hygiene/Medical Screening of food/drinks vendors	District Wide	√	No. of public education on food and personal hygiene organized					4,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Undertake Fumigation exercise	District Wide	√	Fumigation and Sanitation Management				50,000.00			EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't

	Implement and Monitor Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) by promoting construction of household latrines while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	√	Community Led Total Sanitation Implemented and monitored (CLTS)					5,000.00	10,000.00	EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't	
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment													
Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management and Management													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Spatial Planning	Complete the preparation of settlement schemes for Major settlement while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	-	No. of Settlement schemes for Major settlement prepared						5,000.00		PPD	Lands Commission
	Procure satellite images for development control	Adaklu Waya	-	Satellite images procured for development control					10,000.00			PPD	Procurement Officer
	Scale-up the Street naming and property addressing system	District Wide	√	Street naming and property addressing system completed					100,000.00			PPD	TAs/DPCU

	Carry out 4No. Public education on land use planning, development control and the need to pay	District Wide	4	No. of public education programmes carried out on land use planning					5,000.00			PPD	HR/DPCU
	Pay compensation for lands acquired for public use	District Wide	1	Compensation for lands acquired for public use paid					5,000.00			PPD	Lands Commission
Works	Carry out Spot Improvement/ Surfacing/Regraveling of selected roads while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	√	Kilometre of selected roads regavelled or resurfaced				200,000.00				DWD	Feeder Roads Dept.
	Support Rural Electrification Project/Extension of Electricity while preserving protected areas, wildlife	District Wide	√	No. of communities connected with electricity				50,000.00				DWD	ECG /Min. of Energy
	Mechanize 2 No Boreholes while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Adaklu-Dzakpo, Kordiabe	2	No. of boreholes mechanized				80,000.00				DWD	CWSA
	Construct 5. no boreholes in the District while preserving protected areas	District Wide	5	No. of boreholes constructed in the District				180,000.00				DWD	CWSA
	Maintain streetlights within the District	District Wide	√	No. of Street lights fixed and Maintained				14,000.00				DWD	ECG/ Min. of Energy

	Construct 1No. Market sheds in the District while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Adaklu Waya		1No. of Market sheds in the District Constructed					100,000.00			DWD	Assembly Members	
	Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		No. of Community initiated projects supported					80,000.00			DWD	Private Sector/ MP	
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy														
Programme 4: Economic Development														
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Agricultural services and Management	Organize farmers day celebration to award hard working farmers	District Wide	1	Farmers Day Celebrated					30,000.00				Dept. of Agric.	ADA
	Support the implementation of agricultural flagship programme' Planting for Food and Jobs'	District Wide	√	Flagship programme supported					80,000.00				Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
	Organize Planting for Food and Jobs sensitization fora for farmers in 10 operational areas in the District	District Wide	√	No. of farmers supported under PFJP					10,000.00				Dept. of Agric.	Farmers

Hold monthly review meetings and quarterly meeting and monitor PFJ by District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee	Adaklu Waya	√	No. of meetings held					10,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Organize 2 training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition	District Wide	4	No. of training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition organised					5,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Extension staff
Conduct 30 field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies	District Wide	30	No. of field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies conducted					5,000.00	5,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Vaccinate poultry, small ruminants and cattle.	District Wide	√	Poultry, small ruminants and cattle vaccinated					3,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
Train 10 extension workers on irrigation and water management technologies and skills	District Wide	10	No. of extension workers trained on irrigation and water management technologies and skills					5,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers

	Conduct disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease	District Wide	√	No. of Disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease conducted					5,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	Farmers
	Support the implementation of Projects by Global Alliance in Cassava, Vegetable, Animal Production, Processing and Marketing.	District Wide	1	Global Alliance supported							20,000.00	Donors	ADA
Trade and Industry	Carry out training in cassava processing for SMEs	District Wide	4	No. of beneficiaries of the training programmes					8,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	SW/CD, NBSSI

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

Programme 5: Environmental Management

Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Disaster Prevention and Management	Support public education on disaster prevention and Management/Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Day	District Wide	4	No. of Public education organized on disaster prevention and Management					8,000.00			NADMO	NCCE

	Provide relief items to victims of disasters	District Wide	1	No. of Disaster victims supported					25,000.00			ADA	NADMO
	Organise Public education on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms	District Wide	4	No. of public education organised on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms organised					5,000.00			NADMO	FIRE SERVICE
	Initiate Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District	District Wide	4	Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District initiated					10,000.00			NADMO	Schools/ TAs

Table 98: 2021 Annual Action Plan

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2021													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions													
Programme 1: Management and Administration													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
General Administration	Procure office supplies and consumables	Adaklu Waya	√	Office supplies and consumables supplied					20,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Procurement Committee
	Create and update asset register of the Assembly	District Wide	√	Asset register of the Assembly created and updated regularly					20,000.00	10,000.00		Asset Management Committee	HoDs
	Convene 4No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees annually	Adaklu Waya	30	No. meetings held					30,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	HR
	Celebrate and mark National, International days/ events and festivals. (Farmers Day/ World AIDS Day/ Independence Day etc.)	District Wide	5	No. of national events and festivals organized					50,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	HoDs/ HR

	Strengthen Sub-District structures to function well. E.g. Procure Office equipment, Stationery etc.	All Area Councils (AC)	√	Sub-District Structures supported					50,000.00			DWD	DPCU
	Organize 4No. town hall meetings with two sub-district structures	All ACs	4	No. of town hall meetings with two sub-district structures held					30,000.00			DPCU	ADA
	Procure office furniture and equipment	Adaklu Waya	√	Office furniture and equipment for the New Office Complex and sub-structures procured					50,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee
	Support Non-Desentralised and Decentralised Departments	District Wide	√	Other decentralized departments supported						50,000.00		ADA	HoDs
	Monitor and supervise the NaBCO modules	Adaklu Waya	√	NaBCO Modules monitored and supervised					20,000.00			ADA	HR
	Pay of Consultancy fees	Adaklu Waya	√	Consultancy fees paid					80,000.00			ADA	Procurement Committee
Finance	Intensify supervision of revenue collections	District Wide	√	Increased IGF						9,000.00		ADA	Budget Unit/ Finance
	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	District Wide	√	No. of Revenue Collectors Trained					15,000.00			ADA	Budget Unit/ Finance

	Organise regular tax education on rates/fees payment	District Wide	√	No. of regular tax/ fees education conducted					8,000.00			ADA	Revenue Unit
Planning and Budgeting	Prepare and Implement the 2021 RIAP	District Wide	√	Prepare and Implement 2021 RIAP						10,000.00		DPCU/ Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
	Facilitates the preparation of 2022 Fee Fixing, Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Adaklu Waya	√	2022 fee fixing, Annual action plan and composite budget prepared					30,000.00			DPCU/ Budget Unit	CSOs
	Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes	District Wide	4	No. of Monitoring Activities Carried out					20,000.00	10,000.00		DPCU	DWD
	Co-ordinate and support the implementation of Government Flagship programmes	Adaklu Waya	√	Programme Objectives achieved					20,000	10,000	20,000	DPCU	ADA
	Review MTDP, Annual Action plans, budgets, and Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Adaklu Waya	4	Plans reviewed to reflect current policy directives					15,000	5,000		DPCU	ADA

	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plans (Servicing and Maintenance of Assets)	Adaklu Waya	1	Operation and Maintenance Plans Prepared and Implemented					20,000.00	10,000.00		DPCU	DWD
	Gazette Fee-fixing resolutions	Adaklu Waya	1	Fee Fixing resolution gazetted					5,000.00			ADA	Budget Committee
Human Resource Management	Organize Capacity Building workshop for staff and Assembly members	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of capacity building workshops conducted					80,000.00	10,000.00		HR Unit	DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
	Offer financial support to needy but brilliant pupils/students	District Wide	200	No. of beneficiary students/ pupils					20,000.00			ADA	GES
	Organize District Best Teacher Awards	District Wide	1	District Best Teacher Awards organized						15,000.00		GES	ADA
	Organize my first day at school programme	District Wide	1	My first day at school programme organized						10,500.00		GES	ADA
	Support DEOC monitoring activities	District Wide	4	DEOC monitoring activities supported						10,000.00		GES	ADA

	Support district sports and cultural festivals	District Wide	1	District sports and cultural festivals supported					12,000.00		GES	ADA
	Support the STME programme	District Wide	1	STME programme supported				15,000.00	5,000.00		GES	ADA
	Complete all on going Classroom Blocks in the district with landscaping	Selected communities	√	No. of Classroom Blocks completed				100,000.00			ADA	GES
	Construct 1No. 6 unit classroom block while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	Selected community	√	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed				230,000.00			ADA	GES
Health	Support National Immunisation Programme	District Wide	1	National Immunisation Programme supported				15,000.00			District Health Directorate	ADA/DHMT
	Complete all on going CHPS Compounds in the District with landscaping	Selected communities	√	No. of ongoing CHPS Compound at Completed				69,713.44			ADA	GHS
	Conduct quarterly DAC meetings	Adaklu Waya	√	Improved health care delivery				9,500.00			GHS/HIV/AIDS committee	DA
	Organize World AIDS Day	Adaklu Waya	√	Improved health care delivery				8,000.00			GHS/HIV/AIDS committee	DA/MP/NGOs
	Support the Malaria Control Programme	District Wide	√	Malaria Control Programme supported				10,000.00			G.A.C	DHMT/NGO

Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support and technical aids, assistive devices and equipment for PWDs.	District Wide	200	No. of PWDs supported with financial and skills training support					50,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs
	Organize public sensitization programmes on child labour and child trafficking, domestic violence, marriages, family laws etc.	District Wide	4	No. of sensitization programmes organized					30,000.00	10,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE/Min. of Gender and Social Protection
	Carry out Quarterly meetings of District Fund Management Committee & Ghana Federation of the Disables	Adaklu Waya	4	No. of Meetings organised					16,000.00			Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	PWDs
	Support, Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme in the District	District Wide	√	LEAP programme supported					30,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
	Support the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme	District Wide	√	Implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme supported					150,000.00			Min. of Gender and Social Protection	Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.
	Provide economic and skill empowerment to women	District Wide	150	No. of women provided with economic and skill empowerment					20,000.00	5,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	BAC

	Create awareness on women's participation in governance and decision making	District Wide	4	No. of forums organized					10,000.00	15,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE
	Organize sensitization workshops on violence against women	District Wide	4	No. of sensitization workshops on violence against women conducted						15,000.00		Dept. of Social welfare and Com. Dev.	NCCE
Environment al Sanitation	Organize monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise/Routine House to House inspection and education	District Wide	12	No. of monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise organized					10,000.00	1,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Procure sanitation items for the Management of waste	Adaklu Waya	√	Sanitation items procured					10,000.00	2,000.00		EHSU	ADA
	Intensify public education on food and personal hygiene/Medical Screening of food/drinks vendors	District Wide	4	No. of public education on food and personal hygiene organized						4,000.00		EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Undertake Fumigation exercise	District Wide	12	Fumigation and Sanitation Management					50,000.00			EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't
	Implement and Monitor Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) by	District Wide	√	Community Led Total Sanitation Implemented					50,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	EHSU	Dep't of Comm. Dev't

	promoting construction of household latrines while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses			and monitored (CLTS)									
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment													
Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management and Management													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Spatial Planning	Complete the preparation of settlement schemes for Major settlement while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	√	No. of Settlement schemes for Major settlement prepared					30,000.00	5,000.00		PPD	DPCU
	Procure satellite images for development control	Adaklu Waya	√	No. of Satellite images procured for development control					40,000.00			PPD	DPCU
	Scale-up the Street naming and property addressing system	District Wide	√	Street naming and property addressing system completed					100,000.00			PPD	DPCU

	Carry out 4No. Public education on land use planning, development control and the need to pay	District Wide	4	No. of public education programmes carried out on land use planning					15,000.00		PPD	DPCU
	Pay compensation for lands acquired for public use	District Wide	1	Compensation for lands acquired for public use paid				20,000.00	15,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Works	Carry out Spot Improvement/ Surfacing/Regraveling of selected roads while preserving protected areas, wildlife and avoiding water courses	District Wide	√	Kilometre of selected roads regavelled or resurfaced				200,000.00			DWD	ADA
	Support Rural Electrification Project/Extension of Electricity while preserving protected areas, wildlife	District Wide	√	No. of communities connected with electricity				50,000.00			DWD	ADA
	Mechanize 2No. Boreholes while preserving protected areas, wildlife and protecting the natural course of water bodies	Selected communities	√	No. of Boreholes Mechanised				50,000.00			DWD	ADA
	Construct 5. no boreholes in the District while preserving protected areas	District Wide	√	No. of boreholes constructed in the District				90,000.00			DWD	ADA

	Maintain streetlights within the District	District Wide	√	No. of Street lights fixed and Maintained					20,000.00			DWD	ADA
	Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	√	No. of Community initiated projects supported					120,000.00			ADA	Private Sector/ML GRD
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy													
Programme 4: Economic Development													
Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Agricultural services and Management	Organize farmers day celebration to award hard working farmers	District Wide	1	Farmers Day Celebrated					30,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	ADA
	Support the implementation of agricultural flagship programme' Planting for Food and Jobs'	District Wide	√	Flagship programme supported					80,000.00			DA	Dept. of Agric.
	Hold monthly review meetings and quarterly meetings and monitor PFJ by District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee	Adaklu Waya	12	No. of monthly review meetings and quarterly meetings held					10,000.00			DA	Dept. of Agric.

	Organize 2.no training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition	District Wide	2	No. of training sessions for extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies and value addition organised					15,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	ADA
	Conduct 30 field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies	District Wide	30	30 field demonstrations on crops/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies conducted					15,000.00		5,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	ADA
	Vaccinate poultry, small ruminants and cattle.	District Wide	√	Poultry, small ruminants and cattle vaccinated					13,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	ADA
	Train 10 extension workers on irrigation and water management technologies and skills	District Wide	10	No. of extension workers trained on irrigation and water management technologies and skills					15,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	ADA
	Conduct disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease	District Wide	√	Disease surveillance and monitoring of pests and disease conducted					15,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	ADA

	Support the implementation of Projects by Global Alliance in Cassava, Vegetable, Animal Production, Processing and Marketing.	District Wide	√	Global Alliance supported						20,000.00	Donors	ADA
Trade and Industry	Carry out training in cassava processing for SMEs	District Wide	√	No. of beneficiaries of the training programmes					10,000.00		ADA	NBSSI
	Carry out business managerial skills training programmes for SMEs	Adaklu Waya	1	No. of business managerial skills training programmes for SMEs held					100,000.00		BAC	NBSSI

Programme 5: Environmental Management

Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Disaster Prevention and Management	Support public education on disaster prevention and Management/Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Day	District Wide	4	No. of Public education organized on disaster prevention and Management					18,000.00			NADMO	NCCE

	Provide relief items to victims of disasters	District Wide	200	No. of Disaster victims supported					25,000.00			ADA	NADMO
	Organise Public education on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms	District Wide	4	No. of public education organised on climate change, vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms organised					15,000.00			NADMO/ FIRE SERVICE	ADA
	Initiate Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District	District Wide	4	Programmes on Afforestation/Tree Planting in schools and communities in the District initiated					50,000.00			ADA/PPD	TC/UC/M LGRD

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The Annual Action Plans implementation schedule has been developed to guide the implementation of the planned activities which will be carried out by the Departments/ Units, and agencies in collaboration with GoG, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector.

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 99 below presents details of the Implementation Schedule of the plan.

Table 99: Implementation Schedule

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAMES				COLLABOURATING STAKEHOLDERS	BUDGET GHC
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
DMTDP preparation						
DMTDP Stakeholders Review meeting to review plan and AAPs	Mid-June	Mid-June	Mid-June	Mid-June	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, etc.	12,000.00
Implementation monitoring						
Field visits	Mid- Jan.	Mid- Jan	Mid- Jan	Mid- Jan	Reps of District Sub-Structures, DPCU, Opinion Leaders , NGOs, CBOs, Reps Religious groups	4,000.00
Review meetings	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	DPCU, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members,, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, etc.	6,000.00
Preparation of M&E Reports						
Preparation of progress reports	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	End of every quarter	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

ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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, Religious groups, 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
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 officers	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,	8,000.00

					Religious groups, RCC etc.	
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

ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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					GHC	107,400.00

ADOPTION OF THE 2018 -2021 MTDP

This MTDP of Adaklu District Assembly was adopted by General Assembly on 28th December 2017 at the District Assembly hall at Adaklu Waya. Present at the event was the entire house of the General Assembly with the Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive in attendance and Heads of various Departments. Minutes of the General Assembly meeting that adopted the MTDP is attached as Appendix C.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING

Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results 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 respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. These indicators were also disaggregated where possible into age, gender, location etc.

Table 100 below presents details of the monitoring matrix.

Table 100: Monitoring Matrix

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
FOCUS AREA: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT												
Objectives	Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Coverage of flagship agriculture programme of Planting for Food ad Jos: - Number of Beneficiary farmers - Number of Extension officers - Total number of jobs created	Total number of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship agriculture programme of Planting for Food ad Jos	Output	-	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.
	Total No. of NABCO workers engaged under the planting for food and jobs programme	No. of NABCO workers engaged under the planting for food and jobs programme	Output	-	20	20	20	20	20	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.
	Farmers day organized to celebrate hard working farmers	Farmers day organized to celebrate hard working farmers annually	Output	1	1	1	1	1	1	Electoral Areas	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.

	No. of monthly review meetings and quarterly meeting held and monitored PFJ by District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee	Monthly review meetings and quarterly meeting held and monitored PFJ by District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	The quantity of subsidised seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybean and vegetables distributed to farmers	Output	-	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.
	Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Output	1:4,000	1:35,000	1:3,000	1:2,000	1:1,000	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.
	Tractor-to-farmer ratio	The ratio of total number of tractors available in the country to number of farmers	Output	0	1	2	2	2	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various agriculture technologies	The total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology	Output	-	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.

Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	The sum of graduates and other young persons registered under the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative and provided with support, including subsidized fertilizer and seeds	Output	-	200	300	400	500	Male/ Female	Monthly	Dept. of Agric.
FOCUS AREA: INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION											
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	No. of training programmes in cassava processing for SMEs carried out	SMEs benefitting from cassava processing training programmes	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Male/ Female	Monthly	NBSSI/ Dept. of Agric.
Pursue flagship industrial	No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	Count of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Male/ Female	Monthly	GOG/ NBSSI/ Dept. of Agric.
FOCUS AREA : TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT											
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	No. of Tourist attractions developed	Development of tourist attractions	Output	-	100	200	300	400	Male/ Female	Monthly	ADA/ Tourism Ministry
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
FOCUS AREA: WATER AND SANITATION											

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	No. of monthly community environmental sanitation clean-up exercise/Routine House to House inspection and education carried out	Environmental sanitation clean-up exercise/Routine House to House inspection and education carried out	Output	-	12	12	12	12	Electoral Areas	Monthly	EHSU
	No. of Refuse Skips & Containers procured for waste management	Refuse skips procured for waste management	Output	-	5	5	3	3	Electoral Areas	Monthly	EHSU
	No. of public education on food and personal hygiene /Medical Screening of food/drinks vendors carried out	Education on food and personal hygiene /Medical Screening of food/drinks vendors carried out	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Male/ Female	Monthly	EHSU
	No. of food vendors trained on hand washing with soap	Training for food vendors on hand washing with soap	Output	200	200	200	200	300	Male/ Female	Monthly	EHSU
	No. of Toilet facilities built in the District	Toilet facilities built in the District	Output	-	-	1	1	2	Electoral Areas	Monthly	EHSU
	No. of Institutional Latrines built	Institutional Latrines built in the District	Output	-	1	1	1	2	Institutions	Monthly	EHSU
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	No. of Boreholes mechanized in the District	Boreholes mechanized in the District	Output	-	2	1	1	1	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
	No. of Boreholes constructed in the District	Boreholes constructed in the District	Output	-	5	5	5	5	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD

	No. of broken down boreholes repaid	broken down boreholes repaid	Output	-	5	5	2	3	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
	Construction of Overhead Storage Tank completed	Overhead Storage Tank completed	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
FOCUS AREA: EDUCATION AND TRAINING											
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	No. of students Supported with Scholarship	Students Supported with Scholarship	Output	50	50	100	150	200	Male/ Female	Monthly	ADA/MP
	STME programme supported	STME programme supported	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male/ Female	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of District Best Teacher Awards organized	Best Teacher Awards organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male/ Female	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of My first day at school programmes carried out	My first day at school programmes carried out	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Educational Circuits	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of DEOC monitoring activities supported	DEOC monitoring activities supported	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Educational Circuits	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of district sports and cultural festivals supported	District sports and cultural festivals organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Educational Circuits	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of schools supported with Teaching & Learning Material	Schools supported with Teaching & Learning Material	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Educational Circuits	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of 3 -Unit Classroom Blocks completed	On-going classroom blocks completed	Output	3	2	2	2	1	Educational Circuits	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES

	No. of Computer Laboratories built in the District	Computer Laboratories built in the District	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Communities	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of Kindergarten Classroom blocks built	No. of Kindergarten Classroom blocks built	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Educational Circuits	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
	No. of Dual Desks and Mono Desks supplied to Basic Schools in the District	Dual Desks and Mono Desks supplied to Basic Schools in the District	Output	-	500	500	500	500	Educational Circuits	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GES
FOCUS AREA : DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT											
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	No. of PWDs supported financially and with technical skills	PWDs supported financially and with technical skills	Output	20	100	100	100	100	Male/ Female	Monthly	SW/CD
	No. of Advocacy/awareness creation on the rights, responsibilities and prevention of disability in the district organized	Advocacy/awareness creation on the rights, responsibilities and prevention of disability in the district organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male/ Female	Monthly	SW/CD
FOCUS AREA 2: HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES											
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and	Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	Number of functional CHPS zones/total no. of	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Electoral Areas	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GHS

universal health Coverage (UHC)		demarcated CHPS zones									
	Renovate 2No. Health Centers in the District	No. of Health Centers renovated in the District	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Electoral Areas	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GHS
	Construction of 4No. Community Based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound in the District	No. of functional CHPS Compounds in the District	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Electoral Areas	Monthly	ADA/MP/ GHS
	No. of Quarterly monitoring of PMTCT Centers carried out annually	Count of monitoring activities carried out at PMTCTC	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Communities	Quarterly	ADA/ GHS
	No. of DAC meetings organized	Count of DAC meetings organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Communities	Quarterly	ADA/ GHS
FOCUS AREA: CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE											
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	No. of public sensitization programmes on child labour, domestic violence etc. carried out	Public sensitization programmes on child labour etc. carried out	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male/ Female	Monthly	SW/CD
	Incidence of child abuse cases	Number of children who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, assault) in a given year 2016	Output	-	10	5	5	5	Male/ Female	Monthly	SW/CD

	Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour as a percentage of all children	Outcome	-	20%	15%	10%	5%	Male/ Female	Monthly	SW/CD
FOCUS AREA: GENDER EQUALITY											
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	No. of women Provided with economic and skill development programmes	Count of women Provided with economic and skill development programmes	Output	-	100	100	100	100	Electoral Areas	Monthly	SW/CD
	No. of Percentage of women in public life	Change in number of women in administration and political leadership including, Members of District Assemblies, etc., expressed as a percentage	Output	5%		50	100	50	Electoral Areas	Monthly	SW/CD
	Organize 8No. sensitization workshops on violence against women	No. sensitization workshops on violence against women	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Electoral Areas	Monthly	SW/CD
FOCUS AREA: SOCIAL PROTECTION											
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with	Expand the LEAP programme	No. of new communities enroll onto the LEAP Programme	Output	-	6	7	7	6	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	SW/CD

disability and the elderly											
FOCUS AREA :YOUTH DEVELOPMENT											
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Number of youth provided with employable skills	Count of youth provided with employable skills by key government agencies including Youth Employment Authority, etc.	Output	-	300	400	500	600	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	SW/CD
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS											
FOCUS AREA ; HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING											
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	No. of settlement schemes prepared for Major settlement	Settlement schemes prepared for Major settlement	Output	-	5	5	5	5	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	PPD
	Street naming and property addressing system scaled up	No. of Streets and properties named and addressed	Output	-	√	√	√	√	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	PPD
	No. of Assembly properties Identified, and registered	Asset register created and updated	Output	-	10	20	20	40	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	PPD
	No. of Capacity building for technical staff in the Use of GIS software like Mapmaker and QGIS organized	Capacity building programmes held in the use of map maker and QGIS	Output	-	1	1	0	1	Department	Quarterly	PPD

	No. of Public education on land use planning, development control carried out	Public education on land use planning, development control carried out	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	PPD
	No. of Assembly lands compensation has been paid for	Payment of compensation for Assembly's acquired lands	Output	1	1	2	1	1	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	PPD
FOCUS AREA: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)											
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Km. of Spot Improvement/ Resurfacing/Regraveling of selected roads in the carried out	Length of roads rehabilitated	Output	-	5	5	10	10	Communities	Quarterly	DWD
	No. of Bridges and culverts rehabilitated in the District	Count of Bridges and culverts rehabilitated in the District	Output	-	2	2	1	1	Communities	Quarterly	DWD
FOCUS AREA: DISASTER MANAGEMENT											
Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	No. of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	Output	-	5	5	10	10	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
FOCUS AREA : RURAL DEVELOPMENT											

Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Proportion of rural population with access to basic services (%): - Education - Health - Water	Proportion of rural population with access to basic social services such as education and health	Output	-	50%	60%	70%	80%	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY											
FOCUS AREA: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION											
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	No. of office supplies and consumables procured	Office supplies and consumables procured	Output	√	√	√	√	√	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	HR/ Procurement Committee
	No. of General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and statutory sub-committees annually	Count of General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and statutory sub-committees annually	Output	30	30	30	30	30	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	HR
	No. of staff Bungalows built for the District Assembly	Count of staff Bungalows built for the District Assembly	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	Entity Tender Committee/ Procurement Committee
	DCE's Residency built at Adaklu Waya	Residency for DCE built at Adaklu Waya	Output	-	-	1	-	-	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	Entity Tender Committee/ Procurement Committee
	No. of motorbikes for Assembly members bought	Count of motorbikes for Assembly members bought	Output	-	-	20	-	-	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	Entity Tender Committee/ Procurement Committee

	No. of national Celebrations held	Count of national days, events and celebrations held	Output	4	4	5	5	5	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	HR/ HoDs
FOCUS AREA: CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT											
Enhance CSOs engagement in public policy decision making	No. of town hall meetings held district wide	Count of Town Hall Meetings held	Output	4	4	5	5	5	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	HR/ HoDs
	No. of stakeholder consultative meetings held on the preparation of 2019-2021 fee-fixing	Count of Stakeholder consultative meetings held on the preparation of 2019-2021 fee-fixing	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	HR/ HoDs
FOCUS AREA : HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY											
Enhance public safety	District Police Headquarters constructed at Adaklu Waya	District Police Headquarters constructed	Output	-	-	-	1	-	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
	Police Station built at Adaklu Tsrefe	Police Station built at Adaklu Tsrefe	Output	-	-	-	1	-	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
	Appliance Bay for Adaklu District Fire Station built	Appliance Bay for Adaklu District Fire Station built	Output	-	-	-	1	-	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
	District Magistrate Court built at Adaklu Waya	District Magistrate Court built at Adaklu Waya	Output	-	-	-	1	-	Electoral Areas	Quarterly	DWD
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	No. of Training programmes organized for Revenue Collectors in	No. of Training programmes organized in	Output	-	1	1	2	2	Male/ Female	Quarterly	Budget Committee/ F&A

	Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	revenue mobilization									
	No. of regular tax education programmes held in the District on rates/fees payment	Count of regular tax education programmes held in the District on rates/fees payment	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Male/ Female	Quarterly	Budget Committee/ F&A
	Repair Revenue Mobilization Vehicle	Revenue Mobilization Vehicle repaired	Output	-	1	-	-	-	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	Budget Committee/ F&A
	RIAP prepared and implemented	No. of years RIAP prepared and implemented	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	Budget Committee/ F&A
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	No. of capacity building workshops on Local Governance Act, Act 936 held	Count of capacity building workshops on Local Governance Act, Act 936 held	Output	-	-	-	1	1	Male/ Female	Quarterly	HR
	No. of Training programmes on procurement and project management held for all heads of department (HoD)	Count of Training programmes on procurement and project management held for all heads of department (HoD)	Output	-	-	1	1	1	Male/ Female	Quarterly	HR
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS											
FOCUS AREA : STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS											

Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	No. of foreign donor support, investment and trade opportunities got for the Assembly through sister city relations	foreign donor support, investment and trade opportunities got for the Assembly through sister city relations	Output	-	-	-	1	1	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	ADA
	Establish sister city relations with other cities	No. of sister city relations with other cities established	Output	-	-	-	1	1	Adaklu Waya	Quarterly	ADA

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS

The DPCU will collect, collate and analyze data from field visits, sector departments and other sources to generate quarterly and annual reports for dissemination. Data collected for M&E will be used in assessing the socio economic impact of the programmes and projects implemented within the plan period. The indicators, targets and activities identified in the M&E Core indicators and the matrix will be used.

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 RPCU, 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
- Develop a work plan
- Specify logistics support
- Prepare budget
- Hold validation meetings on the data collected from the field to check accuracy and reliability with stakeholders before data analysis
- Hold meetings to identify data gaps and challenges in collecting data

Data Collection Methods

There are varied methods that would be used by 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:

- Nature of issues involved

- Location of data
- Resources available
- Availability of time
- Amount of existing data

Quantitative Data Collection Methods

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

- Surveys
- In-person interviews
- Telephone surveys
- Questionaries'

Qualitative Data Collection Methods

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, and Statistical Service etc.

Processing and Analysis of Monitoring and Evaluation Data

Data processing involves the preparation of data for analysis. The activities that will be employed 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
- Data entry
- Data cleaning

Data Analysis

The DPCU will carry out analysis of the processed data. The process of analysis will 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 will provide the basis for conclusion to guide management in decision making.

Validation of Analysed 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 Planning Unit 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.

Programme/ Project Register

As part of the monitoring process, DPCU will develop and 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. This register will be complemented by data collection sheet/matrix and will be prepared by using indicators from the monitoring.

Data Collection Matrix

The Assembly will make use of the data collection matrix sample below. This matrix will be prepared by using indicators from the monitoring matrix above. The data collection matrix will provides further information on data collection period, methods and results.

Table 101: Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results

REPORTING ARRANGEMENT

An M&E report is a compilation of data and information from M&E processes. The primary purpose of reporting is to ensure that all stakeholders are formally informed with status of implementation of interventions to take the necessary action. Quarterly and annual progress reports on the M&E activities of the Assembly will be prepared and copies submitted to NDPC through the RCC and other relevant stakeholders. Internally, the reports would be discussed at DPCU meetings and recommendations made to management. Steps would be taken to address recommendations made and lessons learnt taken into account in the implementation of programmes and policies in the future. The annual and quarterly progress reports of the ADA would contain elements of progress as outlined in 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

DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The DPCU will lead and carry out a series of activities aimed at sharing and discussing the M&E information with relevant stakeholders and decision makers in a timely manner. The purpose is to:

- Ensure accountability
- Improve development interventions
- Motivate stakeholders to action
- Promote understanding
- Advocate for additional resources
- Promote organizational learning etc.

Some of the dissemination and communications strategies to be employed will include the following:

- Distribution and discussion of the quarterly and annual progress reports with stakeholders at DPCU and mid-year review meetings of the budget and annual action plans.
- Creation of awareness will be done:
- Through announcements, discussions and broadcast on the local FM stations on the MTDP, Annual Progress Reports, etc.
- On the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the programmes and activities of the Assembly to improve their living conditions for the period 2018-2021
- Organisation of meetings with stakeholders such as TAs, CSOs, MP, Assembly members who will then take messages back to their people.
- Holding annual workshops and community meetings at the three Area Council levels to discuss the MTDP and quarterly and annual progress reports.
- The Assembly will also make build a website and other social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook to disseminate information to the general on the activities of the Assembly.

Promotion of:

- Dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the Assembly
- Accessing and management of expectations of the public concerning services provided by the District.

The Assembly would also form a Development Communication Committee in 2018. The Committee shall be chaired by the Presiding Member with the Information Services Officer as Secretary. Other members of the committee would include NCCE, DPO, DBA, DFO, and Chairpersons of the five (5) statutory sub committees of the Assembly, TAs, and the media. Table 102 below presents details of the Communication Strategy of the Assembly.

Table 102: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub- committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the MTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees, and other Assembly Members	Meetings with audio-visuals	15 th to 30 th January	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December	
Radio programmes	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Radio Discussions, phone in sessions/ Radio	Monthly	DPCU
Stakeholder Meetings	To create awareness on the MTDP/ discuss progress of implementation of the MTDP	CSOs, Media and other stakeholders	Mid-year review of annual plans and budgets/ General Assembly meetings	Quarterly Mid-year	DPCU
Use of website and social media platforms	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	HRM/ DPCU

EVALUATION

Evaluation is the process of making judgements about a policy, programme or project before, on-going or completed based on systematic collection of data and analysis of data relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact for its stakeholders. The main outcome of any evaluation is a set of recommendations to address issues relating to the design or plan (e.g. objectives, and implementation (e.g. allocation of human and financial resource) and lessons learnt to guide future policy making, planning and budgeting.

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 on its projects and programmes:

- Review the policy or programme documents
- Assessing the need for an evaluation.
- Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
- Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation.
- Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
- Develop the evaluation questions
- Determining the type and scope of the evaluation to undertake.
- Prepare the evaluation plan and budget.
- Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above. The TOR would be prepared by the DPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. It is important to have an agreement on the TOR because it will form the basis for the evaluation exercise. More importantly, the TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
- Recruiting a consultant or a team
- Determine data requirements and sources
- Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
- Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
- Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

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 such as cost benefit analysis etc.
- *Mid- term Evaluation* will be conducted half way in the implementation of any intervention.
- *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 any development intervention to assess the impacts of any intervention.

Building Evaluation Capacities

This will include building the technical capacities of DPCU staff to be able to conduct evaluations as well as the capacity of stakeholders to interpret and use the findings of the evaluation.

Some of the methods to be used in achieving the above objective will include:

- Providing an opportunity to discuss M& E concepts with stakeholders and users to understand the logic of evaluation design and how results will be used.
- Getting stakeholders involve in evaluation training programmes and workshops
- Involving key stakeholders in periodic briefings on progress of the evaluation
- makes

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 103 below to carry out its evaluation activities.

Table 103: Evaluation Matrix

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

Adapted from JICA, 2004

Utilization of Evaluation Results

At the end of each evaluation, lessons learned will be captured and recommendations made. The recommendations will include specific measures, suggestions and advice. Lessons learned will be fed back into on-going or similar projects. DPCU will try as much as possible to avoid making impractical recommendation and the recommendations made will be generalized so that they can be widely used.

In order to ensure effective use of the recommendations, DPCU will carry out the following actions:

- Follow up action plan will be prepared and utilized.
- Clients will be involved in the process while maintaining neutrality
- Each evaluation will focus on a limited number of critical issues and recommendations will be produced on a clear understanding of the information need s of the client.

PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

Participatory M&E is the practice where key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. The Assembly will involve a broad range of stakeholders such as staff, beneficiaries and development partners in all aspects of the PM&E. PM&E will be a valuable tool that would be used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in the District.

The main purpose of PM&E would be to:

- Ensure judicious use of resources
- Create an information base for future evaluations
- Identify problems and find solutions to them early
- Maintain good standards

The Assembly would adopt some of the following methods to carry out its PM&E activities:

- **Participatory Rural Appraisal:** This will consist of a range of largely qualitative techniques employed by stakeholders to monitor and evaluate programme performance. The technique will be made up of a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. This technique will enable beneficiaries/ people to express their view and share information.
- **Citizen Report Card:** 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 Card:** this technique will use focus group discussions 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 Expenditure Tracking Survey:** 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.

Conclusion

This Plan contains interventions which are based on the key issues identified from stakeholder fora undertaken at the early stages of the plan preparation. There is no doubt, therefore, that the needs represent a clear development situation in the district. It also represents a first step in the full participation of people at the grass root in the preparation of a district development plan.

Therefore, the successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) will go a long way to improve the living standard of people in the District. What is required as very critical condition is adequate funding, and total political will and community commitment, community mobilization, coordination and management of resources for the implementation of the proposed development projects.

It is also envisaged that, the full implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP could be guaranteed, as long as, the procedural approaches, projects, monitoring and evaluation framework and communication strategies outlined in the plan are vigorously embarked upon.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Public Hearing Reports

ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)
REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Public hearing on the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) for Adaklu District was held with the aim of the discussing the main problems, constraints, potentials and the major programs and activities to be undertaken within the plan period and the way forward for the identification of alternative strategies at both the District and sub-district levels. The summary of report is as follows:

Name of District: Adaklu

Region: Volta

Venue: Adaklu District Assembly Hall

Date: 13th June, 2017

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Notice Board, Phone Calls and WhatsApp

a) Names of Special/Interest Groups and Individuals invited

1. Hon. District Chief Executive
2. Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee
3. District Co-ordinating Director
4. Five (5) Councilors from each of the Area Councils
5. Assembly Members
6. Representatives of some NGOs
7. Representatives of Traditional Authorities
8. Representatives of Market Women
9. Representatives of Religious Organisations (Churches)
10. Representatives of Youth Groups

b) Total Number of Persons at hearing: 170

c) Gender Ratio (Male-Female)/ Percentage represented at the hearing: 5:2

d) Language(s) used at hearing: English and Ewe

e) Major Issues Discussed at Public Hearing (in order of importance)

- Poor nature of road network in the District
- Lack of access to potable water
- Absence of market centres
- Boundary disputes
- Low performance of pupils at BECE
- Lack of electricity in some schools
- Poor condition of school infrastructure
- Inadequate health facilities in rural communities
- High incidence of poverty
- Lack of layout for some major towns for development control
- Poor storage and processing facilities leading to post harvest losses
- Poor sanitary conditions in some communities

f) Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints

1. Destruction of crops by cattle belonging to the Fulani herdsmen
2. Boundary Disputes between Adaklu District, Central Tongu and Agortime-Ziope Districts

g) Proposal for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints

1. Conflict resolution would be done through dialogue with all stakeholders with maximum neutrality.
2. Discussion of the issues at different levels as a way of abating harboured suspicion and falsehood
3. Public education

h) Unresolved questions or queries

When would resolution on Boundary Issues between Adaklu and adjoining District be enforced?






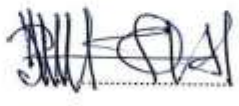
i) At what level is the above unresolved problems going to be Resolved

District, Regional and National/MLGRD

j) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation

Participation was very high and lively and issues were discussed without malice. Constructive contributions were made. The ownership of the plan was obvious with the inputs from the participants.

Assent to the Acceptance of the Public Hearing Report

<u>Assent to the Acceptance of the Public Hearing Report</u>		
<u>Name:</u>	<u>Signature:</u>	<u>Date:</u>
Hon. Kadey Phanuel Donkor District Chief Executive		15/6/2017
Mr. Gershon Gley District Co-ordinating Director		15/6/2017
Hon. Rev. Fred Agbogbo Presiding Member		15/6/2017
Mr. Godsway Israel Mekpa Chairman, Development Planning Sub-Committee		15/6/2017
Mr. Jacob Nunekpeku District Planning Officer		15/6/2017
Mr. Richard Nii Armarh Physical Planning Department		15/6/2017

ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)
REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING OF DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Public hearing on the Draft Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) for Adaklu District was held with the aim of the discussing the main problems, constraints, potentials and the major programs and activities to be undertaken within the plan period and the way forward for the identification of alternative strategies at both the District and sub-district levels. The summary of report is as follows:

Name of District: Adaklu

Region: Volta

Venue: Adaklu District Assembly Hall

Date: 22nd November, 2017

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Notice Board, Phone Calls and WhatsApp

a) Names of Special/Interest Groups and Individuals invited

1. Hon. District Chief Executive
2. Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee
3. District Co-ordinating Director
4. Five (5) Councilors from each of the Area Councils
5. Assembly Members
6. Representatives of some NGOs
7. Representatives of Traditional Authorities
8. Representatives of Market Women
9. Representatives of Religious Organisations (Churches)
10. Representatives of Youth Groups

b) Total Number of Persons at hearing: 172

c) Gender Ratio (Male-Female)/ Percentage represented at the hearing: 5:2

d) Language(s) used at hearing: English and Ewe

e) Major Issues Discussed at Public Hearing (in order of importance)

- Poor nature of road network in the District

- Lack of access to potable water
- Absence of market centres
- Boundary disputes
- Low performance of pupils at BECE
- Lack of electricity in some schools
- Poor condition of school infrastructure
- Inadequate health facilities in rural communities
- High incidence of poverty
- Lack of layout for some major towns for development control
- Poor storage and processing facilities leading to post harvest losses
- Poor sanitary conditions in some communities
- Poor revenue collection drive

f) Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints

1. Destruction of crops by cattle belonging to the Fulani herdsmen
2. Boundary Disputes between Adaklu District, Central Tongu and Agortime-Ziope Districts

g) Proposal for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints

1. Conflict resolution would be done through dialogue with all stakeholders with maximum neutrality.
2. Discussion of the issues at different levels as a way of abating harboured suspicion and falsehood
3. Public education

h) Unresolved questions or queries

When would resolution on Boundary Issues between Adaklu and adjoining District be enforced?

i) At what level is the above unresolved problems going to be Resolved

District, Regional and National/MLGRD

j) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation

Participation was very high and lively and issues were discussed without malice. Constructive contributions were made. The ownership of the plan was obvious with the inputs from the participants.

Assent to the Acceptance of the Public Hearing Report

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Signature:</u>	<u>Date:</u>
Hon. Kadey Phanuel Donkor District Chief Executive		23/11/2017
Mr. Gershon Gley District Co-ordinating Director		23/11/2017
Hon. Rev. Fred Agbogbo Presiding Member		23/11/2017
Mr. Godsway Israel Mekpa Chairman, Development Planning Sub-Committee		23/11/2017
Mr. Jacob Nunekpeku District Planning Officer		23/11/2017



ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY








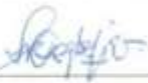



Activity: PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DISTRICT
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

Venue: ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL Date: 22 - 11 - 2017

PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION FORM

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ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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29	Jerry Yaw Anabo	Teacher	-	0243079763	
30	Alexander Leslie	Teacher	-	0547447507	



ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY




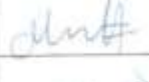



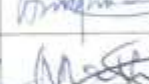











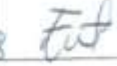

Activity: PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

Venue: ADAKLU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL Date: 22 - 11 - 2017

PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION FORM

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18	Ili Nayram	Head of works Dept.	nayramkies67@gmail.com	0541162086	
18	McKeown Amponsah	Health office	mckeeown@yahoo.com	024037658	
19	Mickley Ogye	Building Eng.		0244305167	

NO	NAME	DEPARTMENT	EMAIL	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	REV. C.K. AMEMER	RELIGIOUS LEADER		024 2745837	
2	HERA TOROZRU ENATHAN KWAKU TSEH	HAIRDRESSER		024 1578323 024 2373578	
3	KUFFE EDEM	HAIRDRESSER		024 7007996	
4	MAMA AGBERIANKU	QUEENMOTHER		024 1748438	
5	AGBESU CHRISTINE	DISABILITY		020 7104234	
6	WISDOM GYIDU	Church of pentecost		0521 051769	
7	DONKOR MANULI	CITIZEN		024 1390702	
8	JOHN BLIDO	UNIT COMIT.		024 3348145	
9	Ernest Akpalu	Unit Commite		024 3343678	
10	Zilevu Ben	CITIZEN		054 477876	

APPENDIX B: Public Hearings In Pictures



The District Co-ordinating Director, Mr Geshon Gley welcoming the participants to the forum.



The District Planning Officer, Mr. Jacob Nunekpeku explaining the content of the draft Medium Term Development Plan during the public hearing.



Participants listening to the presentation.



Presentation in progress.



The Social Services Sub-Committee Chairman, Mr. Samuel Dorfe took his turn to ask questions.



Mr. Amafu Prosper, the Community Development, GSAM also took his turn to ask questions.

APPENDIX C: Minutes of Adoption of the 2018 -2021 Medium Term Development Plan

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY THURSDAY 28TH DECEMBER, 2017 AT THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, WAYA

MEMBERS PRESENT:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Hon. (Rev.) Fred K. Agbogbo | - | Presiding Member |
| 2. Hon. Kadey Phanuel Donkor | - | DCE |
| 3. Hon. Mary Tsigbey | - | Member |
| 4. Hon. Sampson Gakpoh | - | Member |
| 5. Hon. Alexander Seshie | - | Member |
| 6. Hon. Happy Dzah | - | Member |
| 7. Hon. Keti Eli | - | Member |
| 8. Hon. Israel Mekpah Godsway | - | Member |
| 9. Hon. Emmanuel Gbeku | - | Member |
| 10. Hon. Vincent Akorli | - | Member |
| 11. Hon. Agbah Mawuli | - | Member |
| 12. Hon. Timothy Klu | - | Member |
| 13. Hon. Samuel Dorfe A. | - | Member |
| 14. Hon. Charles Agbesi | - | Member |
| 15. Hon. Mathew Akorli | - | Member |
| 16. Hon. Justice Jowawa Aklamanu | - | Member |
| 17. Hon. Benson Tozher | - | Member |
| 18. Hon. Carlos Elikem Atidoh | - | Member |
| 19. Gershon Gley (Mr) | - | DCD/Secretary |
| 20. Hon. Kwame Govern Agbodza | - | MP |

ABSENT

1. Hon. Victus Dzareh Dzah

IN ATTENDANCE

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Paul Opon Tutu | - | District Works Engineer |
| 2. Philip Akator | - | Agric Director |
| 3. Wisdom Adanuty | - | Human Resource Manager |
| 4. Wiafe Siaw | - | District Finance Officer |
| 5. Susan Termly Akortia | - | Social Welfare/Community Dev't |
| 6. Asamoah Nkrumah | - | District Budget Officer |

	<p>the preparation of the Tenancy Agreement with the landlord of the District Chief Executive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Report on the 2017 Farmers Day Celebration to be submitted to the Presiding Member two weeks from then by the Director of Agriculture 8. Finance and Administration sub-committee and Management to demand the expenditure surrounding the Twenty Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢20,000.00) donated by the Assembly towards the 2016 Glidzi Festival celebration. 9. Management to work on specification of the revenue collection points kiosk and submit report to the PM within two weeks, to know if the fabrication was under valued 10. Balance of the ex-gratia award to members of the Assembly to be paid by the end of February 2018 by management 11. The kraal permits to be handled by management, F&A sub-committee in collaboration with the Presiding Member and the Heads of the Fulani Herdsmen before the next Assembly meeting. 	<p>DFO</p> <p>Agric Districtor</p> <p>DFO & I A</p> <p>Mgt.</p>
<p>15.1</p>	<p><u>ACCEPTANCE AND ADOPTION OF THE HON. DCE'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT</u></p> <p>Hon. Sampson Gakpo moved that the Executive Committee Report by the Hon. DCE be accepted and adopted for discussion by the house. The move was seconded by Hon. Charles Agbesi. The house deliberated on the Executive Committee Report exhaustively and committed management to implement them to the core.</p>	
<p>16.0</p>	<p><u>ADOPTION OF THE 2018 – 2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN</u></p> <p>The presentation of the plan to the General Assembly was led by the District Planning Officer. The plan was extensively discussed and necessary corrections were made after which Hon. Samuel Dorfe moved for its adoption as a true working document, it was seconded by Hon. Mawuli Agba and unanimously carried by the House</p>	