

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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

PREPARED BY: DPCU, 2017

DECEMBER, 2017

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADEOP	- Annual District Education Operational Plan
AEA	-Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBRP	-Community Based Rehabilitation Programme
CLIC	-Community LEAP Implementation Committee
COTVET	-Council for Technical and Vocational Education
C/S	-Circuit Supervisor
DMTDP	- District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
EMIS	-Education Management Information System
EPI	-Expanded Programme on Immunisation
GPEG	-Global Education Partnership Grant
ICT	-Information Communication Technology
IE	-Inclusive Education
INSET	-In-service Training
IGF	-Internally Generated Funds
JHS	-Junior High School
KG	-Kindergarten
KVIP	- Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	-Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
NADMO	-National Disaster Management Organisation
NALAP	-National Literacy Acceleration Programme
NHIS	-National Health Insurance Scheme
NGO	-Non Governmental Organisation
OVC	- Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PWD	-Persons with Disability
PLWHA	-Persons Living With HIV and AIDS
PPP	-Public Private Partnership
PPD	-Physical Planning Department
SHS	-Senior High School
SMC	-School Management Committee

SPC	-Spatial Planning Committee
STI	-Sexually Transmitted Infection
TLMs	-Teaching and Learning Materials
TSC	-Technical Sub- Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The development administration and management system in Ghana requires Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to play deliberative, legislative and executive roles and functions. The MMDAs are therefore charged to compose programmes and activities into comprehensive and well packaged Development Plans that contribute to social change by enhancing poverty reduction, employment generation, wealth creation, popular participation and the elimination of hunger and deprivation.

In line with this directive, MMDAs since 1996, have consistently prepared and implemented Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) that spell out their development agenda and programmes of action in line with national policy directives, aspirations and community needs.

The maiden District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDPs) of the then Afram Plains District Assembly(APDA) spanned 1996-2000 based on the Ghana–Vision 2020 Development Agenda. The thematic areas were Human Development, Infrastructure Development, Rural Development, Urban Development and Social Development among others.

When the December 2000 General Elections culminated in a change in Government, MMDA were directed to based their MTDPs on the NPP Government’s Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) which had Human Resource Development and Basic Services, Vulnerability and Exclusion, Good Governance, Production and Gainful Employment as well as District Micro Economy as it’s pillars. The thrust of the 2002 – 2005 DMTDPs was wealth creation and poverty reduction.

The third DMDTDPs spanned 2006 – 2009 and were based on the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy - 2 (GPRS II) document which sought to deepen wealth creation and poverty reduction within decentralized local governance. The broad thematic areas of the GPRS II were Private Sector Led Competitiveness, Human Resource Development and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility.

The subsequent set of DMTDPs prepared by MMDAs covered the period between 2010 and 2013.

The DMTDPs were based on the National Democratic Congress Party Government’s Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) document whose broad goal was to address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the MDGs and Middle-income status”. The thematic areas under the development framework were: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability, Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana’s private sector; Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Oil and Gas Development; Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development; Human Development Productivity and Employment, Transparent and Accountable Governance and Enabling Environment for Effective Plan Preparation and Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation. The end of 2013 therefore served as the beginning of another local development planning cycle.

The 2014 – 2017 DMTDP is the immediate past development plan implemented by MMDAs. The plan was is in line with the new Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF 2014-2017). The goal of the MTDPF 2014-2017 is “**addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the MDGs and Middle-income status**”. The broad thematic areas under the framework to guide the preparation of this DMTDP are: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability, enhancing competitiveness of Ghana’s private sector, accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management, Oil and Gas Development, Infrastructure and Human settlements, Human development, productivity and employment and Transparent and accountable governance

VISION

Active Citizens in a Resilient and Effective Afram Plains.

Mission of Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly

Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly Exist to provide an enabling Environment to ensure a higher standard of living for the people of Kwahu Afram Plains North District through the formulation and implementation of sound policies and programmes in support of human, Agricultural and infrastructural development by a highly qualified and motivated staff.

Functions of the District Assembly

Section 12 and 13 of the Local Governance Act, 2016(Act, 936) spelt out the functions of the District Assembly.

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.

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 sector of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balance between male and female students;
- (e) initiate programmes for development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal 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.

4. A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to

- (a) execute approved development plans for the district

- (b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
 - (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
 - (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
5. A District shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by the Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.
6. A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall
- (a) Be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and
 - (b) Act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organization.
7. Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations shall co-operate with the District Assembly in the performance of their functions.
8. In the event of conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organization or individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either or both parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.
9. The instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other instrument may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

Purpose, Objectives and Processes

The 2017 -2021 DMTDP proposes, “Agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”. The general goal of the preparation was to with the involvement of stakeholders (Assembly Members, Civil Society, and Non-Governmental Organisations etc.) prepare the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly 2017-2021 DMTDP.

The Plan preparation commenced with the establishment of a Plan Preparation Team from the membership of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and a Spatial Planning Committee. This was followed by the preparation of a Work Plan and the review of the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan prepared under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2014-2017 (GSGDA I). The review involved the evaluation of the extent of implementation and the lessons learnt during the implementation process and their implications for the 2018-2021 Plan.

The situation analysis of the KAPDA followed the review. The situation review involved literature reviews and surveys. Issues dealt with in the situational analysis included poverty profile, population analysis, local economic development, E-Economy and review of the physical characteristics. Also reviewed were the social and other characteristics of the District Assembly and analysis of their spatial dimensions for development.

The population of the District 121,160 (estimate) and is dispersed in settlements that range from family hamlets of less than 10 persons to under 20. The sex ratio is 114% male dominated. KAPDA has about eighty percent (80%) of its population living in the urban environment.

A summary of identified problems of the District Assembly, community needs and aspirations, which were arrived from a baseline community surveys conducted as part of the planning process, followed the situational analysis of the Assembly. These were synchronized with community needs and aspirations formulated at community forums organized by the Assembly members and community leaders as well as those presented by the Town and Area Councils. The Needs and Aspiration of the citizenry elicited through Community Public hearings in selected communities allowed opinion leaders and the public to express their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the **‘true needs’** of the Assembly.

The identified problems were prioritized at a stakeholders’ forum organized in all Area Councils. These are in the Chapter one of the document. The summarized key development problems include:

1. Inadequate access to and poor academic performance
2. Inadequate and skewed distribution of basic social infrastructure and services
3. Low revenue generation base and poor revenue management
4. Poor institutional capacity and performance of the Assembly
5. Lack of tourism development
6. Poor environmental management practices.
7. Inadequate access to a health care and delivery
8. Poor conditions of road network and poorly developed communication services
9. Low agricultural production
10. Inadequate agro-based small scale industrial production
11. Poor security and Fulani herdsmen menace.

Chapter Two of the document begins with a harmonization of the development problems/gaps, community needs and aspirations against the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II to establish their relationships in terms of whether they are in strong harmony, weak harmony or no relationship using the parameters 2, 1 and 0 respectively. These development problems/gaps, community needs and aspirations are also linked to each of the sub-themes of GSGDA using the same parameters as above to again determine whether they have strong, weak or no links. Prioritization of the summarized KAPNDA's Development Needs and the POCC Analysis ends the Chapter.

Chapter Three elaborates the development goals/proposals, objectives and strategies of the Assembly, followed by the development focus which is **'to improve the quality of life and economic opportunities through effective and efficient mobilization and use of resources to improve living standards, production and security of the people in the District'**. The Goals of the District Assembly are set for each of the National goals. The development projections of the district which follow were determined by projecting the population of the District using the geometric technique and national planning standards to obtain the gaps. The objectives were set out of the Assembly's goals and the projections in order to overcome the development gaps and problems under each of the prioritized issues. The development path scenario chosen for the District dubbed the **'Integrated Development Scenario'** follows next.

Chapter 4 commences with the Program of Action (PoA) which spells out the proposed programs and activities under the issues of each of the sub-themes of the GSGDA. The location of the projects, period for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies are all in the PoA.

The Assembly hopes to finance the Plan from the sources listed below:

Internally generated sources of the Assembly

District Assemblies Common Fund receipts

District Development Facility (DDF)

Grants and other receipts from Government of Ghana

Donor funded Programs

Community initiatives and contributions

Support from NGOs and other development partners

Marketing of the Plan for philanthropists and donors to fund specific projects/activities of their choice

Accruals from revenue mobilization initiatives among others and

Public Private Partnership

In order to translate the Plan into real actions to achieve the set objectives, Annual Action Plans for the planned period, (2018 and 2021) have been prepared and presented in Chapter 5. The Action Plans (AAPs) scheduled activity/project starts outputs and also shows the stakeholders for the implementation of the DMTDP etc.

Chapter 6 outlines a summary of how the DMTDP will be monitored in accordance with the NDPC guidelines and reporting responsibilities. The concluding Chapter (Chapter 7) deals with the Plan's communication strategy and outlines procedures for awareness creation on expected roles of stakeholders; promotion of dialogue and feedback on performance, promotion of access and management of public expectations for services and how the DMTDP and Annual Progress Reports will be disseminated.

CHAPTER ONE:

Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

1.0 Introduction

This section of the Plan presents the review of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan of the former Kwahu North District Assembly under the themes outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). The review helped to determine the rate at which the projects specified in the Plan were implemented and also identify development gaps, best practices and lessons to enhance the preparation of the 2018-2021 development frameworks for the District.

The planned projects of each thematic area were reviewed in respect of the annual targets set in the Plan and the extent to which these targets were achieved. It includes an overall performance review of all which projects fully implemented, partially implemented, on-going and unimplemented projects.

Development gaps identified through the 2014-2017 Plan review served as inputs for harmonization of communities and District needs and aspirations of in this Plan.

1.1 Vision

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1.2 Mission of Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly

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- (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sector of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balance between male and female students;
- (e) Initiate programmes for development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal 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
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- (b) Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
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9. The instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other instrument may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

1.4 Review of Projects under the 2014 - 2017MTDP

The projects outlined under the KNAPDA MTDP (2014-2017) have been reviewed under their corresponding thematic areas. In all, a total of 105 programmes and projects have been reviewed with respect to the guidelines for the preparation of 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan. These are indicated below with their relative percentages showing the magnitude work done by the district.

Table 1.1 2014 Performance Review

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: To Provide Adequate Infrastructure To Enhance The Welfare Of The Personnel Posted To Work In The District As Well The Citizen Of The District.						
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Continue the Construction of the lorry park.		100%	The construction of the lorry park was on-going with 80% completed	Ongoing
		Reshaping, Spot improvement and Routine maintenance of feeder roads	15km	50km	15km of feeder roads were rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
		Continue the construction of Drainage culvert in Donkokrom		500metres		Not implemented
		Rehabilitate/ redevelop affected water facilities		4	4 boreholes were rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
		Procure sanitation equipments including septic/ solid waste van, tools		200	240 refuse containers were procured	Fully Implemented
		Extension of electricity supply (supply of low tension poles)		100	Low tension poles had been procured	Fully Implemented
		Undertake street naming and numbering of houses			Major streets in the District have been identified with the houses numbered	Fully Implemented
		Organise quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	4	4	4 statutory planning meetings were held	Fully Implemented
		Continue the construction of a market facility	40	100	The construction of the market facility was ongoing at 60% completion rate	
		Completion of Community Centre	45%	100%	Work was on-going at 70% completion rate	
		Procure 1no. 3bedroom bungalow		1	Procurement processes began	Ongoing -40% completion rate
				Selection and pre-information to 10 communities to start drawing on communities preparedness plan		10
		Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)		3	Three DVGs were formed and trained	Fully Implemented
		Organize quarterly hygienic and sanitation education in the District		4	Four (4) fora on sanitation were organised	Fully Implemented
		Organise weekly arrest of stray animals			Regular weekly control of stray animals was conducted	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: To Provide Adequate Infrastructure To Enhance The Welfare Of The Personnel Posted To Work In The District As Well The Citizen Of The District.						
		Conduct yearly hygiene education for butchers, meat sellers, chop bars, restaurant and vendors		1	1(One) annual Hygiene education for butchers	Fully Implemented
		Organize public education and create awareness on annual sanitation week celebration		1	1(one) public forum on sanitation was organised in 2014	Fully Implemented
		Organize monthly supervision, monitoring and reporting of waste management		12		Not Implemented
		Organize medical screening exercise for food vendors		1	1 (one) medical screening exercise was organised in 2014	Fully Implemented
		Promote Public-private partnership in environmental sanitation provision in the District				Not Implemented
		Renovation of slaughter house		1	Stakeholders visited to assess the structure	Ongoing-1%

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: Creating Job Avenues for the Youth through Skill Acquisition Training and Capital Venture Credit Facilities						
		Construction of 1 No.3 JSS class room blocks with ancillary at Donkorkrom and Fasso Battor		2	The project at Donkorkrom was ongoing at 60% completion while the Site was procured at Fasso Battor	
		Provision of 200 dual desks for primary schools	500	200	The project had been completed	Fully Implemented
		Provision of 500 mono desks for JHS	900	500	The project had been completed	Fully Implemented
		Construction of 5 toilet and 5 urinal facilities	3	5	Institutional Latrines were constructed at Adukrom and Kwaekese	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: Creating Job Avenues for the Youth through Skill Acquisition Training and Capital Venture Credit Facilities						
		Organise mgt. Training for C/S to strengthen school supervisors.		1	One (1) management training was organised for C/S to strengthen school supervisors	Fully Implemented
		Train KG teachers on effective use of TLMS/ NALAP methodology in teaching.	12	30	30 KG teachers were trained termly on TLMS/ NALAP methods	Fully Implemented
		Train all basic school hdtrs each term on effective school management		1	One (1) training programme was organised	Fully Implemented
		Organise INSET and orientation programme for all subject teachers and newly recruit teachers	4	2	INSET and orientation programmes were organised quarterly	Fully Implemented
		Conduct IEC programmes to stress awareness of the importance of Girl child education in 40 school communities		40	One (1) programme was organised to stress on the importance of Girl Child education in 40 communities	Fully Implemented
		Organise District Education Sector Performance review for each, presenting it to an annual stakeholders joint annual review (60) stakeholders		60	One (1) meeting was organised on the review of the performance in the District. Sixty- Three (63) people were present at the meeting consisting of Forty men and Twenty-three women	Fully Implemented
		Facilitate the organization of annual inter schools, inter district sporting competition		1	The annual inter schools programme was organised	Fully Implemented
		Provide sports equipment to 12 basic schools		12	12 basic schools were provided with sports equipment	Fully implemented
		Renovate Digya CHPS centre			Work was ongoing at 70% completion rate	Ongoing-70%
		Construction of 2no CHPS centre at Abotanso and Kokrobuta		2	The site has been procured for the implementation of the projects in the two communities	Ongoing-1%
		Organise family planning campaign and safe motherhood durbar		1	One family planning campaign was organised on safe motherhood	Fully Implemented
		Conduct Food Demonstration		1	One food demonstration was conducted in the year	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
		Mass screening of under 5 children for management of malnutrition	1	1	One mass screening was organised for children under 5 to manage malnutrition	Fully Implemented
		Mass Drugs Distribution against Onchoceciasis and Shistosomiasis			A mass distribution of drugs was conducted	Fully Implemented
		Conduct EPI coverage survey for 2014				Not Implemented
		Develop and co-ordinate CBRP for PWDs, PLWHA and OVCs	2	2	PWDs were sent to Koforidua Central Hospital for medical attention and support	Fully Implemented
		Facilitate and coordinate programmes on juveniles	2	4	Names of panel members consisting three (3) males and one (1) female for juvenile court was forwarded to the Chief Justice for approval	Fully Implemented
		Supporting affected children and families	2	2	The OVCs, PWDs, PLWHA, aged and elderly are catered for under the LEAP programme where they are given cash grants and complimentary services like free NHIS registration and renewal annually	Fully Implemented
		Training of CLIC members on LEAP programme	12	20	Training was held for members where twenty (20) people were present. Fourteen (14) male and six (6) females	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: The Empowerment of the Citizen to take active Participatory in Decision Making Process and Ensuring Administrative and Political Accountability to the People of the District						
Management and Administration		Organise community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information		1	1 public forum was organised on planning and budgeting	Fully Implemented
		Organise quarterly DPCU meetings and disseminate progress reports		4	4 quarterly meetings were organised and progress reports were disseminated	Fully Implemented
		Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement act		1	The annual procurement plan was prepared based on the guidelines in the Procurement act	Fully Implemented
		Facilitate community / unit committee/ area council interactive meetings		4	4 area council meetings were held in 2014	Fully Implemented
		Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and assembly policies and programmes	1	1	1 community durbar was organised to educate the public on Assembly policies and programmes	Fully implemented
		Construction of Area Council Office		1	The Area council office was ongoing at 95% completion	
		Organize annual training for staff and members of the district sub-structures	1	1	One training was held for staff and members of the area council, hence the target was achieved	Fully implemented
		Renovation of 5no staff Bungalow/Guest Houses/Magistrate Court	3	5	The Internal Auditors Bungalow was renovated	
		Provide logistics to Revenue Collectors			Revenue collectors were provided with logistics to enhance their work	Fully Implemented
		Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	1	2	Two public forums were organized to enhance tax consciousness	Fully Implemented
		Register commercial vehicles		1		Not implemented
		Construction of 1no Semi-detached bungalow for DHA		1	Site procured and inspected by stakeholders	
		Organize planned training workshop for Heads of Department and core management staff.	35	53	53 staff were trained which comprised of 14 females and 39 males	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: The Empowerment of the Citizen to take active Participatory in Decision Making Process and Ensuring Administrative and Political Accountability to the People of the District						
		Review existing Medium –Term Development plan, M&E plans, Annual Action plans.	3	3	A meeting was held within the year to review the existing MTDP	Fully Implemented
		Carry out regular supervision, monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities and operations to generate implementation data	4	4	Four monitoring and evaluation activities were conducted on quarterly basis	Fully Implemented
		Carry out Community sensitization to advocate for the involvement of youth and women in governance	2	4	Monthly programs were held in 25 communities to empower women	Fully Implemented
		Organise Educational programme for communities on fire safety	5	12	One (1) Educational programme was conducted in 12 communities on security measures and protection	Fully Implemented
		Re-organisation and training of fire volunteers squad	2	5	A volunteers squad on fire was re organised consisting of 5 (five) males and 3 (three) females	Fully Implemented
		Organise fire educational programme for educational institutions/ Churches	2	4	Four educational programmes were organised on fire outbreaks at various institutions	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: To Promote Modern Farming Methods To Ensure High Productivity And Food Security For The People As Well As Preserving The Ecology And Efficient Natural Resource And Environmental Management						
		Agric Extension Agent farm and Home visits organised in 10 operational areas	8	10	Home visits were conducted in 4 zones	Fully Implemented
		Establish 10 crop demonstration plots	6	10	10 crop demonstrations sites were established in 4 zones	Fully Implemented
		Monitor crop demonstrations plots in each operational areas by December annually			10 demonstration plots were monitored 4 times	Fully Implemented
		Organize farmer's day celebration.			Farmers day was organised	Fully Implemented
		Train extension staff and 500 farmers on post –harvest loss activities	320	540	538 farmers of which 312 were men and 226 women were trained on post- harvest loss activities	Fully Implemented
		Organise annual workshops on fish farming for 100 people		100	A workshop was organised on aquaculture where 110 people attended including 15 women and 95 men.	Fully Implemented
		Conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance	415	600	Five Hundred and Eighty Three (583) farmers of which Three Hundred and Forty Five (345) were men and Two Hundred and Thirty Eight (238) women benefited from the training. The target was not achieved due to the difficulty in accessing those on the extreme ends of the island	Fully Implemented
		Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment			Forest reserves were monitored daily by forestry Commission	Fully Implemented
		Facilitate the planting of 3000 trees in 5 Communities	1,615	3000	3,500 trees were planted in endangered communities	Fully Implemented
		Conduct quarterly education on weather forecast to enhance information	2	4	Four educational programmes were conducted for farmers on weather forecast	Fully Implemented
		Organise monthly education for farmers on the use of agro-chemicals	12	12	445 men and 208 women were trained on field sanitation and use of agro chemicals	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: To Facilitate and Promote Private Sector Participation in Service Delivery and Mobilization of Resource for the Development of the District						
		Training (10) young men and women in welding and metal fabrication	5	10	10 men and 8 women were trained in welding and metal fabrication	Fully Implemented
		Training of twenty-five 25 women in soap and powder making.	10	25	25 women were trained in soap and powder making in Mem-chemfre and Donkorkrom	Fully Implemented
		Organise training in employable skills for 100 disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded	55	120	54 men and 50 women trained and supported with employable skills	Fully Implemented

Table 1.2 2015 Performance Review

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: Create and Sustain an Efficient and Effective Transport System that Meets User Needs						
		Continue the construction of the lorry park			The project was 55% completed	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Dev't.	Spot improvement of 30km of feeder roads	26km	30km	Sihu Norfeghali, Agalakope and Mem-Chemfre benefited from a total of 15km feeder roads and also Caterpillar Tornu and Anidzi benefited from 3.8km and 5km feeder roads respectively	Fully Implemented
		Drill/Rehabilitate affected water facilities		8	8 boreholes has been drilled in Galilea, kokrobuta, Fasso Battor, Avorkope, Abutsire, Kpataligya, Nyakuikope, Senafuikope	Fully implemented
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Dev't.	Expansion of electricity supply (supply of low tension electricity poles)			Not Implemented	
		Extend electricity to selected communities/ areas	15	4	Not Implemented	
		Extension of electricity to newly developed areas at Donkorkrom		3	Not Implemented	
Policy Objective: Promote a Sustainable, Spatially Integrated and Orderly Development of Human Settlements for Socio-Economic Development						
Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Undertake street naming and numbering of houses			18 street name sign poles were erected but houses were not numbered	
		Monitor planning activities concerning physical development	12	12	Physical development activities were regularly monitored in Donkorkrom	Fully implemented
		Educate draftsmen on proper preparation of building plans		15	Not implemented	
		Prepare base-maps for unplanned areas	3	5	Not implemented	
		Prepare planning schemes for areas with base maps	3	10	Not Implemented	

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: Create and Sustain an Efficient and Effective Transport System that Meets User Needs						
Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize quarterly statutory planning committee meetings	12	12	One SPC meeting was held	The two other meetings were held due
	Infrastructure Dev't	Completion of market facilities in Donkokrom	1	1	Market stalls and open shed were under construction.	80% completed
		Construct satellite markets at Bruben, Faso Battor, Kodidi B, Agordeke and adeemra		3	Not implemented	Delay in release of funds
		Completion of community centre	1	1	Ongoing, 82% complete	Delay in the release of funds
		Construction of 4 no. teachers bungalow		4	Not Implemented	Inadequate funds.
		Construct and manage toilet facilities at Zongo, Atakora and Adeemra	5	3	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
		Completion. of Lorry Park and Passengers Lodge in Donkokrom	1	1	The project was 77% completed	Delay in the release of funds
Minimise the Impact of and Develop Adequate Response Strategies to Disaster						
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Conduct weekly inspection on development control	6	12	Inspections conducted weekly	Fully Implemented
		Training for zonal coordinators	4	8	Not Implemented	
		Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	6	12	Not Implemented	
Accelerate the Provision and Improve Environmental Sanitation						
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Procure sanitary tools and chemical			Not Implemented	Delay in the release of funds
		Organize quarterly hygienic and sanitation education in the district	4	4	4 education programs were organise in 3Communities for food vendors, pig farmers and fried fish sellers. 100 people made of 55% women participated.	Fully implemented
		Organize monthly supervision and monitoring of waste	12	12	Supervision and monitoring conducted in Donkokrom	

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: Equitable Access to and Participation in Education at All Levels						
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Construction of 5 no. 3KG classroom block with ancillary	2	5	2no. constructed. 3no ongoing	On-going. This activity was 40% completed
		Construction of 5 No. 6 unit primary classroom block with ancillary	1	5	1 No. constructed at kedekope.	On-going. This activity is about 40% completed
		Construction of 5 No. 3 unit JHS classroom blocks with ancillary	2	5	2 no. 3 unit class room block was constructed at Sihu Norfegali and Donkorkrom	On-going. This is about 2% and 80% respectively
		Provision of 400 dual desk for primary schools	250	400	400 dual desks were provided	Fully implemented
		Provision of 200 mono desk for JHS	55	200	Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Rehab. Of 3unit Classroom block at Amankwa Tornu Prim.	1	1	3 unit class room blk rehabilitated	Fully implemented but not in the MTDP
		Construction of 7 toilet and 5 urinals facilities for 5 basic schools	6	21	21 institutional latrines were constructed	Fully implemented
		Supply of School Uniform and Chalk			School Uniform and Chalk was supplied	Sponsored under GPEG
Improve Quality of Teaching and Learning						
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Organize a workshop for Head teachers and C/S on EMIS questionnaire		1	One workshop was organized in Donkokrom	Fully Implemented
		Organize workshop on preparation of ADEOP.		1	One workshop was organized on the preparation of ADEOP	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Policy Objective: Equitable Access to and Participation in Education at All Levels						
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Provide 60no. Teachers furniture for basic schools	45	120	Project was fully executed.	
		Organize management Training for C/S to strengthen supervision	2	4	4 capacity building training was organized	Fully implemented
		Train KG teachers on effective use of TLMs NALAP methodology in teaching	1	1	Workshop on teaching of mother tongue language was organized in Donkorkrom. 120 teachers participated, with 50 males and 70 female	Fully implemented
		Organize INSET for all subject teachers quarterly	2	4	In service training was organized for subject teachers.	Fully Implemented
		Organize ICT training for teachers in Donkokrom	1	1	One training on ICT was organized for teachers in the District	Fully Implemented
		Organize community sensitization on inclusive Education in 84 school communities	4	84	Eighty four school communities were sensitized on Inclusive Education	Fully Implemented
Bridge Gender Gap in Access to Education						
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Conduct IEC programmes to stress awareness of the importance of girls education in 40 school communities	25	40	Forty school communities were sensitized on the importance of Girls education	Fully Implemented
Improve Management of Education Service Delivery						
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Organize District Education Sector Performance review	15	60	The programme was organized. 60 stakeholders (43men, 17women)	Fully Implemented
		Organize orientation programme for 85 newly recruit pupil teachers		85	A programme was organized for Eighty-five newly recruited pupil teachers in Donkorkrom	Fully Implemented
Develop and Retain Human Resource Capacity at National, Regional and District Levels						
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Train SMCs in school transparency and accountability in 50 school communities		50	Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Sponsor 20 untrained Teachers		20	Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Train 20 officers in data collection and management		20		Fully Implemented
		Train 120 officers on the use of accurate EMIS data		2	4no capacity building programmes were organized for GES Staff	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Develop Comprehensive Sports Policy						
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Facilitate the organization of sporting events.		1	District inter-schools sporting events organized in Donkorkrom	Fully implemented
		Facilitate the establishment of keep fit clubs		6	Three (3) keep fit clubs has been established	Fully implemented
Improve Governance and Strengthen Efficiency and Effectiveness in Health Service Delivery						
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Renovate Atakora CHPS centre to house a midwife	1	1	Not implemented	Delay in release of funds
		Renovation of Kodidi B CHPS		1	Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Construction of 4 CHPS compound	1	4	1no. CHPS compound is under construction at kokrobuta	Delay in the release of funds
		Const. of Health Centre at Dodi Adjade		1	1no. health centre constructed.	Fully implemented
		Construction of District Director's residence		1	Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Renovation of Digya CHPS centre		1	Not implemented	Delay in the release of funds
Ensure the Reduction of New HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB Transmission						
		Mass drug distribution against Onchocecciasis			The drugs were distributed district wide	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Encourage Public-Private Participation in Socio-Economic Development						
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination	Conduct monitoring and registering of NGOs		4	300 co-operative societies were registered. Fifteen of the co-operatives were monitored.	On-going. This activity was 5% completed
		Design projects for PPPs				Not implemented
		Organize public hearing on planning, budgeting and M&E	2	4	Not implemented	Not implemented due to inadequate funds
		Organize quarterly DPCU meetings		4	4 quarterly DPCU meetings were organized	Fully implemented
		Install internet facility in the district assembly		1	Internet facility was installed	Fully implemented
		Install accounting package for the finance unit		1	The package was installed	Fully implemented
		Facilitate community/ unit committee/ area council interactive meetings		4	Not implemented	Not implemented due to inadequate funds
Integrate and institutionalise District Level Planning and Budgeting through Participatory Process at all Levels						
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination	Organize community durbars to educate the public on government policies and programmes	2	5	5 durbars held in 5 communities on GSOP. 652 people participated. Females constituted 45% whilst males constitute 55%.	Fully implemented
		Organize annual training for staff and members of the district sub structure		1	1(one) Training was held for Sub District members and Assembly members	Fully implemented
		Provide logistics and office equipment for the Area council and unit committee		1	Not implemented	Inadequate funds from the central government
Ensure Efficient Internal Revenue Generation and Transparency in Local Resource Management						
Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Strengthen the revenue bases of the district			New revenue sources were identified and strategies were adopted to enhance the collection of revenue	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Revaluation of property rates and strengthening of tax collection system		1	The fee fixing resolution was updated with new revenue sources and strategies were adopted to improve on the IGF of the District	Fully Implemented
		Ensure that district Assembly's account are externally audited	2	2	The Assembly's account was externally audited in 2015	Fully Implemented
		Update of revenue register			The revenue register was updated monthly	Fully Implemented
		Provide revenue collectors with rain coats, wellington boots and transport facilities				Not implemented due to inadequate funds
		Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors			Incentive schemes such as awards were instituted for the revenue collectors in order to improve their performance	Fully Implemented
		Organize 4 publicity programmes to enhance tax conciousness		4	Two(2)Publicity programmes on fee fixing and pay-your-levy campaign were held at Donkorkrom	Two programmes were not implemented due to inadequate funds
		Organize training on revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors	1	1	1(one) training was organized for revenue collectors	Fully Implemented
		Conduct routine pre-audit on all payments vouchers	12	12	All payment vouchers were pre-audited	Fully Implemented
		Conduct monthly evaluation on trial balance		12	The trial was evaluated monthly	Fully Implemented
Prepare and implement annual procurement plan	1	1	The procurement plan was drawn based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act	Fully Implemented		
Upgrade the Capacity of the Public and Civil Service for Transparent, Accountable, Timely, Effective Performance and Service Delivery						
Management and Administration	Human resource management	Organize training workshop for the heads of departments and core management staff	1	1	A capacity building programme for heads of Department and management staff	Fully implemented
		Organize planned training for lower management/junior staff	2	3	A capacity building in Local government system and procurement management was organized for all staffs of the Assembly. 53 staffs participated in the 2-day training programme. Female constituted 26% of the participants whilst males constituted 74%.	Fully implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Strengthen the Coordination of Development Planning System for Equitable and Balanced Spatial and Socio-Economic						
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination	Strengthen departmental annual budgets for collation into composite budget	1	1	All departmental budgets were collated in a composite budget	Fully Implemented
		Review existing Medium Term Development plan, M&E plans, Annual Action Plan and prepare the new plan	3	3	M&E plans, Annual Action Plan were review and 2016 Annual Action Plan was prepared	Fully implemented
		Carry out regular supervision, monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities and operation to generate implementation data	4	8	Regular supervision, four (4) monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities	Fully implemented
Empower Women and Mainstream Gender into Socio-Economic Development						
Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	Carry out community sensitization to advocate for the of youth and women in decision making and implementation	2	2	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
Enhance Women's Access to Economic Resources						
Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	Carry out community sensitization to advocate for women empowerment through access to land, labour, credit, technology, business services and network		2	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
Improve the Capacity of Security Agencies to Provide Internal Security for Human Safety and Protection						
Environmental and sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Educational programme for communities on fire safety	2	4	Educational programmes on fire safety was organized in eight communities, District wide	Fully Implemented
		Reorganization and training of fire volunteers squad	2	5	Five (5) Fire volunteers squad were reorganized and trained	Fully Implemented
		Vigorously embark on house to house fire education campaign	3	5	This was organized at Donkorkrom	Fully Implemented
		Fire educational programme for educational institutions / churches	3	3	The Fire service educated Churches and schools on fire prevention	Fully Implemented
		Launch of District anti-bush fire campaign	3	6	The anti-bush fire campaign was launched	Fully Implemented
		Hydrants inspection		4	The hydrants at Donkorkrom and its environs were assessed by the Fire Service	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION & AGRO- BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Improve Agricultural Productivity						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Agric Extension Agent home and farm visit organized in 10 operational areas	5	10	100 Home and farm visits were organized by AEA's in 10 operational areas	Fully Implemented
		Establish 10 crop demonstration plots.	10	10	177 demonstrations organized for 1,051 farmers in 16 Communities	Fully implemented
		Organize 4 extension hear days	2	4	Four extension hear days were organized in the year	Fully Implemented
		Monitor crops demonstration plots in each operational areas by December	10	10	Crop demonstration plots were monitored in 10 demonstration plots	Fully Implemented
		Field supervision and management DDA	1	1	The DDA conducted regular field supervision for information	Fully Implemented
		Organize farmer's day celebration	1	1	Farmer's Day celebration was organised in Donkorkrom	Fully implemented
		Agro-forestry in family farms			Not implemented	
		Supply veterinary drugs and treat sick animals		1	Not Implemented	Lack of funds
		Conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance		6	Not implemented	Lack of funds
Reduce Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct quarterly education on weather forecast to enhance information		4	4 quarterly education on weather forecasting were held for farmers on seasonal changes	Fully Implemented
		Train extension staff and 500 farmers on post-harvest lost activities	220	500	20 Agric Extension Staff and 1,091 farmers were educated on post-harvest activities	Fully implemented
		Facilitate the construction of 8 simple storage facilities for major crops		8	Not implemented	Lack of funds
Promote Selected Crop Development for Food Security, Export and Industry						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize monthly education for farmers on the use of agro- chemicals	470	1,000	1,091 farmers were trained in modern agricultural technologies	Fully implemented
		Promotion of local foods			New varieties of yam and other local foods were promoted on the market	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Identify and build capacity of action in value chain analysis and process	1	1	2 Capacity building programmes organized for farmers and agric extension agents	
Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Procure 25 grass cutter cage for 25 farmer groups		25		Not Implemented due to lack of funds
Promote Fisheries Development for Food Security and Income						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize annual training workshops on fish farming for 100 people		100	One (1) workshop was held on fish farming for 100 people	Fully Implemented
Ensuring the Restoration of Degraded Natural Resources						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 people in 6 endangered communities on environmental conservation practices	150	500	The forestry department in collaboration with agric department educated 500 people	Fully Implemented
		Educate 600 farmers on field sanitation and the used of agro chemicals	300	600	600 farmers in 20 communities educated	Fully Implemented
Reverse Forest and Land Degradation						
Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Facilitate the planting of 3000 trees in endangered communities	750	3000	Over 3000 tree seedlings were shared and planted endangered communities	Fully implemented
		Celebration of annual world tree planting day	1	1	This activity was conducted at the national level	Fully implemented

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Expand Opportunities for Job Creation						
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Train 10 youth in welding and metal fabrication	5	10	18 young men and women were train in welding and metal fabrication	Fully implemented
		Training of 25 women in soap and powder making	10	25	25 people were trained in technology improvement and packaging in soap making. Female constituted 91%.	Fully implemented
		Train Youth in technology improvement and packaging, beads making, Group dynamics and Financial Management	25	75	70 youth were trained in Donkorkrom and Mem-Chemfre	Fully implemented
		Organized sensitization programmes to create awareness on the operations of BAC and RTF.	3	5	Sensitization programmes was organised five communities.	Fully implemented
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Organized 2 field demonstration exercises by RTF	1	2	Field demonstration in two Communities and replicated a maize sheller in Donkorkrom under the Agricultural Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development (ACPID)	Fully implemented
		Facilitate petty traders to access credit to finance their business	35	60	About 80 petty traders received disbursement (GHS 22,900) from the Afram Rural Bank in the form of loans	Fully implemented
		Train and support employable skills for 100 disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded	35	100	365 youth including the disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded were organized and empowered with employable skills	Fully implemented
Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	Supporting affected children and families			Relief items were distributed to affected children	Fully Implemented
		Facilitate and coordinate program for the Aged/elderly	25	55	The Aged/ elderly were registered on NHIS under the LEAP programme	Fully Implemented
		Assistance to OVCs and PLWHA			The LEAP programme assisted the OVCs	Fully Implemented
		Sensitization on the children's Act of 199 (ACT 560) and the importance of ECCD and ECDC				Not Implemented due inadequate funds
		Establishing of probation committee for Juvenile offenders			The family tribunal was established in 2014 and was active in 2015	Fully Implemented

Table 1.3. 2016 Performance Review

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Provide Adequate Infrastructure to Enhance the Welfare of the Personnel Posted to Work in the District as Well the Citizen of the District.						
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of the lorry park in Donkokrom		1	The project was 55% completed	Delay in the release of funds
		Reshaping, Spot improvement and Routine maintenance of 30km of feeder roads	20km	30km FR	50km of feeder roads reshaped in the District	Fully implemented
		Const. of 4no. Drainage culvert		4	Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Complete the rehabilitation of Kamalo-Anidzi feeder road (5.0km)	5km	5km	The project was 92% completed	Ongoing
		Complete the rehabilitation of Mem Chemfre–Caterpillar tornu fr (3.8km)	3.8km	3.8km	The project was 100% completed	Fully implemented
		Rehabilitate Agordeke – Wodidiada feeder road (2km)		2km	The project was 15% completed	Ongoing due to delay in the award of contract
Increase access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation						
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Rehabilitate / redevelop affected water facilities		4	Not implemented.	Inadequate funds
		Extend pipe lines to newly developed communities		3	Not implemented.	Inadequate funds
		Provision of 2no boreholes	2	2	2boreholes drilled at Salepe and Meyikpor	Fully implemented
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and export						
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to selected communities		10	Not implemented	Delay in approval
		Extension of electricity to newly develop areas			Not implemented	
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development						
		Undertake street naming and numbering of houses			A base map prepared awaiting approval	Delay of approval from E.C.G.

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Delineate and map-out open spaces of the District	2	4	Exercise achieved in 3 Sectors: Adofo 1,2 & 3 and Donkorkrom	Ongoing-60% completed
		Monitor planning activities concerning physical development	12	12	Activities monitored in Donkorkrom, Asikasu, Atakora.	Fully implemented
		Organise quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings	4	4	3 quarterly Statutory Planning committee meetings were held	Fully Implemented
		Construction of satellite markets	1	3	Not Implemented	Funds not released
Minimize the impact of and develop adequate response strategies to disasters.						
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	2	3	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
		Rehabilitation of 30ht degraded land in 3 Communities (mango plantation)	30ha	30ha	Mango plantation established in 3 Communities	Fully implemented
		Construct 1No.footbridge		1	Not implemented	Delay in release of funds
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation						
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Procure sanitary tools and chemicals				Not implemented
		Organize quarterly hygienic and sanitation education in the District	2	4	Not Implemented	Funds not released
		Conduct yearly hygiene education for butchers, meat sellers food vendors	1	3	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
		Create awareness on sanitation week celebration	1	1	Education programme organised	Fully Implemented
		Organize monthly supervision, monitoring waste	12	12	The activity was implemented	Fully Implemented
		Organize medical screening exercise for food vendors		1,000	1,004 vendors were screened. 85% being women and 15% being men.	Fully Implemented
		Acquire liquid waste disposal site	1	1	Site acquired at Apeabra	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels						
Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Const. of 5no KG c'room blk with ancillary		5	Not implemented	Delay in release of funds
		Comp. of 6 unit c'room blk with ancillary	1	1	The project was completed	Fully Implemented
		Construction of 2No. 3 unit class room blocks with ancillary		2	Two (2)- unit class room blocks were ongoing at Fasso Bottor and Sihu Norfegali	Fasso Battor-90% Sihu Norfegali-75%
Improve quality of teaching and learning						
Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise workshop on the preparation of ADEOP	1	1	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
		Organise mgt. Training for C/S to strengthen school supervisors.	2	4	Two (2) new Circuit supervisors were trained on management skills.	Fully Implemented
		Train KG teachers on effective use of TLMS/ NALAP methodology in teaching.	200	300	120 teachers with fifty (50) males and seventy (70) females trained in Donkokrom	Fully Implemented
		Organise ICT training for teachers		1	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
		Organise community sensitization on inclusive in 84 school communities.	45	84	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
Bridge gender gap in access to education						
Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct IEC programmes to stress awareness of the importance of girls education in 40 school communities	2	4	Five (5) communities were visited. They were Abotanso, Mem-chemfre, Bridge Ano, Nton-Aboma and Mafe-Abiwu kope	The other 35 communities were not visited due to inadequate funds
		Develop and promote Girls' week activities		1	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
		Provide Gender friendly sanitary facilities in basic schools		250	366 girls on GPASS programme received sanitary pads	Fully Implemented
Improve management of education service delivery						
Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize District Education Sector Performance review	1	1	Not Implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Organise best teachers award	1	1	Not Implemented	Inadequate funds

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Develop and retain human resource capacity at national, regional and district levels						
Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Training of 50 SMCs on school transparency and accountability	15	50	Not Implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Sponsor 10 teacher Trainee annually		10	Not Implemented	Lack of funds
Develop comprehensive sports policy						
Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the organization of inter schools, sporting competition	1	1	The activity was undertaken in the first quarter	Fully Implemented
		Provide sports equipment to 12 basic schools	5	12	32 basic schools and 3 SHS received footballs and jerseys	Fully Implemented
Improve governance and strengthen efficiency and effectiveness in health service delivery						
Social service delivery	Health Delivery	Capacity building for senior staff in management and governance	1	1	Not implemented	Lack of funds
		Renovate 3 CHPS centres		3	Not implemented	Lack of funds
		Construction of 4 CHPS Compounds	2	4	Projects ongoing in Supom, Fasso Bator and Abotanso	Ongoing-80% completed
		Organise family planning campaign	1	2	Not implemented	Lack of funding
		Construction of Health Centre	1	1	Not implemented	Lack of funding
Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles						
Social service delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Food Demonstration		2		Not implemented
		Capacity building of Health promotion Assistants		1	Not Implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Mass screening of under 5 children for Management of malnutrition	2	4	Not Implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Mass Drugs Distribution against Onchocecciasis	1	1	Not Implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Conduct EPI coverage survey for 2016	1	1	Not Implemented	Unavailability of funds

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Integrate and Institutionalize District Level Planning and Budgeting Through Participatory Process at All Levels						
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E		1	Not Implemented	Lack of funds
		Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	4	4	Four quarterly meetings were held	Fully implemented
		Organize sub-committee meetings	3	3	Three meetings were organised	Fully Implemented
		Procure 4no desktop Computers and accessories		4	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
		Rehabilitation of 5no. Staff Bungalow	1	5	Not Implemented	Inadequate funds
Strengthen functional relationship between Assembly Members and Citizens						
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Facilitate community / unit committee/ area council interactive meetings	4	3	Three (3) meetings were held by the Donkorkrom Area Council	Fully Implemented
		Organize community durbars to educate the public on government policies and programmes	1	2	Durbars held in Donkorkrom and Fasso Battor on peace building and as well as projects and programmes of the District.	Fully Implemented
		Construction of Area Council Office		1	The project was 80% completed	Delay in the release of funds
		Organize annual training for staff and members of the district sub-structures	1	3	3 Area Councils namely, Donkorkrom and Ntonaboma trained in financial management and auditing	Fully Implemented
		Provide logistics and office equipment for Area Council and Unit Committees			Not Implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Provide support to Community Self Help Projects	5	10	Not Implemented	Inadequate funds
Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management						
Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Revaluation of properties and strengthening of tax collection system			Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
		Update of revenue register	1	1	The revenue register was updated	Fully Implemented
		Institute incentive schemes for revenue collectors	1	1	Revenue collectors were provided with kits such boots	Fully Implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness		2	Implemented of Pay your levy campaign	Fully Implemented
		Organise one training on revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors		1	1 training was organised for revenue collectors and supervisors	Fully Implemented
		Rehabilitation of Assembly Guest House			The project is completed	Fully Implemented
Upgrade the capacity of the public and civil service for transparent, accountable, efficient, timely, effective performance and service delivery						
Management and Administration	Human resource Management	Organize planned training workshop for HODs and management staff.			Training organized in Local Government Service Protocols.	Fully Implemented
Strengthen the coordination of development planning system for equitable and balanced spatial and socioeconomic development						
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Prepare departmental annual budgets for collation into composite budget		4	Departmental budgets incorporated	Fully Implemented
		Review existing MTDP, M&E plans, Annual Action plans.		1	The Action plan for the year was reviewed by DPCU	Fully Implemented
		Conduct monitoring and evaluation on projects/programme		10	Monthly and quarterly monitoring held.	Fully Implemented
Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development						
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Carry out Community sensitization to advocate for the involvement of youth in governance		1	The activity was carried out at a durbar at Donkorkrom	Fully Implemented
Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection						
Environmental and sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide support for security activities			Logistical support was provided for security activities	Fully Implemented
		Re-organisation and training of fire volunteers squad	2	2	The fire volunteers squad at Bruben were reorganised and trained on ways of combating fire outbreaks in the area	Fully Implemented
		Organise fire educational programme for institutions	3	3	The Fire service organised programmes in churches and schools on disaster prevention	Fully Implemented
		Launch of District anti-bush fire campaign	1	1	Six (6) communities were educated on wildfires and its effect on the environment in collaboration with Fire Service	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation And Sustainable Natural Resource Management.

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Improve Agricultural Productivity						
Economic Development	Agricultural Deveopment	Agric Extension Agent farm and Home visits	1250	1000	A total of 1,479 farm and home visit were made by 7 Agric Extension Agents in 82 communities' district wide. 60% of the households were females.	Fully implemented
		Establish and monitor 10 crop demonstration plots	3	6	Six field demonstrations were conducted at Memchemfre, New Kyease, Donkorkrom, Adiemmra, Apeabra and Amankwatornu.	Fully implemented
		Organize farmer's day celebration.	1	1	The 38th National farmer's day was successfully held at Kayera. 15 farmers were awarded including 6 females.	Fully implemented
Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry						
Economic Development	Agricultural Deveopment	Train extension staff and 500 farmers on post –harvest loss activities	4	7	7 Agric Extension Agents (males), 4 Agric. Development Officers were trained in post-harvest managements of cereals, roots and tubers.	Fully implemented
		Educate farmers on the use of agro-chemicals.	500	1,000	1,253 farmers were educated on the use of agrochemicals in 79 communities by 7 agric. extension agents. 795 males and 458 females	Fully implemented
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income						
Economic Development	Agricultural Deveopment	Conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance	1	4	Drugs were supplied for the treatment of general ailments in both small and large ruminants	Fully Implemented
Promote fisheries development for food security and income						
Economic Development	Agricultural Deveopment	Organize training on fish farming for 100 farmers	45	100		Not implemented

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Ensuring the restoration of degraded natural resources						
Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Educate 500 people in 6 Communities on environmental conservation practices	4	8	6 communities were educated on wildfires and it's effect on the environment.	Fully Implemented
Reverse forest and land degradation						
Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Facilitate the planting of 3000 trees in 5 Communities		3000	Not Implemented	Inadequate funds to buy seedlings
		Celebration of annual world tree planting day	1	1	This was organised at the national level from 21 st -27 th May 2016 where representatives the District were invited to take part	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Programmes	Sub Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
Expand Opportunities for Job Creation						
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Training 10 young men and women in welding and metal fabrication	6	10	14 apprentices were trained and presented with start-up kits.	Fully Implemented
		Training of 25 women in soap and powder making	15	25	Not Implemented	Inadequate funds
		Organise training in employable skills for 100 disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded	50	100	There were Fifty-six (56) beneficiaries sponsored on the COTVET programme.	Fully Implemented
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate and Coordinate programs on Juveniles			The Juvenile court handled five (5) cases in 2016	Fully Implemented
		Enforcement of child labour laws			Not implemented	
		Provide support for affected children and families			Not implemented	
		Facilitate and Coordinate program for the aged/Elderly			The Elderly and Aged registered on National Health Insurance Scheme	Fully Implemented
		Provide assistance to OVCs and PLWHA			Not Implemented	

Summary of Performance Review

THEMATIC AREA	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PROJECTS	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL (%)
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Fully implemented	4	66.7
	Partially implemented	-	-
	Not implemented	2	33.3
	Total number of projects	6	100
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable	Fully implemented	25	75.8
	Partially implemented	6	18.1
	Not implemented	2	6.1
	Total number of projects	33	100
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Fully implemented	29	70.7
	Partially implemented	6	14.6
	Not implemented	6	14.6
	Total number of projects	41	100
Infrastructure and human settlement development	Fully implemented	12	63.2
	Partially implemented	4	21.1
	Not implemented	3	15.8
	Total number of projects	19	100
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Fully implemented	28	80.0
	Partially implemented	2	5.8
	Not implemented	5	14.3
	Total number of projects	35	100
Total Number of Projects		134	100
Fully implemented		93	69.4
Partially implemented		18	13.4
Not implemented		18	13.4

1.4 Total releases from Government of Ghana

Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As Per Ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT (WAGES AND SALARIES)							
2014	12,739,473.50	12,739,473.50	12,867,796.44		130,310.94	12,869,796.44	-
2015	1,314,043.86	1,314,043.86	479,650.89		479,650.89	479,650.89	-
2016	1,418,554.18	1,418,554.18	509,052.74		909,471.44	509,082.74	-
2017	1,454,729.15	1,454,729.15	440,885.43		1,013,843.72	440,885.43	-
EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
2014	2,024,327.08	2,024,327.08	1,302,391.92		721,635.16	1,292,083.40	10,808.52
2015	2,621,339.59	2,621,339.59	2,063,883.64		557,455.95	1,513,906.40	549,977.24
2016	3,875,477.27	3,875,477.27	2,116,446.15		1,669,031.12	2,113,166.97	3,279.18
2017	3,773,462.91	3,773,462.91			3,773,462.91	36,000.00	36,000.00
SERVICES							
2014	1,469,233.16	1,469,233.16	588,015.56		881,217.60	553,750.03	34,265.53
2015	1,469,523.89	1,469,523.89	1,029,150.63		440,373.26	997,857.82	31,292.81
2016	2,055,515.10	2,055,515.10	1,264,212.27		791,302.83	1,355,301.20	15,107.25
2017	1,998,728.39	1,998,728.39	43,033.10		1,955,694.99	58,140.65	15,107.25

Table 1.5 Sources of Financial Resources for the MMDAs

Sources	2014			2015			2016		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance
GOG	12,698,265.60	12,842,521.68	144,256.08	1,269,475.86	450,522.00	(818,953.86)	1,371,512.71	450,492.00	(921,020.71)
IGF	558,152.67	399,353.55	(158,799.14)	404,633.49	284,286.10	(120,347.39)	489,973.78	419,195.82	(70,777.96)
DACF	1,708,399.07	591,920.07	(1,108,079.93)	604,850.99	3,104,375.71	2,499,524.72	3,244,512.46	1,819,463.47	1,428,451.29
DDF	705,618.00	82,277.86	117,169.86	705,618.00	514,892.00	(190,726.00)	779,579.00	738,861.00	(38,018.00)
Dev. Partners	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GETFUND	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (GSOP)	562,798.40	104,120.76	(458,677.64)	420,329.00	3,572,685.16	3,152,356.16	1,373,968.60	461,728.87	(870,377.24)
TOTAL	16,233,233.74	14,760,703.92	1,472,529.82	3,404,907.34	7,926,760.97	4,521,853.63	7,259,546.55	3,889,741.16	3,698,805.39

Source: DPCU, 2017

From the chart above it is evident that the GOG is the largest source of revenue for the Assembly. The trend over the three years shows that other than the year 2014 where the amount released from GOG (GHS 12, 842,521.68) was slightly higher than the expected amount (12,698,265.60), the two other years, saw a slight decrease in the release of funds respectively as compared to. The 2014 releases were high due to the arrears being paid from the previous years due to the implementation of the Single Spine Salary Structure.

The other sources of funding such as HIPC, school feeding, Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) and other grants also contributed immensely as a source of revenue in the District. There was a trend of increase in the release of funds between 2014- 2015 by 33.31% (GHS 104,120.76-GHS 3,572,685.16) but decreased significantly by 87.08% in 2016 (GHS 3,572,685.16-GHS 461,728.87). Hence the Assembly implemented projects under GSOP and the number of beneficiary schools under School Feeding Programme was increased from nine (9) to eleven (11).

The chart also shows that the District Assembly Common Fund is the third largest funding source of revenue for the Assembly to implement its activities and the trend over the three years shows that the amount released from DACF increased significantly by 424.46% from 2014 to 2015, (GHS 591,920.07 to GHS 3,104,375.71) while it decreased by 41.39% (GHS 1,819,463.47) in 2016. This was as a result of higher releases in 2015 than the other two years hence the Assembly had more funds to implement its activities in 2015 than the other years.

The releases from the District Development Facility (DDF) appreciated significantly from 2014 to 2015 (GHS 82,277.86 to GHS 514,892.00) but appreciated slightly lower in 2016 (GHS 738, 861.00), hence the Assembly's implementation of projects under DDF was higher in 2015 than the other years as it had higher releases that year.

The Internally Generated funds are the fourth lowest source of revenue for the District. It is evident from the chart that the Assembly generated more revenue from the District in 2014 (GHS 399,353.55) due to economic activities being higher and dwindled in 2015 (GHS 284,286.10) when the ferry at Agordeke was not operational and this affected the influx of goods into the market especially from Volta region but appreciated significantly in 2016 (GHS 371,742.79) when the Donkorkrom market was completed while the capacity building training for the revenue collectors had a massive effect in revenue generation.

1.2 Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

1.2.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

Institutional strength and capacity is a prerequisite to the preparation and implementation of an effective DMTDP. The capacity of strength is based on the existence of adequate human and material capacities and the political commitment to ensure that planned interventions are duly executed. The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) is the body mandated by the Local Governance act, 2016 (Act, 936) to collaborate with all stakeholders to prepare development plans for the District. The capacity of the DPCU needs to be assessed using the DPCU Capacity and Management Matrix to identify weaknesses that may affect the smooth preparation of the plan. The assessment is based on the adequacy of relevant human, financial and material resources. Table 2.1 indicates the strength of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly.

The Assessment indicates that all departments and units of the Assembly have Officers who act as Heads, however, some of the Heads are in an acting capacity. Only 30 percent of the HODs are Directors. Almost all the Departments and Units do not have full complement of the required staff. Despite the limited staff requirements, the Assembly can however boast of satisfactory leadership and management capacities and motivated staff who are ready to go the extra mile even in the midst of scarce resources.

Structurally, the daily administrative and political decisions are taken by the Executive Committee chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. The Executive Committee reports directly to the general assembly which is the ultimate body for legislative, deliberative and approval of recommendations from the executive committee. There are five statutory and one adhoc sub-committees of the executive committee. At the apex of the government beaurocracy is the District Coordinating Director who is responsible for coordinating the activities of the departments, units and agencies. The human resource mix is skewed in favour of males comprising 95% of the staff strength as against 5% females. The age categorization shows a greater percentage of the staff is within the active working age even though with few years of working experience. There is thus the need for intensive coaching and mentoring as a means of succession planning to sustain productivity.

The Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and L.I 2232 designate the District Planning Coordinating Unit as the nerve center and hub for plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation while providing advice and secretariat services to the District Planning Authority. The Unit is currently ably headed by a Development Planning Officer and assisted by an Assistant Development Planning Officer. The two planning Officers, the Budget Analyst, with the support of Service Personnel, perform the secretariat and coordinating functions of the DPCU leading to the achievement of development targets and objectives.

Meanwhile, the efforts of the DPCU is always under threat due to inadequacy of logistical and financial resources. The Assembly therefore needs to generate more revenue and also ensure timeliness in the release of funds to facilitate the smooth implementation of the plan. With a management capacity index of 6.7, the Assembly can be said to be of average in terms of institutional capacity and needs to work towards improving on its current conditions particularly in the areas of release of funds for M&E activities. The absence of official laptops for the DPCU and dedicated vehicle for monitoring are some of the logistical challenges that can militate against smooth implementation of the DMTDP and need to be critically addressed.

Table 1.6: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

Capacity Indicators	Scores											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Total	Av.
1. Qualifications of personnel	7	8	8	8	9	7	7	6	8	9	77	7.7
2. Staff Compliment	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50	5.0
3. Skills & knowledge	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	8	6	6	61	6.1
4. Availability of funds	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	6	6	5	45	4.5
5. Utilisation of funds	6	5	5	6	6	7	5	5	5	5	55	5.5
6. Timely access to funds	5	5	6	7	5	6	4	5	4	5	52	5.2
7. Leadership	8	4	6	8	4	9	6	6	5	5	61	6.1
8. Management	9	9	6	6	6	5	8	6	5	7	67	6.7
9. Workload	4	8	7	5	9	8	5	6	7	8	67	6.7
10. Motivation/incentives	4	5	6	4	6	7	7	6	6	8	59	5.9
11. Equipment/facilities	5	7	6	7	7	8	6	7	8	7	68	6.8
Total Individual score	61	66	64	66	69	73	65	66	65	70	665	66.2

Source: DPCU, 2017

1.2.2 Physical and Natural Environment

Location and Size

Kwahu Afram Plains North District has a total land area of approximately 2,341.3 km². The District is bounded by five districts namely, Kwahu Afram Plains South District to the South, in the west by Sekyere Afram Plains and Asante-Akim North Districts in the Ashanti Region, in the north by Sene and Atebubu Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region and in the east by the Volta Lake. The District has a potential large market due to its locational advantage.

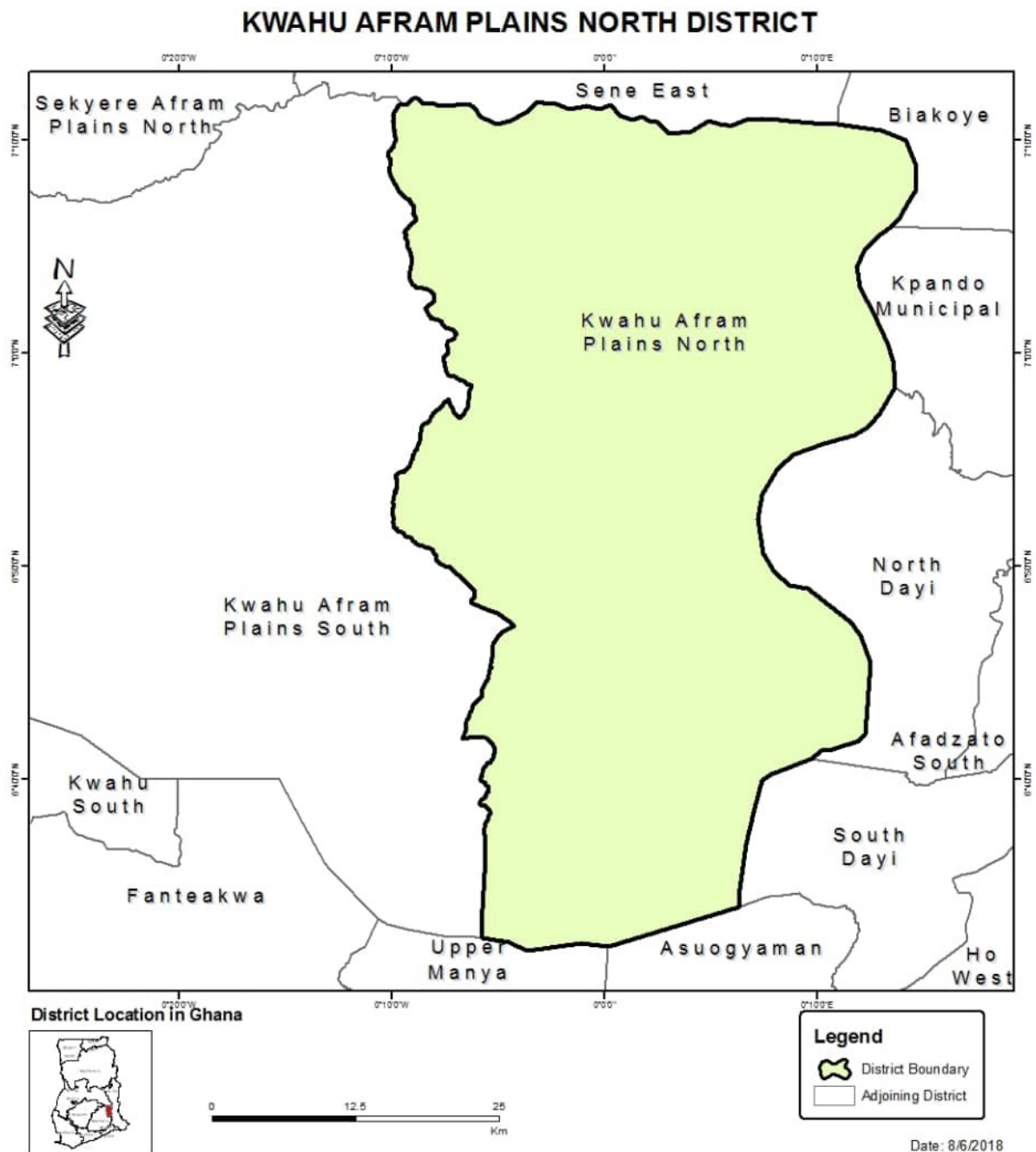
Relief and Drainage

The land is generally undulating and rises about 60 meters to 120 meters above sea level. The only high ground is the Donkorkrom plateau. The District is drained by the Afram River in the west, the Volta Lake in the east and the Obosom River in the north which flow continually throughout the year and are used for both domestic and agricultural purposes. Several other seasonal streams are found in the District. The pattern of flow of these rivers is largely dendritic in nature and flow in the North-South direction. The continues flow of the Afram river and the Volta lake offers a great opportunity for farmers and other investors to engage in all year round farming by engaging in small and large scale irrigation respectively. This will ensure the availability of raw materials for agro-base industries domestically and for exports.

Climate and Rainfall

The District falls within the savannah vegetation zone which is associated with two main rainfall seasons occurring in June and October. The first rainy season starts from May to June and the second from September to October. The mean annual rainfall is between 1,150mm and 1,650mm. The dry seasons are distinct starting between November and late February.

Geographical map of Kwahu Afram Plains North District



Temperature and Humidity

Temperatures are high ranging from 36.60C to 36.80C on the average between February and March respectively. December and January have low temperatures between 19.09C and 20.10C. There is relative humidity high throughout the year, ranging from 68.2% to 71.6% in the dry season and 81.6% to 71.6% in the wet season.

Vegetation and Soils

The District lies within savannah vegetation zone comprising the savannah transitional zone and savannah woodland characterized by short deciduous fire resistant trees often widely spaced and a ground flora composed of grass of varying heights. The grassland is currently used for cattle rearing.

There are few forest reserves covering about 120.8sq km. The forest reserves constitute about 15 percent of the entire surface area of the District. Some commercial tree species found in the forests are *Milicia excelsa* (Odum), *Sterculia rhinopetala* (Wawa), *Terminalia superba* (Ofram), *Khaya ivoriensis* (African mahogany) and *Antiaris toxicaria* (Kyenkyen).

The major soil group in the District is the Swedru-Nsaba-Offin Compound. Dominating this soil group is the Swedru series which are mainly red silty, well drained, deep gravel-free silty loams and silty-clay loams. The Nsaba series are yellowish red silty clay loam, moderately well drained, very shallow and rocky. The soils are suitable for the cultivation of both food crops (cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, maize) and cash crops (cashew, oil palm, citrus,) which are grown in the District. The land in this area is susceptible to wind erosion when the vegetation cover is removed.

Geology

The Kwahu Afram Plains North District lies in the Southern-most part of the Voltarian Sedimentary Basin, which covers about 45% of the total area of Ghana and extends eastwards into the Republic of Togo. The underlying geology of the Voltaian Basin consists almost entirely of sedimentary rocks; mainly coarse-grained sand stones, clays shales and mudstones of the Devonians or early Carboniferous Age (Junner and Hirst, 1946). The District therefore has geology described as principally Upper Voltarian sandstones consisting of coarse and fine- grained massive sandstones that are thin bedded, flaggy, impure, ferruginous or Field spastic and locally inter-bedded with shale's and mudstone.

The sandstones are found along the boundary margins while shale's and mudstones outcrop within the central part of the District from below the sandstone bed

1.2.2 Water Resources

The Kwahu Afram Plains North District has very rich groundwater resources that can be developed for water supply purposes, particularly in the rural communities, that are not served by pipe-borne water. Even though most are not perennial, a number of springs are found in the District. Apart from the geographical importance, these river springs can be explored for possible exploitation to provide raw materials for the production of mineral water.

Towns such as Agordeke, Bruben, Suppom (Bridge Ano) are on the banks of the large water bodies as the Volta Lake, Afram River, and Obosom River that makes them blessed with the natural water resource endowment of the District. The water resources hold a huge potential for enhanced irrigation agriculture, fish farming, tourism (water sport) and water transport.

More than half of the District population depend on the Volta Lake and the Afram River for their source of drinking water and for domestic use. These water bodies carry with them debris that are injurious to the health of the people. The rampant water borne related diseases is as a result of the uncleaned water sources.

Nonetheless, the water bodies can help in boosting the economic activities in the District through irrigation, fish farming and fishing. They serve as a transportation route for over 70% of the District population who lived on the Island.

1.2.3 Land Tenure System

Land in the District is owned by the chiefs, clan or family heads who hold them in trust for their subjects. However, individuals also hold or acquire lands through direct purchase, rent, leasehold, share cropping (Nnobia) and gift.

The fact that parcels of land can be inherited through parents or grandparents has led to problems of sale and resale of land with its attendant land litigations and chieftaincy disputes. This situation has also contributed to the rapid loss of farm lands with its attendant unemployment rate and subsequent migration in the District. Land is vital in the development of agriculture and measures put in place to ensure effective administration of land resources go a long way to ensure agricultural development of a particular area.

In a situation where land issues are fraught with problems, it invariably affects agricultural development in the area.

1.2.4 Gender equality

Sex-specific statistics worldwide shows that women are poorer than men. It is estimated that 70% of the people living in poverty are females. In the Kwahu Afram Plains North District, about 32% of the population lives in absolute poverty, compared to 4.6% in New Juaben and Denkyembour Districts in the Eastern Region. Of this poor population, about 70% are women. Estimates over an 8-year period show that the increase in the number of poor rural women in the District is 17% higher than the increase in the number of poor men. Information on health, HIV infection, education, time use, income, access to credit and participation in decision-making further highlight the sex differentials in experiencing poverty.

Over half a million women die from preventable pregnancy-related causes and complications each year, the causes of which are exacerbated by issues of poverty and remoteness. Maternal mortality rate in the District is still high in the Region: between 183 and 264 maternal deaths for every 100,000 births was recorded between 2015 and 2016.

About 55% of HIV-positive adults in the District are women. It is estimated that in the District, in the age group 15-19 years old, for every 1 boy that is infected, there are 5-6 girls. Iron deficiency anemia affects double the number of women compared to men.

On education, 75% of illiterates are women as compared to 60% of men. Two thirds of children not enrolled in basic School are girls. The populations of primary school-dropouts are 66% girls.

Time is a scarce commodity for women and girls and most often their labor is not often valued. A woman's multiple responsibilities subject them to time constraints and time poverty. In Kwahu Afram Plains North, women work longer hours than men, between 12 and 18 hours per day, with a mean of 16 hours, compared with an average male working day of around 8-10 hours. Women in rural areas spend 1-2 hours daily on domestic transport, carrying water, firewood and crops on their heads and traveling on foot. Studies in Ghana show that women contribute to 60-70% of the transportation time for crop productivity, harvesting and marketing.

She spends 4-5 hours every day to prepare the food her family eats. This is twice the time it takes the villagers to grow and gather food and cash crops. Girls spend 4 times more on productive tasks than boys. While girls are working, boys go to school. Even though boys spend only 15 minutes per day on farm work, girls spend up to 40 minutes on it.

About 66% of women's work in the District is unpaid work compared to 25% of men's work. Women are paid 30-40% less than men for comparable work. Even though over 50% of agricultural work is carried out by women in the District, women receive only 10% of the credit going to small farmers and just 1% of the total credit going to the agricultural sector.

Women in the District are under-represented in public institutions at the local level and have little say in decision-making. Women represent only 6% of the Assembly, 10% at the local level. Half of the national cabinets in SSA have no women.

Agriculture and rural development

In agriculture and rural development, two of the identified priority issues were low income for women and land discriminatory policies and regulatory frameworks. The priority interventions suggested were to extend loan credit facilities to women and to promote the women's participation in extension services. For the second issue, some of the priority interventions were to review law and regulatory frameworks to increase women's access and control over land and to ensure that at least one-third of the membership of land boards are women.

Education

In education, some of the issues identified were women's lack of access to educational opportunities, low participation in management and girls' high school dropout rates. The priority interventions proposed were to provide bursaries to girls, improve admission of girls to schools at all levels, review the Education Act, promote changes in attitudes through curriculum improvement, formulate admission policies that include affirmative action to cater for female students and students with special needs and enhance the management and provision of bursaries and loans to poor and vulnerable persons such as girl children and people with disabilities.

Health

In health, some of the priority issues identified were low access to quality services and low participation in management. The main interventions considered were to increase resources for reproductive health services, support the training of traditional birth attendants, employ gender-sensitive medical personnel and increase nutrition, immunization, and breast feeding programmes.

HIV/AIDS

For HIV/AIDS, one of the priority issue identified was the increase of mother-to child transmission (MCT). Some proposed interventions were to prevent MCT, discourage practices that put girls and women at greater risks of contracting AIDS, prevent and manage HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STI) through the promotion of safer sex and increase male involvement in the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

1.2.5 Population Characteristics

The total population of the District is estimated at 121, 160 people with inter-censal growth rate of 2.1%. This is an increase over the 2010 population of 102, 423. The growth of the population is mainly as a result of an increase in net migration and natural increase due to increase in fertility rate especially the capital (Donkorkrom). The increase in net migration is as a result of the increase in economic activities which made the District more attractive to people from the cities and other parts of the Country. The population is male dominated with the males representing 53% and the female making up 47% according to the 2010 population census. The higher male population is due to the fact that the District is a typical migrant destination.

Most of the people in the District are migrants from the Kwahu South District, the Volta Region, Ashanti Region and Northern Ghana who were attracted to the area basically for employment in the agricultural sector.

Also, the increase in net migration to the District has its positive and negative consequences on the development of the District. The district capital is gradually becoming an economic town due to the increase in economic activities such as the creation of new businesses to meet the increasing demands of the growing population.

Many migrants have also migrated to the District for agricultural purposes. These has led to an increase in agricultural activities such as farming and animal rearing. Again, the District has become the destination where many regional events are hosted.

Apart from the positive impact migration has on the District, there has also been an increase in negative social vices which can be associated with migration. There is a worrying incidence of insecurity in the District. This is as a result of the conflict between local farmers and the Fulani herdsmen whose cattle destroy the farm produce of the indigene's. Most of these Fulani herdsmen are the nomads who migrated from the neighbouring countries to settle in the District.

As a result of these conflicts, the Assembly is spending most of its budgetary allocation earmarked for the provision of social services to maintain peace and order in the District. This deprives the citizens of better service delivery from the Assembly.

The population is scattered in about 280 Towns, villages and hamlets spread over the 2341.3 sq. km land area. Majority of these Villages are on islands in the Volta Lake and its tributaries and can only be reached by boat or canoe. Owing to the widespread nature of the population, the District has a low population density of 48 persons per square kilometre.

The District has only one urban settlement (Donkokrom) that has population in excess of 12,000. More than 75% of the District population resides in rural areas.

Age-Sex Distribution

Data available indicate a youthful population of the District. This is in view that, more than half (52.4%) of the total population of the District fall within the age cohort of 15-64 years. The youthful nature of the population represents a huge potential in terms of labour availability. The table below indicates the age and sex structure of the District.

Table 1.6 Population distribution by sex in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Age Group	Both Sexes						2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Sex Ratio
	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	102,423	121,160	124,103	127,117	130,205	133,368	64,095	57065	65,652	58,451	67,247	59,871	68,880	61,325	70553	62815	112.3
0 - 4	17,414	20,600	21,100	21,613	22,138	22,675	10,740	9860	11,001	10,099	11,268	10,345	11,542	10,596	11822	10853	108.9
5-9	15,014	17,761	18,192	18,634	19,087	19,550	9,556	8205	9,788	8,404	10,026	8,608	10,269	8,817	10519	9032	116.5
10-14	13,156	15,563	15,941	16,328	16,725	17,131	8,988	6575	9,206	6,734	9,430	6,898	9,659	7,066	9894	7237	125.2
15 - 19	10,338	12,229	12,526	12,831	13,142	13,461	6,798	5431	6,963	5,563	7,133	5,698	7,306	5,836	7483	5978	93.7
20 - 24	8,298	9,816	10,054	10,299	10,549	10,805	4,747	5069	4,862	5,192	4,981	5,318	5,102	5,447	5225	5580	93.4
25 - 29	7,671	9,074	9,295	9,520	9,752	9,989	4,382	4693	4,488	4,807	4,597	4,923	4,709	5,043	4823	5166	94.8
30 - 34	6,446	7,625	7,810	8,000	8,194	8,394	3,711	3914	3,801	4,009	3,893	4,107	3,988	4,207	4085	4309	103
35 - 39	5,549	6,564	6,724	6,887	7,054	7,226	3,330	3234	3,411	3,313	3,494	3,393	3,579	3,476	3665	3560	103.3
40 - 44	4,974	5,884	6,027	6,173	6,323	6,477	2,989	2895	3,062	2,965	3,136	3,037	3,212	3,111	3290	3186	123.9
45 - 49	3,979	4,707	4,821	4,938	5,058	5,181	2,605	2102	2,668	2,153	2,733	2,205	2,799	2,259	2867	2314	120
50 - 54	3,183	3,765	3,857	3,950	4,046	4,145	2,054	1712	2,103	1,753	2,155	1,796	2,207	1,839	2260	1884	131.6
55 - 59	1,672	1,978	2,026	2,075	2,126	2,177	1,124	854	1,151	875	1,179	896	1,208	918	1237	940	132.3
60 - 64	1,510	1,786	1,830	1,874	1,920	1,966	1,017	769	1,042	788	1,067	807	1,093	826	1120	846	151.4
65 - 69	719	851	871	892	914	936	512	338	525	347	537	355	550	364	564	372	109.5
70 - 74	1,077	1,274	1,305	1,337	1,369	1,402	666	608	682	623	699	638	716	653	733	669	110.3
75 - 79	593	701	719	736	754	772	368	334	377	342	386	350	395	358	405	367	106.7
80 - 84	401	474	486	498	510	522	245	229	251	235	257	241	263	247	270	253	150.6
85 - 89	223	264	270	277	283	290	159	105	162	108	166	110	170	113	174	116	72.1
90 - 94	148	175	179	184	188	193	73	102	75	104	77	107	79	109	81	112	87.1
95 - 99	58	69	70	72	74	76	32	37	33	38	34	38	34	39	35	40	112.3
All Ages	102,423	121,160	124,103	127,117	130,205	133,368	64,095	57065	65,652	58,451	67,247	59,871	68,880	61,325	70553	62815	118.8
0-14	45,584	53,923	55,233	56,574	57,949	59,356	29,284	24639	29,995	25,238	30,723	25,851	31,470	26,479	32234	27122	106.8
15-64	53,620	63,429	64,970	66,548	68,164	69,820	32,757	30672	33,552	31,417	34,367	32,181	35,202	32,962	36057	33763	117.2
65+	3,219	3,808	3,900	3,995	4,092	4,192	2,055	1753	2,105	1,796	2,156	1,839	2,208	1,884	2262	1930	
Age-dependency ratio	91	108	110	113	116	118	113	102	116	104	119	107	122	109	125	112	

Table 1.7. Population distribution by locality in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

	2010	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Both Sexes	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages	102,423	14,239	88,184	17672	106,850	17672	109,445	18,101	112,104	18,541	109,445
0 - 4	17,414	1,944	15,470	2413	18,745	2413	19,200	2,471	19,666	2,531	19,200
5-9	15,014	1,775	13,239	2203	16,041	2203	16,431	2,256	16,830	2,311	16,431
10-14	13,156	1,893	11,263	2349	13,647	2349	13,979	2,406	14,318	2,465	13,979
15 - 19	10,338	1,717	8,621	2131	10,446	2131	10,700	2,183	10,959	2,236	10,700
20 - 24	8,298	1,181	7,117	1466	8,623	1466	8,833	1,501	9,047	1,538	8,833
25 - 29	7,671	1,159	6,512	1438	7,890	1438	8,082	1,473	8,278	1,509	8,082
30 - 34	6,446	980	5,466	1216	6,623	1216	6,784	1,246	6,949	1,276	6,784
35 - 39	5,549	831	4,718	1031	5,717	1031	5,856	1,056	5,998	1,082	5,856
40 - 44	4,974	706	4,268	876	5,171	876	5,297	898	5,426	919	5,297
45 - 49	3,979	589	3,390	731	4,108	731	4,207	749	4,310	767	4,207
50 - 54	3,183	451	2,732	560	3,310	560	3,391	573	3,473	587	3,391
55 - 59	1,672	266	1,406	330	1,704	330	1,745	338	1,787	346	1,745
60 - 64	1,510	220	1,290	273	1,563	273	1,601	280	1,640	286	1,601
65 - 69	719	125	594	155	720	155	737	159	755	163	737
70 - 74	1,077	159	918	197	1,112	197	1,139	202	1,167	207	1,139
75 - 79	593	119	474	148	574	148	588	151	603	155	588
80 - 84	401	51	350	63	424	63	434	65	445	66	434
85 - 89	223	32	191	40	231	40	237	41	243	42	237
90 - 94	148	28	120	35	45	35	149	36	153	36	149
95 - 99	58	13	45	16	55	16	56	17	57	17	56
All Ages	102,423	14,239	88,184	17672	106,850	17672	109,445	18,101	112,104	18,541	109,445
0-14	45,584	5,612	39,972	6965	48,433	6965	49,609	7,134	50,814	7,308	49,609
15-64	53,620	8,100	45,520	10053	55,155	10053	56,495	10,297	57,867	10,547	56,495
65+	3,219	527	2,692	654	3,262	654	3341	670	3,422	686	3,341

It is clear from table 1.6 and 1.7 above that 44.5percent of the population is aged between 0-14 age cohorts and presents current as well as future requirement to increase investments in the Education, Health and skills training sectors of the District. Efforts should also be geared towards increasing employment opportunities to cater for the productive population as 52.4percent of the total population fall within the employable age cohort of 15-64 years.

The broad age cohorts indicate that males are more than females at birth and at the maturity stages of life (0-64 years). However, the situation is different during old age periods (65years and above). Within the 0-14 age cohort, males accounted for 45.7percent while females accounted for 43.2percent.

Population Density

The population increase over time is reflected in the density of population recorded for the periods 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010. The land area of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District is approximately (2341.3 sq. km) which is inhabited by 112,563 persons. The population density expresses the level of pressure that the sheer size of population exerts on land. The increasing density in time therefore shows the increasing pressure of the District population on the land and its resources. The density is 48 persons per kilometer square.

Migration

The migrant population constitutes 20.1%. The significant phenomenon is out migration. Out-migration is significant because nearly every household in the District has some Members living outside the District, especially Accra, Kumasi. This is reflected in the age structure presented above. This phenomenon has given rise to some Towns being referred to as “Ghost” Towns.

i. Labour Force and Dependency Ratio

The economically active population (labour force) is within the 15-64 age group and form 52.4% of the population of the District. The dependency ratio, which is the number of economically active persons catering for dependants who are within the 0-14 and above 65 years age groups, is 47.6% and hence, an age dependency ratio of 1:1. This implies that every 1 person is catering for at most 2 persons. Despite the low dependency ratio in the District, its population growth rate of 2.4% as compared to that of the national average of 3.1 which might result in higher dependency ratio in the future.

ii. Occupational Distribution of Population

Occupational Distribution of Population total of 52.4% (58,928) of the total labour force are employed in the District. Within the employed labour force, the predominant occupation in the District is agriculture (employing 74.5 percent of the total labour force), Commerce (employs 7.9 percent), Agro- industry (6.1 percent) and Service (11.5 percent). It was detected that most of the females were engaged in trading / commerce and small- scale industries i.e. agro-processing – cassava processing and palm oil extraction. The bulk of the tradesmen are in carpentry and automobile repairs.

Ethnicity and Religion

There are three main ethnic groups existing in the District. These ethnic groups comprise Ewes (51.3%), Northerners (40.1%) and Akans (8.6%). The Ewes form the majority of the ethnic tribes in the District. This depicts the District as heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity. Majority of the migrants (Ewes and other Northern tribes) however, have lived in the District all their lives. Again, the District is predominantly Christian as they constitute 77.1% whilst the Muslims constitute 6.8% and the rest, which is 9.8 %, consists of pagans and traditionalists.

1.2.6 Spatial Analysis

Land Use Distribution

The Kwahu Afram Plains North District measures about 2040sq. km. The major land uses which can be identified within the District are; Agricultural and economic land use, settlements and developments, rivers/water bodies and forest reserves, difficult/Terrain and steep slopes; and roads, -and high-tension lines

Settlement Patterns

In the Kwahu Afram Plains North District, with the exception of Donkorkrom, which is urban area, the rest of the settlements are peri-urban, Towns and small communities. However, there is a very strong economic, social and political interaction between the smaller settlements and the urban centres. These settlements are separated from each other by a distance of about 1-9km and mostly spread along the main trunk roads within the District an from the District capital by an average distance of about 20km.

Scalogram (Functional) Analysis

A scalogram is used to depict the centrality level (sphere of influence) of selected facilities in a particular space and the relative functionality of each settlement within space. It consists of a matrix, with the columns occupied by the facilities/services/functions found in the District and rows occupied by the settlements in the District arranged in the descending order of population.

In the scalogram analysis, thirty-five (35) services are used to determine the functionality of each settlement. The services were weighted and assigned centrality indices to depict their centrality levels. From the functional analysis, four (4) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification together with the settlements are shown in Table... Again, Table 3.54 is a scalogram indicating these orders of settlement.

Table 1.8 District Scalogram indicating distribution of services

	Pop. est.	Tertiary Sch	SSS/Voc/T' College	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	ICT Centre	Police station	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Agric Extension	Weekly Mkt	Com. Banks	Rural Banks	Electricity	Hotels	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Station.	Com. Library	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug	CTC	W.C	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	Private Clinic	CHPS Compound	Total No. of Facilities	Total W'cent score
Weight		4	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	33		
Donkorkrom	16,844		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	27		
Amankwakrom	4,020		X	X	X			X				X				X									X	X		X						8		
Adeemra	3,729		X	X	X							X				X									X	X		X						8		
Kwaekese	3,576			X	X											X									X	X							X	5		
Bruben	2,721												X																					1		
Memchemfre	1,945		X	X	X							X												X	X			X							8	
Kedekope	1,642				X																															
Amankwa Tornu	1,551			X	X								X																				X	3		
Wodidiada	1,410																																			
Gosoekope	1,365																																			
Edavorkope	1,306																																			

Scalogram Continued

	Total W'cent score	Total No. of Facilities	CHPS Compound	Private Clinic	Health Centre	Hospital	KVIP	W.C	CTC	Hand Dug	Bore Hole	Pipe Borne	Area Council	Dist. Admin.	Com. Library	Filling Station.	Lorry Parks	Restaurants	Guest House	Hotels	Electricity	Rural Banks	Com. Banks	Weekly Mkt	Agric Ext ension	Post Agency	Post Office	Fire Station	Police station	ICT Centre	Dist. Tribunal	Primary	JSS	SSS/Voc/T' College	Tertiary Sch	Pop. est.
Caterpillar Tornu		1																																	1,296	
Vuvlakope																																				1,259
Havor Kope		1																																		1,254
Dadesen Kope																																				1,240
Kokrobuta		2	X																																	1,223
Livakope																																				1,204
Avukope																																				1,195
Agordeke		2									X																									1,177
Atiwelame		2	X																																	1,177
No. of settlements			5	-	3	1	4	1	4	-	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	4	1	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	12	6	4	-			
Centrality index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Weighted centrality score			40	0	133	100	25	400	25	0	33.3	150	50	100	100	100	100	0	200	50	75	100	200	33.3	25	0	200	100	200	100	8.3	33.3	75	-		

Table 1.9: Hierarchy of Settlements in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	1	Above 2000	Donkorkrom
2 nd	4	200-2000	Kwaekese, Adiembra, Bruben, Dodi, Ntonaboma, Mem-Chemfere
3 rd	7	100-199	Abomsarefo

The scalogram indicates that the first order settlement-Donkorkrom-provides higher order services to its inhabitants than the rest of the District. These services range from education, health, security through to administrative services. Apart from its main administrative functions, Donkorkrom serves as a commercial centre for the entire area.

The second order settlement is Amankwakrom which provides other lower order services in the catchment areas.

The third order settlements include the other Area Council Capitals and other major settlements in the District. These settlements have populations within above 1000 and provide minor services to surrounding villages.

The fourth order settlements are those settlements that do not provide any special functions to other settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other orders of the hierarchy.

1.2.7 Transportation

There are two main types of transportation systems in the District. These are Roads and Water transport systems with the road system being the most patronized system. The Kwahu Afram Plains North District has about 690 km of feeder roads. However, only 270 km have been engineered and graveled, and are in maintainable state. Many tracks exist and constitute the missing link in the road network. There is one central trunk road in Kwahu Afram Plains North District, that is, from Ekye-Amanfrom to Agordeke; a distance of 102.2 km. There are on-going contracts for the bituminous surfacing of this road so far there is 26.5km outstanding which is yet to be surfaced to complete the total length. The central trunk road has also proposed under MiDA for resurfacing .The 270km engineered will be reshaped under DFR routine/ recurrent maintenance programme every year.

EU under feeder roads improvement project (FRIP) will construct about 340km out the outstanding 420km non engineered Feeder road in the District.

It is noteworthy that there are no roads to or in all the three Island communities and the area appears to be a neglected. The Nton-Aboma area has also suffered due to the difficulty in getting earth moving equipment across the Obosom River

Ferries

The Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) provides ferry services on the Lake and currently operates one ferry in the Kwahu `Afram Plains South between Adawso and Ekye Amanfrom to the South District. It has a capacity of 360 tonnes. When using a single engine it takes about 30 minutes to cross. The peak periods in its services are during the yam and maize harvesting period September – March; when up to six trips could be undertaken in a day.

The joint operation by the Afram Plains North and Kpando District Assemblies of the ferry between Agordeke and Kpando Torkor is not in operation now. That ferry which took about 2 hours to cover the distance of 18 nautical miles on one engine and made one return trip a day sunk three year ago. The crossing is now done in privately owned canoes.

The small ferry at Obusumano is operated by Afram Plains North District Assembly. It serves as the link with the Ntonaboma area and the mainland. The ferry is operated as a social service and that, a small fee for vehicles are charge to recover some of the operation cost.

1.2.6 SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

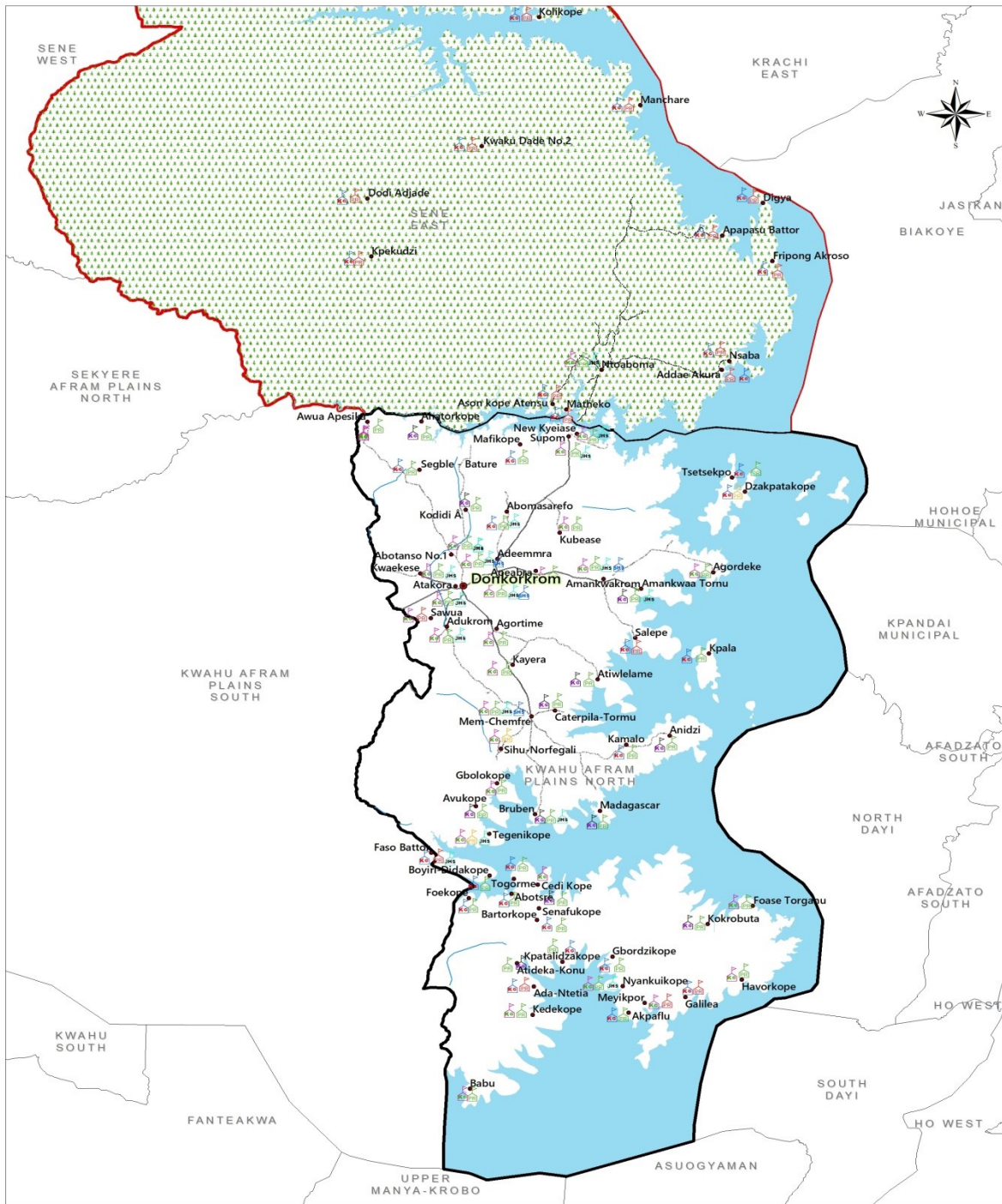
Educational development is considered as the key component of ensuring human capital development and also ensuring the overall socio-economic development at the local level. This can be achieved through a deliberate and comprehensive policy formulation and implementation which addresses infrastructural challenges, improve enrolment, creation of friendly environment and providing quality educational services to people under School going age.

Educational Infrastructure

The District has a total of One hundred and eighty three (183) public Schools and Seventeen (17) private Schools. Out of the total number of public Schools in the District, about 42percent are pre-Schools, whilst Primary Schools constitute almost 44percent. Junior High Schools are made up of 12percent whilst Senior High Schools and Technical and Vocational institutions constitute 2.2percent. These facilities accommodate about 16, 342 students in public Schools and 1, 390 students in private Schools.

Overall, about 90percent of the structures lack basic facilities such as staff common rooms, workshops, ICT centres, teachers' accommodation, libraries and wash facilities. Equally important to note is the fact that about 68percent of the Schools especially at the basic level are in temporal structures such as sheds/mud and in open air (under trees). Pre-Schools have the highest number of structures in temporal structures (73%).

Fig 1.2 Educational facility map for Kwahu Afram Plains North District
EDUCATION FACILITIES MAP- KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH DISTRICT, GHANA



District Location in Ghana

Legend

- Track Road
- Communities
- District Capital
- Major Roads
- Feeder Roads
- Digya Forest
- Adjoining District
- District Boundary
- Operation District
- Lake Volta

- KG Schools With Permanent Structure
- KG Schools Under Shed
- KG Schools Under Trees
- Primary Schools Permanent Structure
- Primary Schools Under Shed
- Primary Schools Under Trees
- Junior High Schools
- Senior High School

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Enrolment Levels

Basic education is critical in the development of children and their communities. Apart from developing important intellectual and social skills, education also breaks down socioeconomic barriers and creates opportunities for children to develop their full potentials. Every child in the District has the right to be educated. It is therefore the primary responsibility of parents and Government to ensure that every child has access to good quality education regardless of their economic circumstances. Improvement in enrolment levels at the basic School levels is identified to be the most effective way of ensuring that the high rate of illiteracy among the population is eliminated.

The total enrolment at the basic School level stood at 15,459. This represents only 28.7percent of Children of School going age (3-14years) population in the District. There is no significant difference in the enrolment levels for both sexes. Female population of School going age who are not in School represent 71percent whilst 72percent of the male population who are within the School going age bracket are still not in School. The staggering data means that the foundation level of education in the District is under serious threat from the high numbers of children deprived of enrolment. The existing situation only further exacerbates the prevalence of human insecurity which is evident in the increasing rates of child labour cases, teenage pregnancies and other forms of child abuse cases in the District. Widening the coverage and effectiveness of basic education can have a powerful preventive role in reducing human insecurity of nearly every human kind.

The data also indicates that more than half (59.9%) of the enrolments are in the primary Schools. The percentage of female enrolments at the basic level decreases as they transit to the next level. For instance, the current female enrolment at the KG is recorded as 48.5% of total enrolment. The primary School level recorded an enrolment of 45.9% females which further reduced to 42.5% at the Junior High School level. The downward trend in female enrolment is due to the discrimination of traditional socio-cultural practices against female education and the prestige attached in raising the female child from home.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The delivery of quality service to meet the needs of current educational standards largely depends on the availability of qualified teachers who offer services at a conducive and

friendly environment. The District has a total of 561 teachers in public Schools. The number is made up of about 28percent female whilst 72percent represent male teachers. More than two-third (85.6%) are trained teachers. Also, 70percent of teachers in pre-School are trained. The average pupil-teacher ratio for pre-Schools is 1: 53 which is higher than the National Planning standard of 1:40. However, the ratio at the basic levels, Senior High levels and the Vocational levels, have a lower pupil-teacher ratio as compared to the national standards.

The development of a child can be guaranteed only when the service delivery at the pre-School level meets quality standards. This is considered as the foundation to ensure child development. However, the pupil-teacher ratio at the pre-School level means that there exist shortage of teachers to enhance teaching and learning.

Pupil-Classroom Ratio

The pupil-classroom ratio at the pre-school level is 1:82. This is higher than the national standard of 40 minimum and 50 maximum. This is in sharp contrast with the primary school and the Junior High School ratio. The ratios 1:34 and 1:31 respectively are below the national standards.

School Performance

The provision of quality service, adequate infrastructure and friendly environment for smooth delivery is to ensure that students especially at the basic level, is to ensure that students meet the performance indicators which will earn them placement into the Second cycle institutions. The numbers of students who registered and sat in for the 2016 Basic Education Certificate Examination were 634. Female students were 42.1percent whilst their male counterparts constitute 57.9percent. Approximately, 42percent of female students who took the examination did not qualified to enter the second cycle. Out of the total, only a little over half (58.5%) pass the exam and are qualified to enter the second cycle institution. Most of the students who failed to enter the senior high schools end up as dropouts and are engaged in activities that are counterproductive and injurious to their wellbeing.

HEALTH

A healthy population is a precondition in the quest to ensuring an improvement in the wellbeing of citizens which is the ultimate goal of every development agenda. The provision of available and quality health services equitably across space will create an incentive for citizens to access services. When the health of a population improves the community can produce more with any given combination of skills, physical capital and technological knowledge in certain growth sectors such as agriculture, industry among others. It is based on this that the health facilities, their spatial distribution, staffing, nutrition and immunization programmes and incidence of maternal and infant health problems are provided for a given town or community in order to have healthy life for improved productivity.

Health Infrastructure

The availability of infrastructure for health service delivery ranges from hospital, Health centre and Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds. There exist 39 health facilities which provide services to the over hundred thousand population scattered throughout the District. There is only one Hospital and no single clinic in the District; however, there exist four 4 health centres and 33 CHPS Compounds. Twenty eight (28) of these facilities operate in temporal structures. The state of these facilities is very appalling since they lack basic facilities to make them function effectively.

The only hospital located is in Donkokrom where all higher order cases are referred to. The hospital has a 116-bed capacity ward including Emergency Ward, X-Ray Department, Theatre, and Medical laboratory, Pharmacy Department, Mortuary, Out-Patients Department and Eye Clinic.

The lack of clinics and the inadequacy of other lower order facilities to provide lower order services such as primary health care services imply that the only hospital which should focus on providing high order services is under pressure to also provide other lower order services.

Human Resource Capacity

The health sector has human resource strength of two hundred and eighteen (286) staff providing health services to citizens.

The national standard for Doctor-patient ratio is 1: 13,000 patients. However, the District ratio is 1:40, 387. This means that a doctor in the District is expected to take care of 40, 387 patients. The situation puts serious burden on the doctors since they are under pressure to work atleast two times more than their recommended task. Also, the District has a nurse-patient ratio of 1:1, 515 which is higher than the national standard of 1:900.

In order to meet the national standard of providing effective and quality service to the people, the District will need an additional six (6) doctors and fifty five (55) nurses to meet current demands. The District needs about nine (9) Doctors and one hundred and thirty five (135) nurses to be able to offer quality and effective services to the people, however, the current numbers indicates.

Table 1.10 Staff strength of the Department of Health

Categorization or Job Class	Number
Community Health Nurses	54
General Nurses	26
Disease control	3
Midwives	22
Nutrition	1
Physician Anesthetist Assistants	3
Enrolled Nurses	33
Laundry	5
Doctors	3
Health Aides	24
Laboratory	7
Field Technician	7
Technical Officers	10
Supply Officer	3
Pharmacy technician	6
Maintenance	6
Accountant	13
Human Resource	2
Deputy Director of Nursing Services	1
Records/Statistical officers	7
Physician Assistant (COHO)	3
Orderlies	14
Artisans	7
Drivers	7
Security	5
Casuals	14

Incidence of Diseases

The most common disease that threatens the lives of people in the District is Malaria. The disease continues to emerge as highest among the top ten OPD attendance cases in the District. Statistics indicate that malaria accounts for almost 37 percent indicating a slight reduction over the year 2015. Apart from malaria, all the other nine cases have also experience reductions in attendance for the year 2016. Unfortunately, the reduction in the attendance cases does not have any connection with improved health status. However, the lack of essential drugs for the health facilities discouraged most patients from seeking services at the facilities.

The top ten diseases reported at the health facilities of the District are Malaria, Diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infection, Pregnancy related complications, Anaemia, Skin diseases, ulcer, intestinal worms, acute eye infections and rheumatism and other joint pains.

Table 1.11 top ten incidence of diseases in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Top ten cases 2016		Top ten cases 2015	
Malaria	16,788	Malaria	17904
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	7268	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	8228
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	6717	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	6118
Pregnancy Related Complications	3202	Diarrhoea Diseases	3691
Diarrhoea Diseases	2841	Skin Diseases	2813
Anaemia	2051	Intestinal Worms	2435
Intestinal Worms	1983	Pregnancy Related Complications	1716
Skin Diseases	1771	Anaemia	1650
Ulcer	1743	Acute Eye Infection	1562
Acute Eye Infection	1596	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1380

Access to health facilities

Effective responds to the utilisation of health services depends largely on the accessibility and affordability of the facilities to the user. Accessibility to facilities is determined by the distance covered and the amount a user in is able to pay order to utilise the services.

The sparse nature of Communities in the District makes it difficult for people to easily access health services in the nearest facility. Clients travel longer distances in order to access facilities. Majority of the facilities are concentrated on serving the minority (Mainland) to the detriment of the majority Island communities which are the hardest hit in terms of accessibility. This is due to the fact there are only five (5) CHPS Compounds serving the whole Island which has over 200 Communities and also constitute about 70percent of the District population.

General OPD attendance has reduced since relatively since the year 2014 due to the shortage of basic drugs at health facilities and the ineffectiveness of the NHIS to honour claims.

REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternal Mortality /Infant Mortality

The role of women in the socioeconomic development of a nation is very important. This is evident and well recognised in goal three of both the global development agenda (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063 where women development is given priority. The health of pregnant women in nation’s development is a determinant for measuring the level of prosperity. Various Researches indicates a direct correlation between a population with high rate of active women and the level of economic growth and development.

The table below indicates the trend of maternal deaths in the District for the planning period.

Table 1.12 Trend of Maternal Death 2014 - 2016

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Maternal Death	4	5	4
No. Audited	4	4	4

Goal three of the global development goals is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Health institutions in the District over the planned period have device and implement a number deliberate and careful strategies aimed at preventing maternal deaths in the District. Some of the strategies adopted were but not limited to, sensitisation programmes on antenatal, neonatal and post natal care services, home visits by health personnels, training programmes for Traditional Birth attendance among others. However, despite these interventions, the District still records high incidence of maternal mortality. In 2014, the District recorded 254 maternal deaths out of 100,000 live births. The rate increased to 265 deaths from 100,000 live births in 2015.

Even though the rate was still high in 2016 (183 deaths per 100, 000 live births), the District recorded the highest reported delivery cases (2, 183 live births) than the previous years. The current trend indicates that the District is far behind in achieving target one of goal three of the Sustainable Development Goal of reducing maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 and also target three of goal three of the AU Agenda 2063 which is aimed at reducing 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50% by 2023.

District Performance in Antenatal Care January – Dec 2014-2016

A total of 4648 pregnant women were expected to report to antenatal clinics for care for 2016. However 1782 women were registered for ANC service, compared to last year same period which was 1733, there was an increase of 49 pregnant women. The increase in performance is attributed to a well intensified outreach and homes to reach out to clients. The ANC coverage therefore was 38.3% for the same period. The number of teenage pregnancies however increased from 292 to 314.

Table 1.13 Antenatal care services in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Service	2014			2015			2016		
	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)
ANC Registrants	5179	1718	33.2	4552	1733	38.0	4648	1782	38.3
TT2+		1414	27.3		2080	45.7		1843	39.7
4 TH VISIT		1018	19.7		782	17.2		962	20.6
IPT1		1298	25.1		1180	25.9		1211	26.1
IPT2		890	17.2		934	17.2		1058	22.8
IPT3		543	10.5		627	13.7		671	14.4
IPT4		122	2.4		216	4.7		229	4.9
IPT 5		21	0.4		39	0.8		70	1.5
Teenage Pregnancy		307	5.9		292	6.4		314	17.6

District Performance in Deliveries Jan – Dec 2014-2016

The target for deliveries for this year was 4648, however 1106 deliveries were conducted by midwives. There was a decrease from 1138 to 1108. The decrease could be attributed to inadequate trained Midwives in the district. The supervised delivery coverage therefore was 23.7%. 4 maternal deaths occurred this year just as 4 last year,

Table 1.14 performance of deliveries in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Service	2014			2015			2016		
	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target 4648	Perf	Coverage (%)
Supervised Delivery	5179	1147	22.1	4552	1138	25.0		1106	23.7
TBA Delivery		426	8.2		742	16.3		1077	23.1
Still Birth		35	0.6		28	0.6		21	1.9
Maternal Death		4			5			4	
PNC Midwives		2830	54.6		3217	70.7		3606	77.6

District Performance in Child Welfare Clinic 2014-2016

There was a remarkable increase in children registered for child welfare services throughout the district. Children 0-11 months registered increased from 3667 in 2015 to 3915 in 2016, representing 84.2%, children 12-23 months registered also increased from 776– 1601, thus 55.1% and children 24-59 months from 397 – 1208 representing 12.7%. The increase was due to creation of more CHPS Zones in the Island.

Table 1.15 Child welfare performance in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Service	2014			2015			2016		
	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)
CWC									
0-11 Months	5179	2261	43.7	4552	3667	80.5	4648	3915	84.2
12-23months	3029	276	0.9	2663	776	2.9	2905	1601	55.1
24-59months	1538	124	0.7	9332	397	4.2	9528	1208	12.7

District Performance in Family Planning 2014-2016

The target for FP acceptors this year is 27887. Out that number 14553 accepted various family planning methods. There was an increase over last year's performance from 11752 in 2015 –14553 in 2016. Acceptors for male condoms decreased from 210 -172 acceptors. The FP coverage was 52.1%.

Table 1.16 Family Planning performance in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Service	2014			2015			2016		
	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)	Target	Perf	Coverage (%)
FP Acceptors	31593	9646	30.5	27769	11752	42.3	27887	14553	52.1
Male Condom		937	2.9		210	0.7		172	0.6
CYP		35038			36819			46700.5	
Adolescent FP		537			491	1.8		551	1.9

1.2.7 District Economy

The Service, Agricultural, industrial manufacturing and processing sectors are the key sectors of the district economy. The agricultural sector is the largest sector which employs over 70percent of the District population. The service sector employs about 20percent whilst manufacturing and processing employs the remaining 10percent.

The service sector is the second highest sector employing a percentage of 11.5percent of the labour force. The Agro- industry sector is the least sector in terms of employment, thus, employing only 6.1percent of the labour force. The main activities under this sector is buying and selling of agriculture and manufactured goods and provision of services such as teaching, nursing and others. Most industries in Kwahu Afram Plains North District can be classified under small and medium scale industries since they have a total workforce ranging from 5 to 30 persons each. The industrial activities in this District are diversified, ranging from household industries, handicrafts / traditional crafts, modern crafts and small / medium scale manufacturing.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture

The economy of the District is predominantly agrarian one with agriculture employing as high as 72percent of the labour force employed. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.5%) are agricultural households while urban households who engage in agriculture constitute 55.9percent. The high interest in agriculture in the District is largely attributed to the vast fertile and arable lands, water bodies and favourable weather conditions which support fishing, animal rearing and farming activities.

There are 21 agriculture extension officers made up of fifteen (15) General Extension Agents and six (6) Veterinary Technicians who offer technical advice to farmers on best agricultural practices. The ratio of Extension Officers to farmers is 1:2,284. The high AEA - farmer ratio implied that farmers get very little advice on modern agricultural technologies and other good farming practices to enhance productivity. However, the adoption of scientific farm practices is high among literate farmers and has resulted in increased yield per acre.

Major crops cultivated

The soils in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District support a number of food crops ranging from annual and perennial crops. The crops includes maize, yam, cassava, pepper, cowpea, groundnuts, millets, sorghum, rice, okra, garden eggs or egg plants just to mention but a few. The following are the major crops grown in the district in terms of area under cultivation and order of importance and the major cash crop in the district is cashew.

Table 1.17 Major crops grown in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Major Crops	Land under cultivation (ha)	Production Levels (MT)	Major Crops
Maize	12,838	39,155.75	Maize
Yam	9,413.5	156,238.7	Yam
Cassava	6,213	284,707.4	Cassava
Pepper	1,480.72	19109.5	Pepper
Okra	630.3	1,262.1	Okra
Tomatoes	119.92	4,703.6	Tomatoes
Cashew	27.2	10.88	Cashew

Table 1.18 Percentage contribution of crop production in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Sector/Enterprises	Enterprise Percentage	Sectorial Percentage
Crops		60%
Maize	30%	100%
Yam	25%	
Cassava	20%	
Cashew	5%	
Pulses cowpea, ground nuts	18%	
Others	2%	
Vegetables		
Pepper	45%	100%
Okra	35%	
Garden eggs and others	20%	
Average yield per acre: Periodic studies are conducted to establish the average yields of crops. As at the end of the 2013 farming season the average yield of the three major crops in the districts are as follows Maize 3 Mt/Ha Yam 24Mt/Ha Cassava 36Mt Ha Cashew 3Mt/Ha		

Land tenure system

There are two main form of tenure system in the Kwahu Afram Plains North district. The two systems are namely the share cropping system and the sole proprietorship. In the share cropping are the “Abunu and Abusa” system. In the Abunu system the produced are shared equally between the farmer and the land owner or the financial sponsor of the production. In the Abusa system the proceeds from the farm is shared two thirds in favour of the farmer. But the most widely practiced system in the district is the sole proprietorship.

Ownership of lands suitable for farming and other economic activities are biased towards females. As an indigenious African society, Women in Donkokrom are normally not allowed to owned land and other physical properties. This practise is an obstacle for the large number of small scale farmers who are mostly women and the vulnerable.

There are two basic reasons why farmers enter into production, either as food security crops or cash crops. Food security crops include maize, cassava, and pulses. The cash crops are cashew, vegetables, yam and livestock. The main reason for farmers in Kwahu Afram Plains is for the purpose of food security.

Farming system

There are number of farming system practiced in the district. The most common ones are the mixed cropping; the system of farming where two or more crops are planted on the same piece of land either as intercropped or in alleys, mixed farming; the method of farming where both crops and animals are kept, mono cropping or farming; the system whereby only one crop or animal is kept , land rotation; the farmer moves from one land to another with the intention of coming back to the same land after the land has regain its fertility and crop rotation; under this system two or more crop are planted on the same piece of land in rotation manner. Leguminous crops are usually followed by cereals. There is combination of one or two of the various farming system practiced in the district.

Agro processing activities

Processing of agro produce in the district is on a very small scale. Cassava is mostly processed in two main forms. Notably “Gari” and “Agblema”or cassava dough are done. Cassava is also processed into “konkontey” or cassava floor in very small quantities. Maize is processed into corn dough which is used in a lot of dishes in the household

Animal rearing

Animal rearing or livestock production constitute about 13 % of the agriculture production in the district. Averagely every household in the district keep either a small ruminant or poultry of a kind. The following animals are kept by farmers in the district in the order of importance: Goats, Sheep, Cattle and local birds. Few farmers keep guinea fowls and ducks on a very small scale.

The district has the second largest population of cattle in the region however cattle production in the district is not well organized. There exist high potential for the cattle industry. There is enough green foliage that can be processed into feed for animals during the off season, but unfortunately large herds of cattle die during the dry season when all the grasses die off.

On poultry production, only two farms keep exotic poultry such as broilers and layers on small scale. Most of the eggs consumed in the district are brought in from outside mostly Kumasi and Nkawkaw. Again, the demand for poultry products has relatively increased over the years. The relationship between increased demand and decreased supply has created job opportunities for the youths who are willing to engage in agribusinesses. Unfortunately these areas has not been recognised by the youth as an area of employment generation

Table 1.19 Livestock production in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Livestock		13%
Cattle	35%	100%
Sheep & Goats	55%	
Poultry	10%	

Fishing and Fish farming

The district abounds with water body to the north eastern and western boundaries of the district. Fishing on the Volta Lake continuous to be one of the major occupations for the people of Kwahu Afram Plains North District. Fish farming constitute about 17% of farming activities for both catch fishing and caged fishing. The caged fishing is relatively new in the district for the last five years.

Over 90 %of fishing is done by catch fishing. A number of illegal fishing methods are practiced. The most severe illegal fishing method is the use of under sized nets and the “Acaja” for fishing which catches very small fishes. This has resulted in the depletion of fish stock in the Lake.

One of the major hazards confronting the fisher folks is occasional accidents on the lake as a result of bad weather or tree stumps. The trees in the lake also contribute to high production cost of fishers as it destroys nets and occasionally ad borne motors.

Table 1.20 Contribution of fish farming in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Fishing		13%
Catch Fishing	90%	100%
Caged Fishing	10%	

Marketing of agricultural products

The robustness and attractiveness of the agricultural sector depends on the availability of effective markets for the disposal of agricultural products. A key component of an effective market is the provision of descent infrastructure that provide market security for farmers. The District has only one major market in Donkorkrom and three other smaller ones in Bruben, Supom and Fasso Battor where farmers dispose of their products.

Market price of food crops depends largely on the time of selling the crops. The prices are usually low just after harvesting (August and September) but the price shot up as the lean season draws closer. The prices are at its peak just before the farming season starts that is between March and April when farm produce are scarce

The price of the food crops are usually determined by the market women or the middlemen who come to the district to buy food staffs. The local farmers therefore do not control the price of the farm produce. They are always at the mercy of the market women and middlemen.

The woeful inadequacy of modern storage and processing facilities and market infrastructure reduces the power of farmers to influence market prices hence making them price takers instead of price makers.

The farmers however as a strategy, have decided to undertake bulk marketing. In this regard, the farmers hope to enter into contractual relations with produce buyers such as second cycle institutions, hospital and poultry farmers where they could bargain for better terms and conditions.

Available land size for agricultural activities (in hectares)

The Kwahu Afram Plains North district has a total of 2,134 Sq. Km land area according to the 2010 population and housing census. Out of this land area 80% is estimated to be inhabited by humans, of this area 80 % is considered as arable land for agricultural purposes. Thus is estimated that a total of 1,365.76 Sq. Km or 136,575 ha of land is available for agricultural use. (Given that 1 Sq. Km equals 100 ha). The soils in Afram are relatively fertile to support all kinds of plant growth.

Rainfall pattern

Even though the district falls within the transitional ecological zone, the district has bimodal rainfall pattern. The major rain fall season starts from Mid-April to end of July. The minor rain fall season starts from August and ends in early November.

The major farming activities are carried out in the minor rainfall season. The reason for the large production in the minor season is to have access to enough sunshine to dry crops after production.

The maximum rain fall for the district is estimated at 1200mm. The rain fall is usually heavy in the south moderate to light in the northern part of the district.

Area of land under cultivation

The most cultivated crop in the district is maize followed by yam and cassava, other crops like pepper, okra, cowpea and groundnuts are grown but on smaller scales. The table below shows area of land under cultivation for the various crops.

Table 1.21 Area of Land under cultivation in Kwahu Afram Plains North

Major Crops	Land under cultivation (Ha)
Maize	12,838
Yam	9,413.5
Cassava	6,213
Pepper	1,480.72
Okra	630.3
Tomatoes	119.92
Cashew	27.2

Problems facing the agricultural sector

Challenges	Mitigation Measures
Bush fires threatening agriculture activities in the district.	The Forestry intervention activities are reducing the incidence, that is planting of trees
No budgetary allocation of funds for agricultural activities in the district	Funds for agricultural activities must be given a priority since agriculture is the bed rock of the district.
High farmer-AEA ratio	The radio programs and the questions segments helps to bridge the gap
Lack of motor bikes and official vehicle for official activities such as extension delivery in farming communities	As a matter of urgent government and the district assembly should mobilized funds to procure motor bikes and vehicle for its activities.
Cattle destruction.	Fodder banks concept would reduce the menace. Cattle are now grazing on the fodder. Cattle owner registration is also ongoing in the district
Erratic utilities services to the Departments and its facilities	The district assembly should make it a point to pay utility bills such as water and electricity as the continuous absence of these do not enhance the work of the department.

Proposed strategies to address the problems

The following are some prescribe strategies to address the constraints and challenges facing the departments

1. The department should receive it fair share of the district budgetary allocation
2. Private sector involvement in agriculture service delivery especially NGOs involvement.
3. Community base extension or volunteers should be employed by the district to add up to the number of Agric Extension officers.
4. The assembly should engage private sector to supply motor bikes and vehicle on hire purchase basis

Institutional capacity (gaps, logistics etc.).

The following are among the institutional capacity building gaps:

1. In service training for staff, refresher courses should be organize for staff to broaden their knowledge and skills
2. Provision of protective clothing such as rain coats, wellington boots, water preventive bags
3. Provision of office equipment such as computers, printers, copiers etc. and stationaries
4. Provision of additional extension delivery staffs and labourers and watch men

1.2.8 Food security

The world Food Summit of 1996 defines food security as existing “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.” Commonly, the concept of food security is define as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people’s dietary needs as well as their food preferences. In many countries, health problems related to dietary excess are an ever increasing threat, in fact, malnutrition and foodborne diarrhoea are become double burden.

Food security is attained when there exist adequate supply of food on a regular and consistent basis, adequate means to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet and appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

Agriculture forms the economic foundation of the District. Almost 70percent of households are engaged in agriculture as the main source of livelihood. Most of these farmers are engaged in subsistence farming, producing just enough to meet the demands of the basic economy. Farming activities takes place twice a year making food available for households all year round. However, despite the availability of food supply, most households still find it difficult in accessing the right blend of food which will enhance a proper balance diet.

The inadequacy of food for households is as a result of farmers selling the little produce to meet other basic needs. The situation has made it difficult for households to meet the daily three square meals and also the available food does not meet the right combinations which ensure that food consumed are of higher nutritional value and balance diet

Almost all Communities on the islands do not have access to potable water and proper places of convenience. The only source of water for drinking and household chores is the Volta Lake. The lake flows through several districts and regions carrying along it debris that are harmful to human health. Also, the absence of an engineered refuse dumps and toilet facilities means that residence in these Islands practice open defecation and haphazard disposal of refuse. This has led to the preparation and consumption of unwholesome food.

The common disease among pregnant women in the District is anaemia which is mainly caused by the inability of these women to have meals with proper balance diet. Children between 0-5 years also suffer from malnutrition and underweight leading to nutritional related diseases such as Kwashiorkor among others.

The persistent state of the current situation poses serious threat on maternal, reproductive and child health status of Women and Children in the District. The effort to end hunger, promote a sustained food supply and enhance the nutritional value in food is in jeopardy.

The achievement of goal two of the global development goals which seeks to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture may not be achieved if the current state is not improved.

1.2.8 Industrial Sector

Most industries in Kwahu Afram Plains North District can be classified under small and medium scale Industries. The industrial activities in this District are diversified, ranging from sawmilling where some level of technological equipment are used to handicrafts and other craftworks which are produced using simple tools. These industries can be grouped under the following:

- 1) Household Industries
- 2) Handicrafts / Traditional Crafts
- 3) Modern Crafts
4. Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing

Table 1.22 Number Employed In Industry

Sub-Sector	Number Employed	Percentage
Household Industries		27.7
Handicrafts / Traditional Crafts		29.8
Modern Crafts		10.6
Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing		31.9
Total		100

Household Industries

These are manufacturing activities carried out in or near the home and from Table 3.16; it employs 27.7percent of people in the industrial sector of the District.

In this industry, family labour is used with the objective of providing basic needs, and augmenting the family income. The production methods are labour intensive, and there is no division of labour. Activities undertaken include palm oil and palm kernel oil extraction, cassava processing and basket weaving.

Palm oil production and cassava processing are the most organized household industries in the District. Some producers have formed co-operatives where members extract their raw materials for a fee. Some private individuals have also acquired extraction plants. These industries are spread widely in the District. Most settlements have either cassava processing or palm/kernel oil extracting industry or both. While these household industries are boosting the economic wealth of the District, their impact on the environment in terms of waste generation and disposal should be considered so as to ensure the proper disposal of their waste. The production aspect of these industries is dominated by male (70%) whilst the processing aspect is dominated by female (80%).

Handicrafts

Table 3.16 indicates that this sub-sector employs 29.8percent of the labour in the industrial sector. Handicrafts are produced by craftsmen who normally work alone with a few apprentices without much division of labour. Traditional tools and implements are used with little modernization. Activities here include gold/silver smith, blacksmith, and wood carvers.

Modern Crafts

These include car repairing, radio and television technicians, auto mechanics, electrical / gas welders, and wood working shops. These activities are scattered all over the District with high concentration in Donkokrom, the District capital. The baseline survey and statistics available indicate that these activities provide the least number of trainees in the District. From Table 3.16, majority of labour (10.6percent) in the industrial sector are in this sub-sector.

However, there are a number of youth who have acquired the skill into these sectors but are still unemployed due to the lack of capital to start their own business.

Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing

This category is capital intensive. Table 3.16 indicates that this sub-sector employs 31.9percent of the labour force in the industrial sector. These industries use modern production methods and produce both traditional and modern products. These industries include the following: Food processing; Distilling and blending alcohol; Sawmill; and Furniture and fixtures.

Most of these industries are located in residential areas and other areas not zoned for industrial activities. In the light of the environmental risks that these industries pose, industrial estates are proposed.

1.2.9 Service

The service sector has become an integral part of the District economy. It is currently the second highest sector which contributes significantly to the growth of the local economy and employing almost 14% of the District's active labour force. The service sub sector has further been divided into two – formal and informal sectors – with each sub-sector. The formal sector which employs 15percent of the labour force in the service sector comprising of activities which require some form of formal training or skill and have their operations registered. These include activities such as governance, teaching, nursing and among others. The informal sector on the other hand does not require any specialised skill and mostly operates without necessarily being registered.

Formal Service Sub- sector

Majority of people are employed in “others” category of the service sector. This category includes people employed in the financial institutions, other public services aside teaching, nursing and security services and those in the religious category (the clergy).

Ghana Telecom has replaced the old analogue exchange with a capacity of 1,000 subscribers in Koforidua with a modern automatic digital exchange with a capacity of 9,000 subscribers giving a potential telephone population ratio of 1:16. There are over 200 payphones installed at vantage points throughout the municipality with plans to augment the number.

All financial and no-financial institutions are concentrated in the District capital, Donkokrom. Citizens from far distances travel long distances to access financial services in the capital. The banks that offer service in the District are; GCB Ltd, Afram Rural bank ltd and GN bank. There are other non-financial institutions such as the Dalex finance etc.

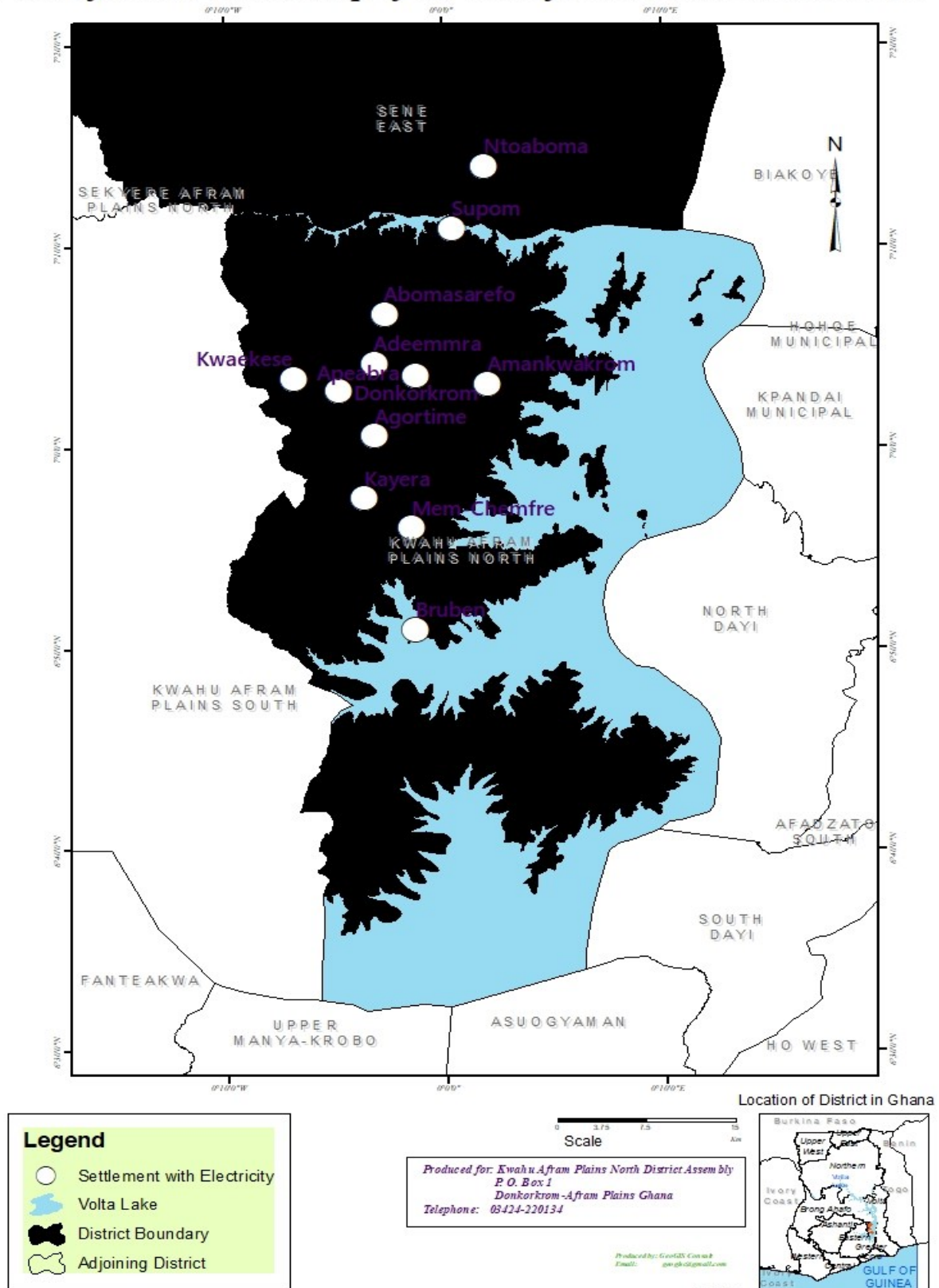
The District has one (1) post office which offers normal postal and EMS services for quick access to information and link people to outside world.

Electricity supply

Only 15percent of the District have access to electricity supply. Power supply is highly unstable with frequent outages gradually becoming a normal phenomenon. This has a serious consequence on the development of businesses in the District. About 75percent of the supply is concentrated in the urban areas whilst the rural areas enjoy only 15percent of the services. Large number of peri-urban and rural communities is yet to be connected to the national grid. This has undoubtedly constrained the spate of development and adversely affected economic growth in those areas.

Fig 1.4 Energy map for Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Electrification Status Map of Kwahu Afram Plains North District



1.2.10. Households Income and Expenditure

The aim of planning is to bring about change, with the component of the change entailing a reduction in poverty and improvement on equity among others. Additionally, social planning as an aspect of planning has the main objective of making interventions to reduce deprivation, to increase access to social and welfare services (insurance and a reduction in social risk).

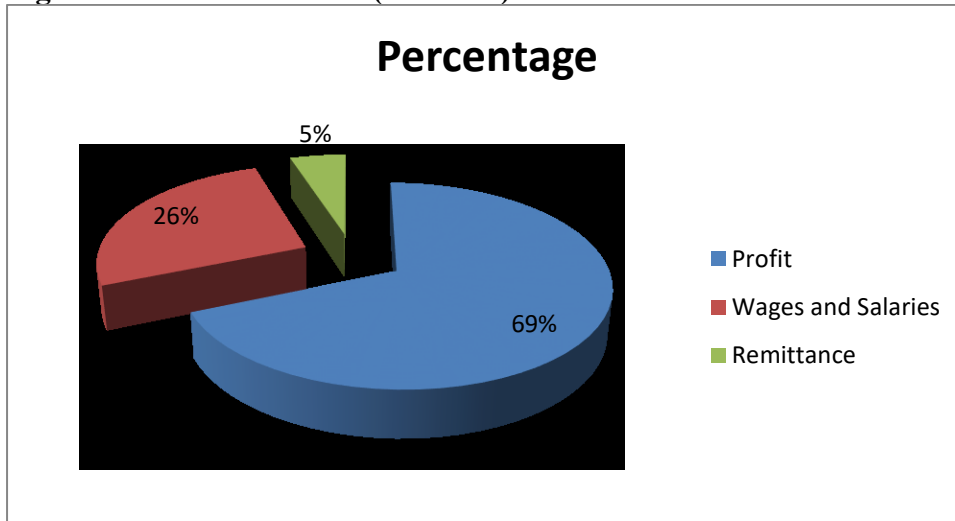
Income

A survey conducted indicates an average monthly income of GHS 87.5 for individual households. Also, about 85percent of households receive monthly income within the range of 1 to 100 Ghana cedis with the remaining 15percent of households receiving income above 100 Ghana cedis. Very fewer households (3%) receive monthly income above ghs500.00. these households are mostly migrants who lived and work in the formal sector. The difference in the income pattern can be attributed to the fact that, a total of 74.5percent of the labour force in the District are employed in the agricultural sector which is mainly subsistence in nature.

The low income levels have made it difficult for households to meet their daily basic needs and also discourage savings and investments.

Households' monthly expenditure has thus been patterned by the nature of the household's monthly income as a result of the direct relationship between income and expenditure. A greater percentage (89.7percent) of households' monthly spending on the various expenditure items (education, health etc.) is within the range of 1 to 100 Ghana cedis.

Fig. 1.5: Source of Income (Revenue)



Source: DPCU field Survey, 2017

The figure above indicates that households in the District earn income from three major sources, namely; profits earned from private businesses, wages and salaries and remittances. A profit earned from businesses constitutes the largest income earner contributing more than two-third of household income. A lesser percentage of household heads who works as employees to both public and private institutions, earned their source of livelihoods through wages and salaries. These people are largely of the working age bracket and are mostly transferred to work in the District. Remittances contribute 5percent to households' income in the District. Majority of beneficiaries who receive the remittance are the aged (60+). Again, women who have their husbands working outside the District also benefit from this source.

Expenditure

Majority of households in the District spends about 90 percent of their monthly income on satisfying daily basic needs and consumables such as education, health, food, clothing, etc. The culture of savings is seriously undermined due to the low income levels. This has a repercussion on the investment climate of the District.

The situation further complicates the poverty situation in the District since there are no alternative means of working to earn additional income, hence, people resort to illegal means (theft, bribery, fraudulent and corrupt practices among others) becomes the visible viable option for members of households to consider.

From figure 1.5, expenditure on funerals constitutes almost 50 percent of household's monthly and annual incomes. Surprisingly, education, shelter and health combined, constitute less than half (42%) of household monthly and annual income. However, expenses on health received a significant increase due to the ineffectiveness of the National Health Insurance Scheme.

Again, expenditure on water is high among households in the mainland communities. These communities depend mainly on boreholes and small town water system for the supply of potable water. This is a sharp contrast to households in Island Communities who spend almost nothing on water supply since the Volta Lake is the main and only source of water supply.

Table 1.23: Households' Monthly Expenditure on Various Needs

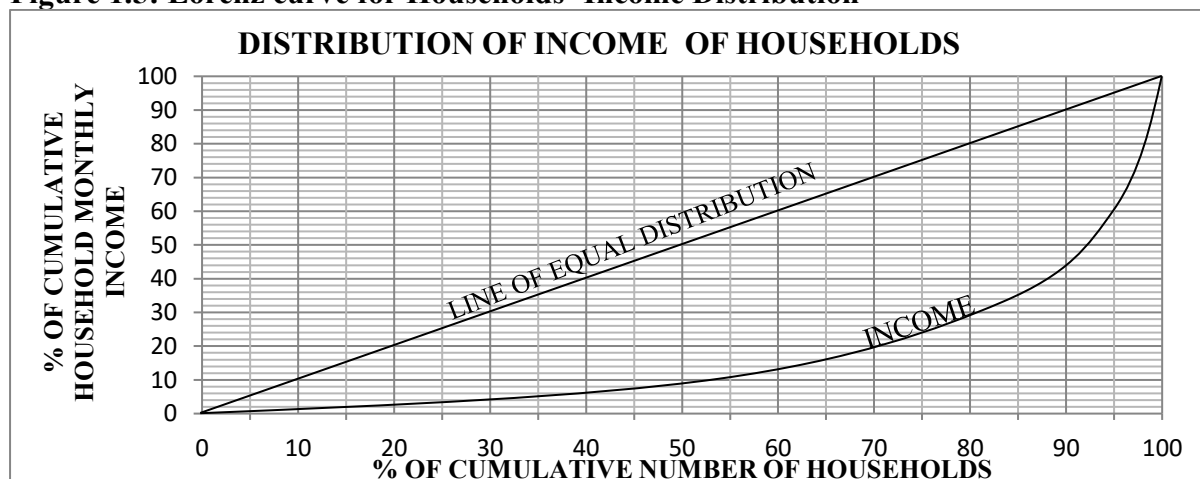
Amount Items	Low income Households	Middle income Households	High income Households
Education	10%	20%	32%
Health	21%	18.5 %	12.5 %
Transportation	2%	5.1 %	7.4%
Energy	4.2%	8.5 %	10 %
Water	4%	4 %	5%
Remittance	1%	1.5 %	4.4 %
Food	18%	20.%	10.8 %
Funeral	35.5%	14.5%	5.7 %
Clothing	2.8%	5.1 %	10.0 %
Miscellaneous	1.5%	1.8%	2.2 %

Source: Kwahu North District Field Survey, 2017

Income Distribution of Households

From Figure 3.6, the Gini Concentration Ratio (which considers the extent of deviation of the income distribution line from the line of equal distribution – the inequality gap) is 0.61. This implies that, 61percent of the households in the District are poor. The high proportion of the labour force 90.1% in agriculture which is subsistence in nature is a major determinant of this high inequality gap. Farmers cannot plant more and hence cannot earn more.

Figure 1.5: Lorenz curve for Households' Income Distribution



Source: Kwahu Afram Plains North District Field Survey, 2017

1.2.11 Tourism Development

The focus of the District Assembly is in line with the government medium-term policy of implementing interventions and also develops domestic tourism to attain a sustainable growth and transformation of the sector.

The district has a lot of tourism potentials which have not been tapped and developed. The sector when developed to its fullest potentials, it is envisaged to contribute significantly to the economic development of the District. The contribution can be realised in the areas of Internally Generated Revenue to the Assembly, create job opportunities to the youth and develop the cultural heritage of the people. This will contribute in achieving target 8.9 (goal 8) of the Sustainable Development Goals which is to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products by 2030. And also, Goal 4 of the African Union Agenda 2063 which is to transformed Economies and Job Creation.

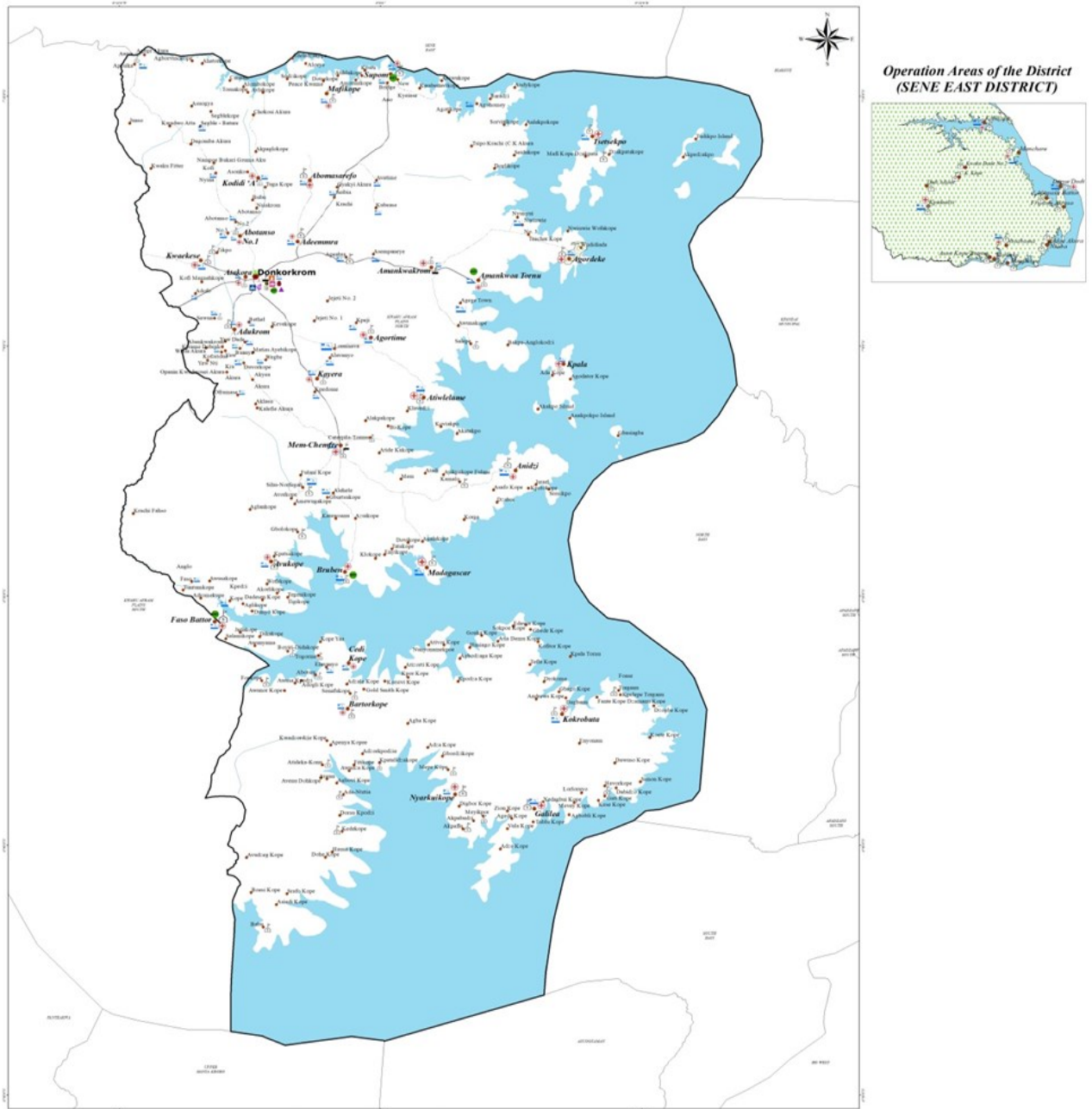
The Development of the sector is expected to encounter some constraints and challenges that may hinder the smooth growth of the industry. The issues range from human, institutional and financial

To address these challenges, the District Assembly has put in place the following interim measures:

1. Identify all potential tourist sites in the District
2. Develop guidelines for private sector participation in the development of the industry
3. Create an enabling environment for private sector to thrive.
4. Encourage hoteliers to build modern hotels and to improve upon their service delivery in the existing hotels and also to promote domestic tourism;
5. Liaise with other sister Districts namely; Kwahu South and Kwahu East Districts and their Traditional Authorities to explore the possibility of blending the Easter holiday with the Traditional values in order to have a festival for the Kwahu Traditional Area

Basemap for Kwahu Afram Afram Plains North District

KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH DISTRICT, GHANA



- Legend**
- Major Community
 - Community
 - District Capital
 - Feeder Roads
 - Potential Tourist Site
 - Adjoining District
 - District Boundary
 - Rivers
 - Major Roads
 - Lake Volta



- Hospital
- CHPS
- Basic School
- Secondary School
- Water Facility
- Market
- Financial Institution
- Police Station
- Hotel/Guest House
- Court
- Filling Station
- Radio Station
- Fire Service

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LOCATION OF DISTRICT IN GHANA



Date: 18/08/2017

1.2.12. Summary of Key Development Issues

In the bid to improve their quality of life, community members in KAPNDA continue to make demands on the Assembly. The demands classified into the broad categories below were the result of the socio-economic survey, community aspirations gathering forums organized by Assembly members in their electoral areas and numerous written requests submitted by communities to the Assembly and requests made during the District Chief Executive's community visits and community durbars.

Improvement of Agricultural Services

1. Food preservation and storage facilities
2. Credit for land acquisition, preparation and farm inputs
3. Small-scale irrigation schemes to promote dry season vegetable production.
4. Improved livestock and poultry production through extension service
5. Improved agriculture extension services

Access for Improved Transport Network and Electricity

1. Feeder roads and construction of culverts and drains
2. Regular and reliable traffic
3. Tarring of feeder roads
4. Connect communities and suburbs without electricity to national electricity grid and reliable supply.

Access to Improved Health Services

1. Maternal and child health
2. Disease control
3. Medical infrastructure
4. Medical equipment and logistics
5. Medical personnel

Access to quality education delivery

1. Poor educational infrastructure
2. Inadequate qualified teachers for basic Schools
3. High School dropout rate among female teenagers
4. Inadequate teaching and learning materials

Improve General Security

1. High recorded cases of arm robbery
2. Recorded cases of Farmer-Fulani conflict
3. Low police- citizen ratio

Improve Social Protection of Vulnerable

1. Increased reported cases of child labour in fishing
2. Increased teenage pregnancy cases
3. Neglect of the disable community in decision making
4. Inadequate support to the aged

Chapter 2: Development Issues

2.0 Introduction

The development priorities of the District in the medium term were obtained through harmonization of the identified development problems/ issues to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda GSGDA (2014-2017). The rationale of the harmonization exercise is to ensure that District development plans are compatible with stated national development objectives in relation to the Pillars as well as efficient allocation and utilization of resource.

2.1 Community Needs and Aspirations

Table 2.1 Community needs and Aspirations

Electoral Area	Community Needs	Ranking
Atakora	Provision of educational facilities	5th
	Provision of Health facilities	6th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	8th
	Provision of drainage facilities	2nd
	Provision market facilities	9th
	Provision electricity to communities	4th
	Provision of road network	1st
	Provision of water facilities	3rd
	Provision of sanitation facilities	7th
Adiennmra	Provision of educational facilities	2 nd
	Provision of Health facilities	3 rd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	4 th
	Provision of drainage facilities	10 th
	Provision market facilities	8 th
	Provision electricity to communities	5 th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	9 th
	Provision of road network	1 st
	Provision of street lights	7 th
	Provision of water facilities	6 th
	Provision of educational facilities	2nd
	Provision of Health facilities	3rd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	4th
	Provision of drainage facilities	5th
	Provision market facilities	6th
	Provision electricity to communities	1st
	Provision of road network	
	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	8th
	Provision of street lights	9th

Electoral Area	Community Needs	Ranking
Donkokrom	Provision of educational facilities	5th
	Provision of Health facilities	2nd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	4th
	Provision of drainage facilities	7th
	Provision market facilities	9th
	Provision electricity to communities	3rd
	Provision of water facilities	1st
	Provision of sanitation facilities	8th
	Provision of street lights	6th
Zongo Okai	Provision of educational facilities	5th
	Provision of Health facilities	6th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	8th
	Provision of drainage facilities	2nd
	Provision market facilities	9th
	Provision electricity to communities	4th
	Provision of road network	1st
	Provision of water facilities	3rd
	Provision of sanitation facilities	7th
Kwaekese Gbeglo	Provision of educational facilities	4th
	Provision of Health facilities	3rd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	7th
	Provision of drainage facilities	5th
	Provision market facilities	10th
	Provision electricity to communities	9th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	2nd
	Provision of road network	1st
	Provision of water facilities	8th
Kwaekese Bampoe	Provision of educational facilities	4th
	Provision of Health facilities	2nd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	8th
	Provision of drainage facilities	3rd
	Provision market facilities	10th
	Provision of road network	1st
	Provision electricity to communities	9th
	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	6th
	Provision of street lights	5th
Abotanso	Provision of educational facilities	3rd
	Provision of Health facilities	4th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	6th
	Provision of drainage facilities	8th
	Provision market facilities	5th
	Provision electricity to communities	2nd
	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Provision of road network	1st
	Provision of sanitation facilities	7th
Anidzi	Provision of street lights	6th
	Provision of educational facilities	5th
	Provision of Health facilities	7th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	8th
	Provision of drainage facilities	2nd
	Provision market facilities	9th
	Provision electricity to communities	4th
	Provision of road network	1st

Electoral Area	Community Needs	Ranking
	Provision of water facilities	3rd
	Provision of sanitation facilities	7th
Chemfre Fanu	Provision of educational facilities	4th
	Provision of Health facilities	3rd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	6th
	Provision of drainage facilities	5th
	Provision market facilities	9th
	Provision electricity to communities	8th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	2nd
	Provision of road network	1st
	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Kayera	Provision of educational facilities
Provision of Health facilities		2nd
Provision of Agricultural inputs		8th
Provision of drainage facilities		3rd
Provision market facilities		10th
Provision of road network		1st
Provision electricity to communities		9th
Provision of water facilities		7th
Provision of sanitation facilities		6th
Provision of street lights		5th
Chemfre Agbodza	Provision of educational facilities	3rd
	Provision of Health facilities	4th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	6th
	Provision of drainage facilities	8th
	Provision market facilities	5th
	Provision electricity to communities	2nd
	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Provision of road network	1st
	Provision of sanitation facilities	7th
Agyaade Yamuoso	Provision of educational facilities	3rd
	Provision of Health facilities	2nd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	5th
	Provision market facilities	7th
	Provision electricity to communities	8th
	Provision of water facilities	4th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	6th
	Provision of street lights	9th
	Provision of road network	1st
Akroso	Provision of educational facilities	3rd
	Provision of Health facilities	2nd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	5th
	Provision market facilities	7th
	Provision electricity to communities	8th
	Provision of water facilities	4th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	6th
	Provision of street lights	9th
	Provision of road	1st
Dadieso Kyease	Provision of water facilities	1 st
	Provision of educational facilities	4 th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	5 th
	Provision of Health facilities	6 th
	Fulani herdsmen	2 nd
	Provision of road facilities	8 th

Electoral Area	Community Needs	Ranking
Digya	Provision of educational facilities	2nd
	Provision of Health facilities	3rd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	4th
	Provision market facilities	6th
	Provision electricity to communities	1st
	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	8th
	Provision of street lights	9th
	Provision of road network	5th
Foase Torganu	Provision of educational facilities	2nd
	Provision of Health facilities	4th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	5th
	Provision market facilities	6th
	Provision electricity to communities	1st
	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	8th
	Provision of road network	3rd
	Cattle destruction	9th
Nyakuikope	Provision of educational facilities	4th
	Provision of Health facilities	3rd
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	6th
	Provision electricity to communities	1st
	Provision of water facilities	5th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	7th
	Provision of road	2nd
Ada Nteta	Provision of educational facilities	3rd
	Provision of Health facilities	7th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	4th
	Provision market facilities	6th
	Provision electricity to communities	1st
	Provision of water facilities	5th
	Provision of sanitation facilities	8th
	Provision of road network	2nd
Edavokorpe	Provision of educational facilities	5th
	Provision of Health facilities	4th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	6th
	Provision market facilities	2nd
	Provision electricity to communities	1st
	Provision of water facilities	3rd
	Provision of sanitation facilities	8th
	Provision of road network	7th
Abomesarefo	Provision of water facilities	7th
	Provision of educational facilities	1st
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	4th
	Provision market facilities	5th
	Provision of Health facilities	3rd
	Fulani herdsmen	8th
	Provision of road facilities	6th
	Provision of market facilities	2nd
New Kyiase	Provision of water facilities	1st
	Provision of educational facilities	4th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	5th
	Provision market facilities	6th

Electoral Area	Community Needs	Ranking
	Provision of Health facilities	2nd
	Fulani herdsmen	8th
	Provision of road facilities	7th
Nkemi Asabi	Provision of water facilities	1st
	Provision of educational facilities	4th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	5th
	Provision market facilities	6th
	Provision of Health facilities	2nd
	Fulani herdsmen	8th
	Provision of road facilities	7th
Amankwa	Provision of water facilities	1st
	Provision of educational facilities	4th
	Provision of Agricultural inputs	5th
	Provision of Health facilities	6th
	Fulani herdsmen	2nd
	Provision of road facilities	8th
	Provision market facilities	7th

2.2 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

1. Provision of Potable water
2. Provision of Health facilities
3. Provision of educational facilities
4. Provision of Agricultural inputs
5. Provision of electricity
6. Provision of road networks
7. Provision of employment opportunities for the youth

2.3 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with identified Key Development gaps/problems/issues

Table 2.2 Harmonised Community needs and Aspirations

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/Problems /issues	SCORE
Provision of water facilities	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	2
Provision of Health facilities	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	2
Provision of educational facilities	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	2
Provision of Agricultural inputs	Low level of Agricultural Mechanisation	2
Provision of Agricultural inputs	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	2
Provision of electricity	Absence of information communication technology infrastructure	2
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	2
	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	2
Rehabilitation of road networks	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks and water transport systems.	2
Employment Opportunities for the youth	High rate of youth Unemployment	2

Table 2.3: 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
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Undeveloped tourism sites Difficulty in accessing credit facilities Undeveloped agro-processing sector Inadequate support for the development of small and medium scale enterprises
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low agricultural production Inadequate agro-based small-scale industries for value addition High cost of agricultural inputs Poor agricultural infrastructure for value addition
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate and skewed distribution of basic social infrastructure and services Poor conditions of road network and water transport equipment Absence of information communication technology infrastructure Poor environmental management practices Weak local land use planning and management capacity Ineffective enforcement of development control bye laws Inadequate electricity supply Poor security and lighting system
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate access to and poor quality of education Inadequate access to health care delivery High prevalence of HIV and AIDS pandemic Inadequate support for the vulnerable and the excluded High rate of teenage pregnancies
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Low revenue generation and low financial capacity of local government institutions Insufficient institutional capacity and poor municipal service by the Assembly Limited public and private institutional capacity There is declining local community spirit and general apathy towards civic responsibilities.

Table 2.4. Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low incomes and savings 2. Low access to credit and high interest rate 3. Low investment capacity 4. High disparity in distribution of income 5. Undeveloped agro-processing sector 6. Insufficient employment opportunities 7. Poor co-ordination of skills and entrepreneurial development programs 8. Inability to sustain programs after withdrawal of donor funding 9. Lack of credit to set up and or expand already established businesses. 	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal nature of businesses 3. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills 6. Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector <p>Limited local participation in economic development Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources Limited access to credit by SMEs</p>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of Agricultural Mechanisation 2. Limited application of biotechnology and its benefits 3. Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators 4. Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain 5. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 6. Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing 7. Inadequate fishing infrastructure including the use of outmoded / over-aged fishing crafts 8. Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 9. Inadequate access to veterinary services 10. Loss of soil fertility 11. Poor land use mgt. 12. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators 13. Ineffective devt. control of human settlement 14. Inadequate infrastructure to cope with the impacts of climate change 	Economic Development	<p>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 Poor farm-level practices, High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain Lack of youth interest in agriculture Lack of credit for agriculture Low level of husbandry practices, Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system Weak extension services delivery Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers).</p>

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
			Over-exploitation of fisheries resources Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management
		Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Loss of forest cover Increasing loss of endangered species Incidence of wildfire Inappropriate farming practices Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Loss of trees and vegetative cover Inefficient energy use
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geographical disparities in access to transport services 2. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks and water transport systems. 3. Inadequate community / social centres. 4. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network 5. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 6. High rate of rural-urban migration 7. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 10. Limited adherence to building codes and planning regulations 11. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water 12. Lack of maintenance of water systems 13. Poor drainage and waste management 14. Absence of information communication technology infrastructure 15. Poor security and lighting system 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads Poor quality ICT services Inadequate ICT infrastructure Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak leadership and managerial capacity at MMDA level 2. Non-functioning sub-district structures 4. Low birth and death registration 5. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assembly 6. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting 7. Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens 10. Weak communication in budget preparation, implementation and expenditure tracking 11. Disparities in access to economic opportunities 12. Gender-related inequalities in women's capacity for choice and agency 14. Incidence of violent crimes 16. Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters 17. Lack of effective community and citizen involvement in public safety 18. General lack of security consciousness among the citizenry. 19. Weak demand for and utilisation of M&E results 20. Weak linkage between planning, budgeting and M&E 21. Weak record keeping culture 22. Inadequate logistical support for decentralized departments 	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level Poor service delivery at the local level Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue Poor record keeping Weak coordination of the development planning system Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans Inadequate financial resources Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Traditional Authorities Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs 2. Weak management and supervision 3. Lack of timely and reliable data for planning and programming 4. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level 5. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 6. Inadequate apprenticeship Opportunities 7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural) 8. Inadequate financial protection for the poor 9. Inadequate knowledge and life skills for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change 10. Increasing morbidity, and mortality disability due to non – communicable diseases 11. High prevalence of communicable diseases including epidemic-prone diseases and climate-related diseases 12. High morbidity and disability form Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) 13. Inadequate leadership capacity, governance and management structures at all levels of the health sector 14. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 15. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision-making at all levels. 16. Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age. 17. Limited coverage of social protection interventions 18. High prevalence of HIV and AIDS pandemic 	Social Development	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet needs for mental health services Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels Wide gaps in health service data Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Household food insecurity Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition Inadequate nutrition education</p>
GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	

THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment		Social Development	<p>High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Inadequate sexual education for young people</p> <p>High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>Inappropriate management of freshwater resources.</p> <p>Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>Poor quality of services for children and families</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>High incidence of children's rights violation</p> <p>Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>Child neglect</p> <p>Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Weak social protection systems</p>

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
		Social Development	<p>High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p> <p>Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</p> <p>Inadequate of education on accessibility standards</p> <p>Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p> <p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p> <p>Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports</p> <p>Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</p>

Table 2.5: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<p>Informal nature of businesses Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector Limited local participation in economic development Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 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 Poor farm-level practices, High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain Lack of youth interest in agriculture Lack of credit for agriculture Low level of husbandry practices, Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system Weak extension services delivery Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers). Over-exploitation of fisheries resources Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management</p>
Social Development	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet needs for mental health services Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p>

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Social Development	<p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Wide gaps in health service data</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>Household food insecurity</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</p> <p>Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Inadequate sexual education for young people</p> <p>High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>Inappropriate management of freshwater resources.</p> <p>Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>Poor quality of services for children and families</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p>

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Social Development	<p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>High incidence of children’s rights violation</p> <p>Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>Child neglect</p> <p>Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p> <p>Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</p> <p>Inadequate of education on accessibility standards</p> <p>Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p> <p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p> <p>Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports</p> <p>Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</p>

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<p>Loss of forest cover Increasing loss of endangered species Incidence of wildfire Inappropriate farming practices Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Loss of trees and vegetative cover Inefficient energy use Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads Poor quality ICT services Inadequate ICT infrastructure Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</p>

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p> <p>Poor record keeping</p> <p>Weak coordination of the development planning system</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>Inadequate financial resources</p> <p>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education</p> <p>Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</p> <p>Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</p>

2.4 Prioritisation of development issues

Table 2.6 List of prioritised issues in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Construction of 3no. satellite markets at Amankwa-tornu, Digya and Agordeke
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Establishment of 2no. Irrigation farms
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Crete access routes to rural and production centres.	Construction of feeder road from Ntonaboma – Digya Island
Poor quality of drinking water	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Construction of mechnised boreholes
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	
Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Construction of 6unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilites.
Poor quality of healthcare services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Construction of CHPS Compounds in Island Communities
Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities	Provision of Mini-grids in Dwarf Island
Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility	Facilitate for the provision of telecommunication masks in Rural Communities
Poor drainage system	Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains to address the recurrent devastating floods.	construction of a Mini bridge and U-drains at Apesika and Donkorkrom respectively
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Organise 1no. 3- day training workshop on map maker and GPS for PPD.
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB	
Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Construction of 3no. satellite markets at Amankwa Tornu, Digya and Agordeke

2.7 Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1. Limited access to finance	-financial institutions - Co-operative groups	- Donor support -Government special interventions	- lack of collateral - small nature of businesses -Poor book-keeping	- Unwillingness of financial institutions to provide funds - Delay in release of funds by donors
Conclusion: The inability of MSMEs to access capital from financial institutions can be addressed if the available potentials and opportunities are harnessed effectively. Careful adoption of appropriate strategies and innovations would address the challenges and constraints identified.				
2. Informal nature of businesses	- Co-operative groups -	- Existence of Registrar general	- Low market base - Low capital base for expansion - Lack of formal institutions for business registration	- Longer travelling hours for business registration
Conclusion: The formalisation of MSMEs will be very difficult to achieve in the short-term since there exist limited opportunities and potentials				
3. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	- Availability of skilled trainers - Effective BAC	- Support from NGOs, CBOs -	- Inadequate logistics - Inadequate modules in entrepreneurial training -Inadequate data of businesses	- Untimely release of funds from donors -
Conclusion: the issue can be effectively addressed with the available potentials and opportunities. A strict blend of strategies would address the constraints and opportunities				
4. Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	- Availability of tourist sites -willingness of Assembly to adopt PPP	- Support from Ghana Tourism Authority - Brand Ghana initiative	- Inaccessibility to tourist sites - Inadequate hospitality industries -Acquisition of land -High cost involved in developing the sites	- lack of support from Ghana Tourism Authority -
Conclusion: With the support from the Municipal Assembly and favourable government policies among others, public-private partnership and collaboration can be enhanced				
7. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	-Availability of ECG - Community support	- Rural Electrification Programme - ECG extension project - Alternative energy supply package for Islands	- Inadequate funds -Obsolete equipment - Scattered and smaller rural Communities.	-Unfavourable weather conditions - High cost of alternative power.
Conclusion: With the on-going Rural Electrification Programme in addition to the presence of ECG and the commitment of the community members, electricity would be extended to the needed areas in the municipality within the plan period				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
8. Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	- Availability of vast and fertile land - Growing number of youth in the District	- Planting for food and Jobs programme. - DCAT - One District one Exportable programme by GEPA	- Poor land tenure system - Unwillingness of youth to engage in agriculture - Inadequate equipments and machinery	- Huge cost involved in mechanisation - Delay in implementation of Government programmes.
Conclusion: The implementation of governments special programmes in the sector coupled with deliberate strategies of the district Assembly can overcome the constraints and challenges to addressing the issue.				
. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	- Availability of vast and fertile land - Volta lake - Adequate water bodies	- Ghana Social Opportunities Project - Planting for food and Jobs programme. - DCAT - One District one Exportable programme by GEPA	- Poor land tenure system - Unwillingness of youth to engage in agriculture - Inadequate equipment and machinery	- Delay in implementation of Government programmes. -
Conclusion: The potentials can be converted into irrigation facilities taking advantage of the huge opportunities that exist for the District				
1. Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	- large number of Women engaged in farming -	- Support from CIDA and DANIDA	- Inadequate AEAs - Inadequate capacity of AEAs - Inadequate logistics - Hard to reach farmers	- Delay in release of funds by Donors
Conclusion: AEAs can be made accessible to farmers if appropriate strategies are adopted. Continuous engagement with farmers will address the constraints identified. Also, donors will have to be engaged to ensure timely release of funds				
Under-funding of Research Extension Liaison Committees (RELCs)	- Available research findings -	- Support from CIDA and DANIDA -	- Inadequate logistics - Inactive RELCs - Limited capacity of members	- Delay in release of funds by Donors
Conclusion: With timely release of adequate funds from donor partners, the RELCs should be vibrant and sufficient				
3. Poor rural road infrastructure	- Assembly grader -	- Ghana Social Opportunities Project - IPEP	- Frequent breakdown of grader - inadequate funds - Scattered rural communities	- Delay in release of funds from Government
Conclusion: The Assembly should prioritise road networks in rural areas under the IPEP to make Communities accessible				
5. Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain	- Availability of farmer groups - Technical support from Business Advisory Centre.	- Government flagship projects -	- Lack of access to farm inputs - Lack of access to funds to start businesses	- Delay in the release of funds from donors
Conclusion: The Assembly should create a synergy between the department of Agriculture and the Business Advisory Centre to increase agri-businesses				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited Agricultural production and productivity	-Availability of arable land -Technical support from Agric. Department	- Government flagship projects	-Limited personnel to offer technical support -Wide spread of diseases affecting crop yield - High cost of inputs -Low application of new technology	-Delay in the implementation of interventions to increase production
Conclusion: The Assembly should resource the Agric. Dept. to train farmers on better methods of farming to increase production by reducing post-harvest losses				
High levels of environmental degradation	Periodic sensitization by Forestry Department Fire service and NADMO	-Ghana Social Opportunities project	- High level of illiteracy -Inadequate logistics to implement activities	-Untimely release of funds to carry out activities
Conclusion: The Assembly should support the departments to undertake periodic sensitisation on the impacts of environmental degradation				
Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture	Periodic sensitization by Forestry and Agriculture Department Periodic afforestation activities by Forestry Department	-Ghana Social Opportunities Project	-High level of Illiteracy -Inadequate logistics to undertake Climate change activities -Limited number of personnel -Low level of sensitization due to peculiar nature of the District -Unwillingness of communities to support projects	Untimely release of funds from donors Unwillingness of donors to support the District with interventions due to precedents
Conclusion: The Assembly should support the forestry department to implement tree planting activities and sensitise communities on the impacts of climate change				
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	-Periodic capacity building training -Supervision by GES directorate	-Support from UNICEF and World Vision	-Inadequate number of personnel -Inadequate teaching and learning materials	-Untimely release of funds from donors
Conclusion: With timely release of funds and support the capacity of the teachers will be increased and supervised regularly				
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	-Availability of volunteers -Availability of Scholarship programmes -Support from Youth Employment Agency	-Support from UNICEF, Plan Ghana	-Peculiarity of the District especially island areas -Apathy on the part of trained teachers posted to island areas - High level of attrition	-Unwillingness to accept postings to the District on the part of teachers
Conclusion: The establishment of a training college or sponsorship of personnel from the various communities would reduce the untrained teachers at the basic level				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	-Availability of development plans on Education	-Government flagship programmes -Support from UNICEF	-Political Interference -Challenges with the quality of data for planning	-Delay in the implementation of interventions
Conclusion: With limited political interference and logistical support the developmental needs at the various levels would be given adequate attention				
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	-Availability of development plans -Willingness of communities to undertake Self Help projects	-Government flagship programmes -Availability of Feeder roads	-Inadequate support from the Assembly to support Self Help projects -difficulty in accessing communities on the island	-Untimely release of funds from the Central Government -Delay in the implementation of interventions
Conclusion: Improved communication between the Feeder Roads and the Assembly should improve planning for creating access to the various areas				
Wide gaps in health service data	-Availability of personnel for Management Information Systems personnel at the Directorate - Periodic capacity building programmes	Support from Plan Ghana, UNICEF, SEND Ghana	-Inadequate logistics to undertake monitoring activities -Difficulty in reaching areas especially on the island -Inadequate number of personnel	-Untimely release of donor funds - Untimely release of funds from the Central Government
Conclusion: With logistical support and an increase in the number of personnel the quality of data should be improved				
Poor sanitation and waste management	Environmental Health Unit Afram Plains Development Organisation DWST	Zoomlion Ghana Limited Water Aid Ghana	High level of illiteracy Inadequate waste management facilities Inadequate logistics Lack of land fill site	Delay in the release of funds from Central government
Conclusion: With an increase in sensitisation, sanitation in the district should be improved				
Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers	Support from the Assembly Afram Plains Development Organisation	Water Aid Ghana	Inadequate logistics High level of Illiteracy among the populace	Delay in the release of funds from the Central government
Conclusion: With better resourcing of the unit by the Assembly, the officers should be effective in the discharge of their duties				
Increasing demand for household water supply	The Donkorkrom WSMT, Memchemfre WSMT, APDO DWST	Community Water Sanitation Agency Water Aid Ghana, Links	Inefficient management Inadequate logistics Inadequate Maintenance	Delay in the implementation of intervention programmes
Conclusion: With an improvement in support and management by the Assembly, the WSMT's should have the capacity to meet the increase in demand				
Inadequate waste management facilities	Environmental Health Unit	Zoomlion	Lack of maintenance culture	Delay in the release of logistics

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Conclusion: With timely release of funds, better management of the facilities and improved co-ordination between Zoomlion and the Environmental Health Unit there should be adequate waste management facilities in the District				
Inadequate material and emotional support for PWDs from their families and society	-Existence of Department of Social Development -Availability of Disability groups -Existence of SERF	UNICEF	-High level of Illiteracy -Inadequate programmes of advocacy on Disability	Delay in the release of funds from the Central Government and donors
Conclusion: With logistical support and an increase in the sensitisation on disability, the society and families would provide support to PWDs				
Inequitable access to and distribution of power	-Electricity Company of Ghana -Availability of development plans	-CEESD, Netherlands Development Agency -Ministry of Power -Government flagship programmes	-Political interference - Neglect of the island areas - Difficulties in accessing island areas	-Delay in the implementation of interventions
Conclusion: Improved co-ordination between the ECG and the Assembly would improve equitable access to the distribution of power				
High incidence of child labour in agriculture, quarry, fishing and mining sectors	-Department of Social Development	-Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	-Inadequate logistics -Inadequate personnel -High level of illiteracy	-Lack of co-ordination between the Ministry and the department
Conclusion: An improved co-ordination between the Ministry and the department would reduce the high incidence of child labour				
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	-Finance Department -Finance and Administration Sub committees -District Sub structures	Availability of Donor support - DDF	-Inadequate logistics -Inefficient mobilisation team -Inefficient implementation of Strategies - Exclusion of districts Assemblies from some donor funds, Eg: UD G	-Delay in the release of funds from the Central government and donors
Conclusion: The inclusion of District Assemblies in the receipt of donor support as the Municipalities and Metros will go strengthen the financial base				
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	-Availability of functioning District Planning Co-ordinating Units	-Backstopping support from ERCC -National Development Planning Commission -Ministry of Finance	- Political interference - Poor responsiveness between departments and the planning and budget units	-Poor linkage between ministry of Finance and National Development Planning Commission
Conclusion: Better linkages between ministries and the NDPC will also enhance better linkages at the District level				

2.5 Impact Analysis

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

- i. 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;
 - ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
 - iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
 - iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.
 - v. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - d. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - e. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
- Nutrition.

Table 2.8 Impact Analysis – Economic Development

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	2	2	1	7	9 th
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor storage and transportation systems	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	2	2	2	1	7	9 th
Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Low levels of private investment in aquaculture	2	2	2	1	7	9 th
Weak extension services, delivery	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited local participation in economic development	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	2	2	2	2	8	1 st

Table 2.9 Impact Analysis – Social Development

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	
Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate emergency services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor quality of healthcare services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	2	2	1	2	7	14 th
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
High incidence of children's rights violation	2	1	1	1	5	16 th
Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	2	1	2	2	7	12 th
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	1	1	1	1	4	17 th
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	2	2	1	2	7	14 th
Poor quality of drinking water	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	2	1	2	1	6	15 th

Table 2.10: Impact Analysis – Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor or inadequate market infrastructure	2	2	1	2	7	12 th
Inadequate ICT infrastructure	1	2	1	1	5	14 th
Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Environmental degradation	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor waste disposal practices	2	1	2	2	7	12 th
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1	1	2	1	5	14 th
Poor drainage system	1	1	2	2	6	13 th
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Incidence of wildfire	2	2	1	2	7	12 th
Inappropriate farming practices	1	2	1	1	5	14 th

Table 2.11: Impact Analysis – Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Ineffective sub-district structures	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services	2	1	1	2	6	10 st
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	2	1	2	1	6	10 th
Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2	1	2	2	7	9 th
Inadequate financial resources	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor record keeping	1	1	1	1	4	11 th

2.9 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involved 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. A positive relationship implied that the issues should be addressed be holistically while negative relationship connoted the need to reconsider the issues adopted as indicated in tables 2.10 to 2.13. All the development issues were found to be compatible with each other and thus making holistic implementation practicable.

2.10 Compatibility Matrix of Key Development Issues

Table 2.12 Compatibility Matrix – Economic Development

	Prioritised Issues	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	Poor storage and transportation systems	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	█	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Low level of irrigated agriculture		█	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills			█	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Limited access to credit by SMEs				█	√	√	√	√	√
5	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector					█	√	√	√	√
6	Poor storage and transportation systems						█	√	√	√
7	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry							█	√	√
8	Poor tourism infrastructure and services								█	√
9	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain									█

Table 2.13: Compatibility Matrix – Social Development

No	Prioritised Issues	Poor quality of education at all levels	Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Inadequate emergency services	Poor quality of healthcare services	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	High levels of Youth unemployment	High incidence of childrens rights violation	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Poor quality of drinking water	Poor sanitation and waste management	Inadequate maintenance of water facilities
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Inadequate emergency services	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Poor quality of healthcare services	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	High levels of Youth unemployment	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
10	High incidence of children's rights violation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
11	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
12	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
13	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
14	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
15	Poor quality of drinking water	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
16	Poor sanitation and waste management	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Table 2.14 Compatibility Matrix - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

	Prioritised Issues	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	Environmental degradation	Poor waste disposal practices	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Poor drainage system	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Incidence of wildfire	Inappropriate farming practices
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Inadequate ICT infrastructure			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Environmental degradation					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Poor waste disposal practices						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities							√	√	√	√	√	√		√
8	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations								√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Poor drainage system									√	√	√	√	√	√
10	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change										√	√	√	√	√
11	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services											√	√	√	√
12	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources												√	√	√
13	Incidence of wildfire													√	√
14	Inappropriate farming practices														√

Table 2.15: Compatibility Matrix - Governance, Corruption and Accountability

No	Prioritised Issues	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Ineffective sub-district structures	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Inadequate financial resources	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Poor record keeping
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Ineffective sub-district structures		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans					√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety						√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans							√	√	√	√	√
8	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners								√	√	√	√
9	Inadequate financial resources									√	√	√
10	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation										√	√
11	Poor record keeping											√

Chapter 3: Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.0 Introduction

The Development Goal chosen by KAPNDA is an aggregation of a set of identified thematic goals that indicate the areas the Assembly will direct development emphasis in the next four (4) years. The thematic goals represent multi-sector issues that when tackled will lead to the realization of the desired state.

A development focus of the above development themes, were synthesized at the Prioritization and Goal Setting workshop and subsequently summarized into the development focus of District for this MTDP as; *increased and sustained local economic growth, good governance, enhanced services and poverty reduction for improved living condition of the citizenry*”.

The above will rely on a strong promotion of functional linkages of development activities by mainstreaming such cross cutting issues as Information Communication and Technology, gender equity, ecological balance, sustainability and climate change

3.1 Development Projections

Development projections are crucial for the attainment of the Assembly’s Development Goal as it provides information on the current and future needs that are necessary for decision making on the kind of interventions that are required within the planned period.

The development projections deal with Populations projections, Social and Economic Infrastructure and Service Needs in KAPNDA. Other areas that require projection area the food 4needs, services requirements and finances for the plan period 2010-2017.

3.2 Infrastructure Needs 2018 - 2021

Availability of adequate and quality infrastructure and services are critical for good living. It is imperative to have corresponding infrastructure stock increased as population grows in order that installed capacities are not stretched. In order for infrastructure and services to meet their intended purposes, it is instructive that provision meets agreed minimum standards. Subsequently the recommended provision of services and infrastructure facilities in this Plan are based on Planning Standards and Population Thresholds. The services considered under this section include health, education, water, sanitation etc.

3.3 Population Projections

Table 3.1 Population distribution by sex in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Age Group	Both Sexes						2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Sex Ratio
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	102,423	121,160	124,103	127,117	130,205	133,368	64,095	57,065	65,652	58,451	67,247	59,871	68,880	61,325	70,553	62,815	112.3
0 - 4	17,414	20,600	21,100	21,613	22,138	22,675	10,740	9,860	11,001	10,099	11,268	10,345	11,542	10,596	11,822	10,853	108.9
5-9	15,014	17,761	18,192	18,634	19,087	19,550	9,556	8,205	9,788	8,404	10,026	8,608	10,269	8,817	10,519	9,032	116.5
10-14	13,156	15,563	15,941	16,328	16,725	17,131	8,988	6,575	9,206	6,734	9,430	6,898	9,659	7,066	9,894	7,237	125.2
15 - 19	10,338	12,229	12,526	12,831	13,142	13,461	6,798	5,431	6,963	5,563	7,133	5,698	7,306	5,836	7,483	5,978	93.7
20 - 24	8,298	9,816	10,054	10,299	10,549	10,805	4,747	5,069	4,862	5,192	4,981	5,318	5,102	5,447	5,225	5,580	93.4
25 - 29	7,671	9,074	9,295	9,520	9,752	9,989	4,382	4,693	4,488	4,807	4,597	4,923	4,709	5,043	4,823	5,166	94.8
30 - 34	6,446	7,625	7,810	8,000	8,194	8,394	3,711	3,914	3,801	4,009	3,893	4,107	3,988	4,207	4,085	4,309	103
35 - 39	5,549	6,564	6,724	6,887	7,054	7,226	3,330	3,234	3,411	3,313	3,494	3,393	3,579	3,476	3,665	3,560	103.3
40 - 44	4,974	5,884	6,027	6,173	6,323	6,477	2,989	2,895	3,062	2,965	3,136	3,037	3,212	3,111	3,290	3,186	123.9
45 - 49	3,979	4,707	4,821	4,938	5,058	5,181	2,605	2,102	2,668	2,153	2,733	2,205	2,799	2,259	2,867	2,314	120
50 - 54	3,183	3,765	3,857	3,950	4,046	4,145	2,054	1,712	2,103	1,753	2,155	1,796	2,207	1,839	2,260	1,884	131.6
55 - 59	1,672	1,978	2,026	2,075	2,126	2,177	1,124	854	1,151	875	1,179	896	1,208	918	1,237	940	132.3
60 - 64	1,510	1,786	1,830	1,874	1,920	1,966	1,017	769	1,042	788	1,067	807	1,093	826	1,120	846	151.4
65 - 69	719	851	871	892	914	936	512	338	525	347	537	355	550	364	564	372	109.5
70 - 74	1,077	1,274	1,305	1,337	1,369	1,402	666	608	682	623	699	638	716	653	733	669	110.3
75 - 79	593	701	719	736	754	772	368	334	377	342	386	350	395	358	405	367	106.7
80 - 84	401	474	486	498	510	522	245	229	251	235	257	241	263	247	270	253	150.6
85 - 89	223	264	270	277	283	290	159	105	162	108	166	110	170	113	174	116	72.1
90 - 94	148	175	179	184	188	193	73	102	75	104	77	107	79	109	81	112	87.1
95 - 99	58	69	70	72	74	76	32	37	33	38	34	38	34	39	35	40	112.3
All Ages	102,423	121,160	124,103	127,117	130,205	133,368	64,095	57,065	65,652	58,451	67,247	59,871	68,880	61,325	70,553	62,815	118.8
0-14	45,584	53,923	55,233	56,574	57,949	59,356	29,284	24,639	29,995	25,238	30,723	25,851	31,470	26,479	32,234	27,122	106.8
15-64	53,620	63,429	64,970	66,548	68,164	69,820	32,757	30,672	33,552	31,417	34,367	32,181	35,202	32,962	36,057	33,763	117.2
65+	3,219	3,808	3,900	3,995	4,092	4,192	2,055	1,753	2,105	1,796	2,156	1,839	2,208	1,884	2,262	1,930	
Age-dependency ratio	91	108	110	113	116	118	113	102	116	104	119	107	122	109	125	112	

Table 3.2. Population distribution by locality in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

	2010	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Both Sexes	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages	102,423	14,239	88,184	17672	106,850	17672	109,445	18,101	112,104	18,541	109,445
0 - 4	17,414	1,944	15,470	2413	18,745	2413	19,200	2,471	19,666	2,531	19,200
5-9	15,014	1,775	13,239	2203	16,041	2203	16,431	2,256	16,830	2,311	16,431
10-14	13,156	1,893	11,263	2349	13,647	2349	13,979	2,406	14,318	2,465	13,979
15 - 19	10,338	1,717	8,621	2131	10,446	2131	10,700	2,183	10,959	2,236	10,700
20 - 24	8,298	1,181	7,117	1466	8,623	1466	8,833	1,501	9,047	1,538	8,833
25 - 29	7,671	1,159	6,512	1438	7,890	1438	8,082	1,473	8,278	1,509	8,082
30 - 34	6,446	980	5,466	1216	6,623	1216	6,784	1,246	6,949	1,276	6,784
35 - 39	5,549	831	4,718	1031	5,717	1031	5,856	1,056	5,998	1,082	5,856
40 - 44	4,974	706	4,268	876	5,171	876	5,297	898	5,426	919	5,297
45 - 49	3,979	589	3,390	731	4,108	731	4,207	749	4,310	767	4,207
50 - 54	3,183	451	2,732	560	3,310	560	3,391	573	3,473	587	3,391
55 - 59	1,672	266	1,406	330	1,704	330	1,745	338	1,787	346	1,745
60 - 64	1,510	220	1,290	273	1,563	273	1,601	280	1,640	286	1,601
65 - 69	719	125	594	155	720	155	737	159	755	163	737
70 - 74	1,077	159	918	197	1,112	197	1,139	202	1,167	207	1,139
75 - 79	593	119	474	148	574	148	588	151	603	155	588
80 - 84	401	51	350	63	424	63	434	65	445	66	434
85 - 89	223	32	191	40	231	40	237	41	243	42	237
90 - 94	148	28	120	35	45	35	149	36	153	36	149
95 - 99	58	13	45	16	55	16	56	17	57	17	56
All Ages	102,423	14,239	88,184	17672	106,850	17672	109,445	18,101	112,104	18,541	109,445
0-14	45,584	5,612	39,972	6965	48,433	6965	49,609	7,134	50,814	7,308	49,609
15-64	53,620	8,100	45,520	10053	55,155	10053	56,495	10,297	57,867	10,547	56,495
65+	3,219	527	2,692	654	3,262	654	3341	670	3,422	686	3,341

3.2.1 Health Facility Needs

The Population threshold for health facilities have been used to determine the health needs of the Assembly shown in the Table below.

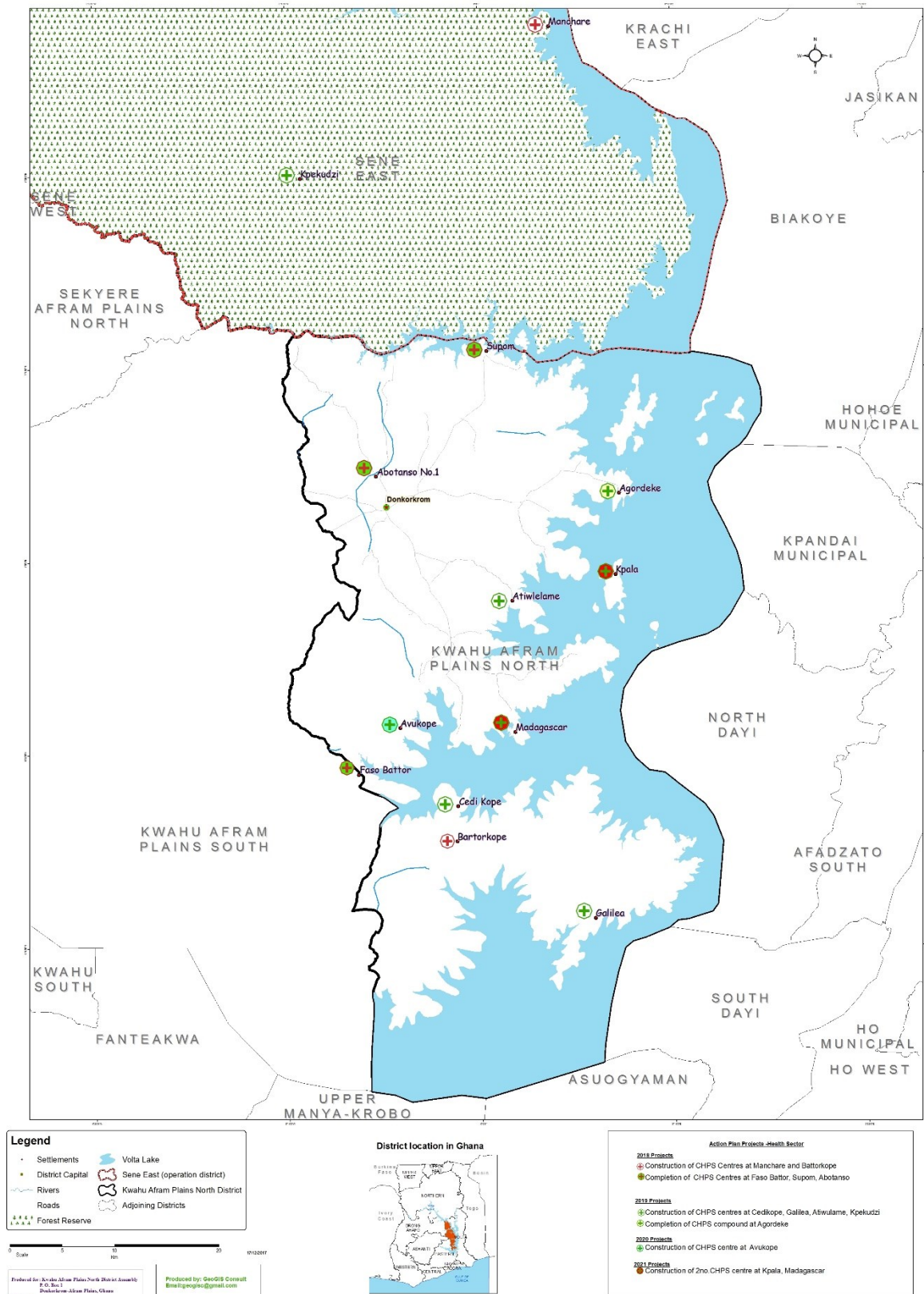
Table: 3.3 Health Needs

Facility	Population Threshold	Health Needs By 2017 (Population1)						Comments
		No. Available (Dec 2017)	Number Required	Backlog (2018-2021)				
18	19			20	21			
Hospital	1/200,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	Adequate but require equipment, upgrading and staff.
Health Centre	1/25,000	4	6	1		1	1	More health centres are required.
CHPS	1/5,000	33	30	2	2	2	2	More Clinics are required.
Doctor: Patient Ratio	1/5,000 (WHO) 25,000 (Local)	2	6	4	4	4	4	More Doctors are required.

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

Depending on resource availability, KAPNDA will require more health centres (9), CHPS (22) and Doctors (2) by 2021. Discussions with management staff of the existing health facilities and the District Health Administration, revealed cases of weak logistical capacities and inadequate health delivery infrastructure such Wards, beds etc. in the sub-district facilities.

Programme of Action, 2018-2021 (Health Sector)-Kwahu Afram Plains North District, Ghana



3.2.2 Water and Sanitation Facilities

Given a Projected Population of 112,563 in 2018 and 173,2089 in 2021, safe water points in KAPNDA will have to increase from the present 32%to 60% using a threshold population of 1 Borehole for 300 persons; 150 per Hand-Dug Well fitted with Pump and 600 persons per piped water point. The Assembly must take advantage of on-going national water programmes to improve coverage to more than 70% by 2021.

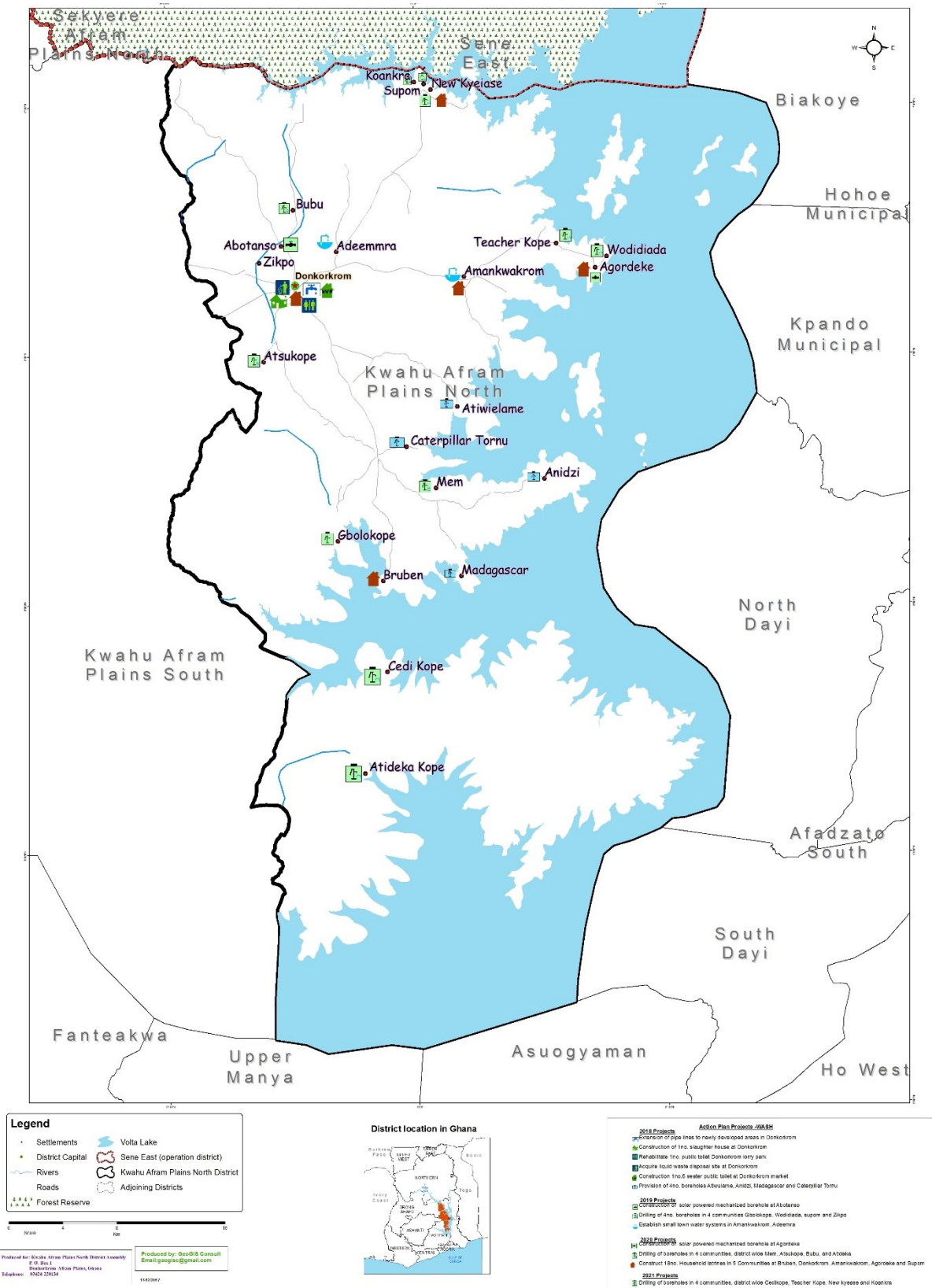
For Sanitation facilities, the Assembly will have to review its policy on communal latrine construction. The Assembly has to sustain the household latrine construction while discouraging communal facilities with all its attendant management problems. This and other interventions will greatly propel KAPNDA towards the Millennium Development Goal for sanitation.

Table: 3.4 Water & Toilet Facilities Needs

Facility	Population Threshold	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog (2018-2021)				Comments
				18	19	20	21	
Borehole points	1:300	90	285	375	424	489	577	More borehole are required
Hand-dug Well	1:150	3	750	750	848	978	1,155	More Hand-dug Well are required
Pipe Systems (SP)	1:300	29	346	375	424	489	577	More Pipe Systems required

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017* SP refers to Public Stand Pipe

Programme of Action, 2018-2021 (WASH Sector)- Kwahu Afram Plains North District, Ghana



3.2.3 Needs of the Education Sector Pre-School Level

The projections are on the assumption that enrolment will continue to grow at a rate of 5%, as has been the case in the last five (5) years. It also assumed that 17% of all children currently between the ages of zero and four years would enrol in KG by in 2018.

It is clear from the table that the current enrolment is only 55% of the estimated population, which demands that, a vigorous early childhood development has to be embarked on to achieve the projected enrolment as the years go by.

Table: 3.5 K.G. Enrolment Matrix

YEAR	2017/18	2019/19	2019/20	2020/21
Population 4 - 5	8,580	9,696	11,178	13,203
Total Enrolment	4,781	5,737	7,171	9,322
Annual Increase	15%	17%	17%	18%

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

Projections for Primary School

The underlying assumption is that enrolment at the primary school level will grow at the same rate as population growth throughout the planned period.

Table: 3.6 Primary School Enrolment Projections 2018-2021

Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Population 6 – 11	16,407	18,541	21,379	25,248
Total Enrolment	12,061	13,267	15,257	18,304
Annual Increase	5%	10%	15%	20%

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

Table: 3.7 Basic School Projection for Teachers Requirement 2018/21

Year	Additional Enrolment	Teacher Requirement	Total Annual Requirement
2017/18	750	25	25
2018/19	1206	40	40
2019/20	1990	66	66
2020/21	3047	101	101

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

Table: 3.8 Projections of Facilities – Primary School 2018 - 2021

ITEM	NORM	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		Total No. Required
		Shortage	Additional Enrolment	No. Required	Additional Enrolment	No. Required	Additional Enrolment	No. Required	
Classrooms	01:34	12	1,206	22	1,990	34	3,047	53	121
Toilet						34		53	121
Electricity	1:1	12		22		34		53	121

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

JHS Projections

One clear feature identified during the data gathering stage of the plan preparation is that about 58% of pupils at the JHS level in KAPNDA are above the official JHS age of 12 to 14 years.

Table: 3.9 Annual JHS Enrolment for 2018 – 2021

Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Population (12-16 years)	16,783	18,965	24,049	30,965
Total Enrolment	2,474	2,721	3,129	3,755
Annual Increase	7%	10%	15%	20%

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

Table 3.10: Projection of Teachers- JHS

Year	Additional Enrolment	Teacher Required due to additional Enrolment	Total Annual Teacher Requirement	Excess Teachers
2017/18	173	6	6	00
2018/19	247	7	7	0000000000
2019/20	478	14	14	0
2020/21	556	16	16	0

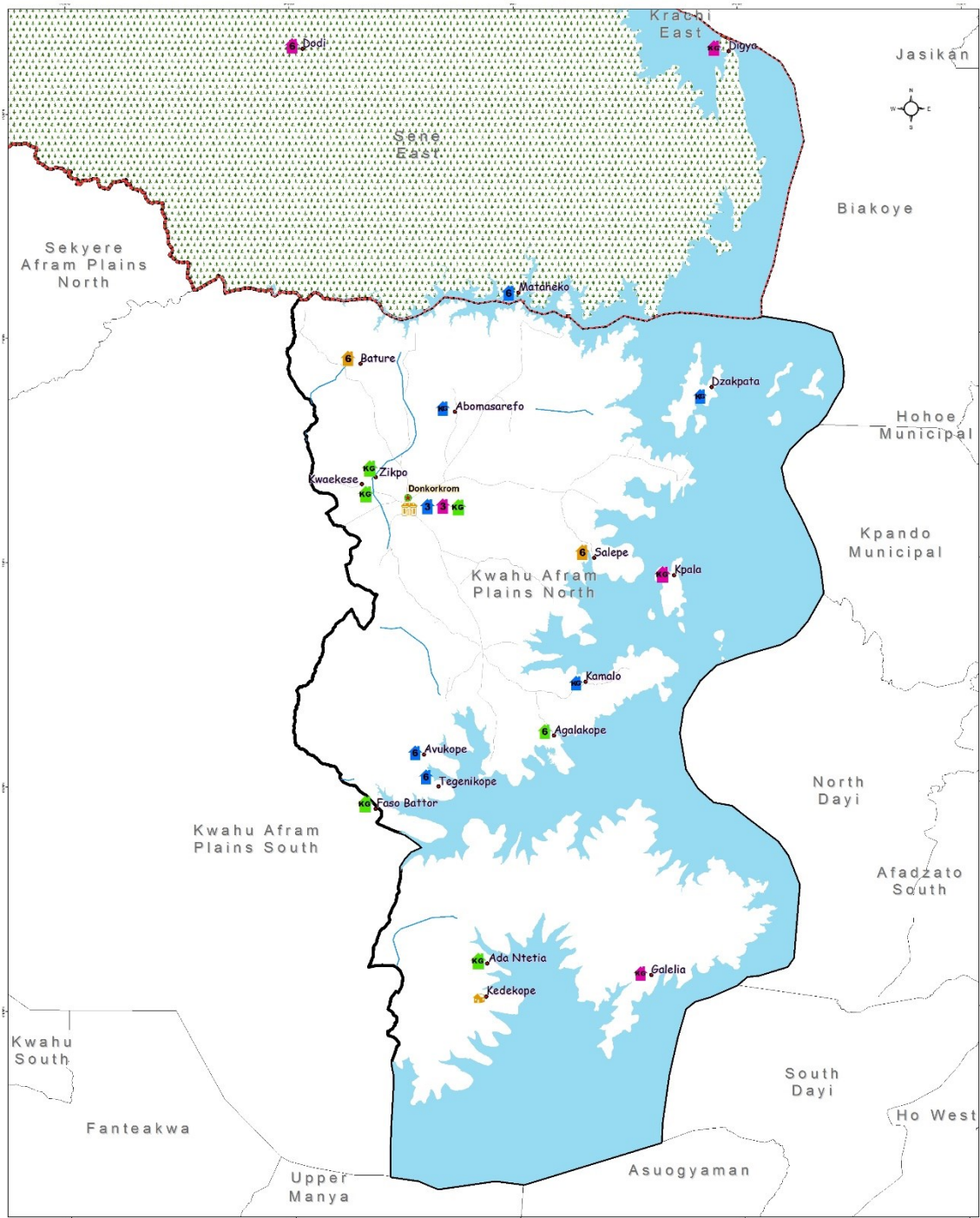
Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

Table: 3.11 Projection of Facilities for JSS

ITEM	NORM	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		Total No. Required
		Shortage	Additional Enrolment	No. Required	Additional Enrolment	No. Required	Additional Enrolment	No. Required	
Classrooms	01:30	5	147	5	247	8	478	16	556
Toilet	02:01	5		5		8		16	
Urinals	02:01	5		5		8		16	

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2017

Programme of Action, 2018-2021 (Education Sector)- Kwahu Afram Plains North District, Ghana



Legend

- Settlements
- District Capital
- Rivers
- Roads
- Forest Reserve
- Volta Lake
- Sene East (operation district)
- Kwahu Afram Plains North District
- Adjoining Districts

Produced for: Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly
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 Dabokrom, Afram Plains, Ghana
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Action Plan Projects - Education Sector

2018 Projects

- Construction of six (6) unit classroom block Salepe, Bature, Kwaku Dade
- Completion of GES office at Donkorkrom
- Construction of teachers bungalow Kedekope

2019 Projects

- Construction of Sunlit KG block at Dzakpatakofo, Abomasarefo, Kwaekese and Kamalo
- Construction of Sunlit block at Tegenikope, Mathaneko and Avukope
- Construction of Sunlit block at Donkorkrom Islamic JHS

2020 Projects

- Construction of Sunlit KG block at Digo, Gallea and Kpala
- Construction of Sunlit block at Dodi Agyade
- Construction of Sunlit JHS block at Donkorkrom E.P. JHS

2021 Projects

- Construction of Sunlit KG block at Zikpo Nyunyul, Donkorkrom E.P, Ada Nteria, Kwaekese and Faso Bator

3.2.4 Agricultural Projections

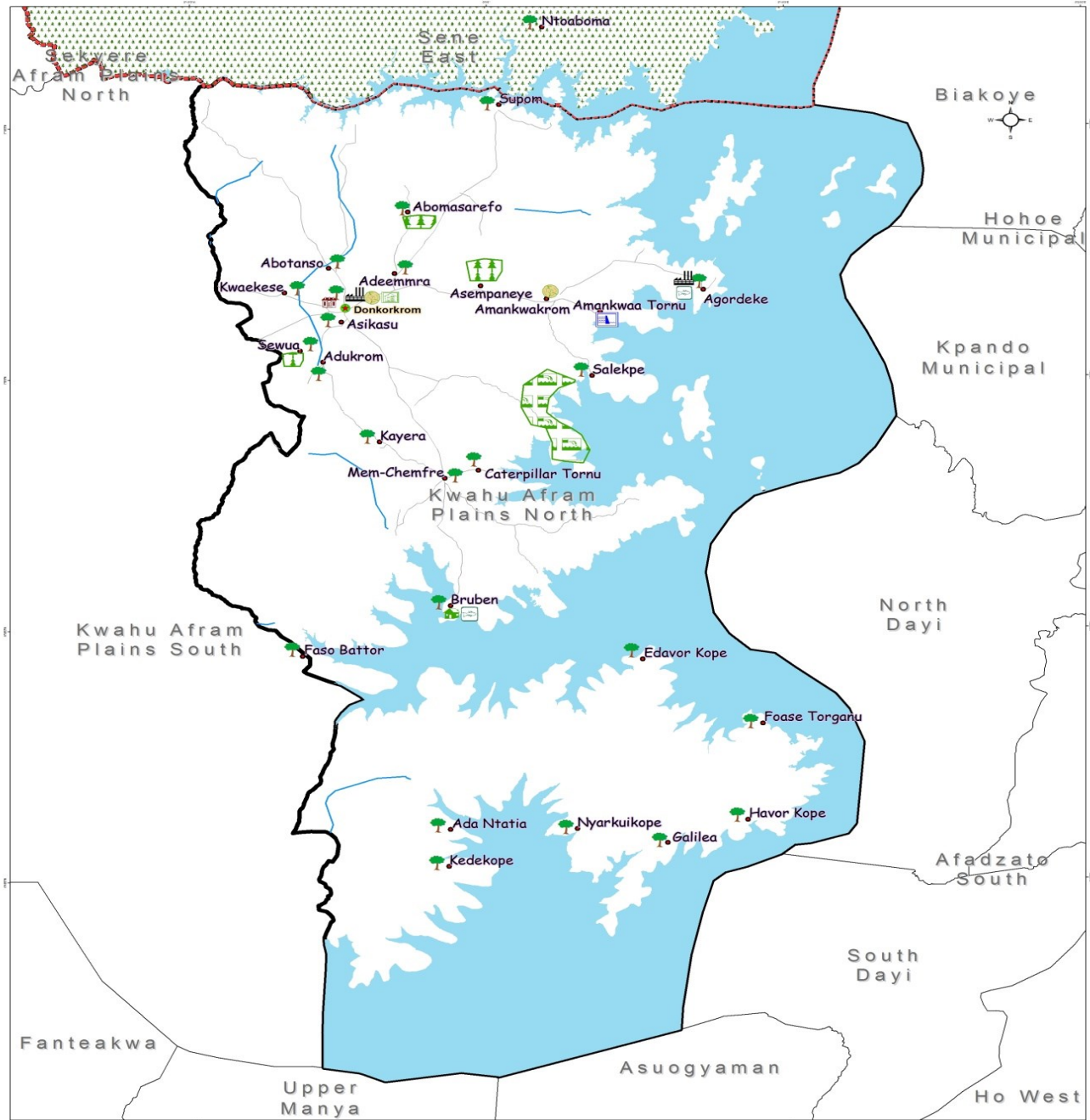
Agriculture in KAPNDA faces a number of problems. They include lack of storage and processing facilities, credit, high cost of inputs and agro-chemical inputs, market and poor accessibility to markets and inadequate extension services among others. The chosen development path will address the weaknesses and structural imbalances within the sector.

An analysis of the future food requirement of the Assembly enabled the planning process to assess the adequacy of existing facilities and services that support food production in meeting future needs. The future needs are as shown a detailed presentation in the section on food security.

Table 3.12: Agriculture Extension Needs Projections

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Farmers	56,736	60,000	63,000	67,000	70,000
AEA Needs	8	12	15	18	20

Programme of Action, 2018-2021 (Agric Sector)- Kwahu Afram Plains North District, Ghana



Legend

- Settlements
- ★ District Capital
- Rivers
- Roads
- Forest Reserve
- Volta Lake
- Sene East (operation district)
- Kwahu Afram Plains North District
- Adjoining Districts

Scale: 0 2 4 6 8 10 Km

Produced for: Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly
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Action Plan Projects -Agric Sector

2018 Projects

- Establish cassava processing factory at Donkorkrom
- Establish mango plantations at all electoral areas

2019 Projects

- Establish cassava processing factory at Agordeke
- Construct 1 no. dam at Amankwaa Tornu to produce vegetables at year round in the district
- Acquire 100 hectare irrigation sites along the Volta Lake
- Build 1 no. fishing storage facility and landing base at Agordeke
- Establish 20 hectares of cassava farms for youth Asempaneye
- Construction of Warehouse in Donkorkrom
- Construct 1 no. packhouse at Bruben
- Maintain and Establish 3 Woodlog plantations in 2 Area councils (Amankwakrom and Donkorkrom)

2020 Projects

- Establish 25 hectares of cassava farms for youth Sewua
- Build 1 no. fishing storage facility and landing base at Bruben
- Maintain and Establish 3 Woodlog plantations at Donkorkrom and Mem Chemfre
- Establish 2 no. agricultural mechanization centres at Donkorkrom and Ntoaboma

2021 Projects

- Establish 25 hectares of cassava farms for youth Abomasarefo

3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals

3.13 district adopted goals and issues

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Adopted Goals
Economic Development	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources Limited local participation in economic development Limited access to credit by SMEs Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices, Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure Lack of youth interest in agriculture Lack of credit for agriculture Low level of husbandry practices, Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Weak extension services delivery High cost of aquaculture inputs Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Low skills development	Build a Prosperous Society
Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet needs for mental health services Increased cost of healthcare delivery	Create opportunities for all

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Adopted Goals
Social Development	<p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Wide gaps in health service data</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>Household food insecurity</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</p> <p>Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Inadequate sexual education for young people</p> <p>Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data on WASH</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of WASH facilities</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Poor quality of services for children and families</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>High incidence of children's rights violation</p> <p>Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>Child neglect</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p>	Create opportunities for all

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Adopted Goals
Social Development	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights High unemployment rate amongst PWDs Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public	Create opportunities for all
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Loss of forest cover Increasing loss of endangered species Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Incidence of wildfire Inappropriate farming practices Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions Loss of trees and vegetative cover Degraded landscapes Inefficient energy use Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Low broadband wireless access Poor quality ICT services Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Adopted Goals
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<p>Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<p>Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level Poor service delivery at the local level Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector Inefficient public service delivery Poor record keeping Weak coordination of the development planning system Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</p>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society

3.4 Adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

Table 3.14 District Adopted objectives and strategies

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
GOAL 1: Build a Prosperous Society				
Strong And Resilient Economy	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration Diversify sources of resource mobilization	SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 9, 20
Industrial Transformation	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (including tomato, cassava, , maize, cashew)	SDG 2, 9, 12 AU 4, 5, 7, 9
	Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement one district, one factory initiative	SDG 9 AU 1, 4,5,7,9
Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5
Agriculture And Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain Promote commercial and block farming Implement Government’s flagship intervention of ‘One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah Secure land title for designated irrigation sites Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
	Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices, Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 5
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture Lack of credit for agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation Support the youth to have access to land	SDG 1, 2, 4, 8 AU 1,3,4,5,20
	Low level of husbandry practices, Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock	SDG 2, 8, 16 AU 4, 5
Fisheries And Aquaculture Development	Weak extension services delivery High cost of aquaculture inputs	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programmes	SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7
	Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management	Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources	Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment	SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7
Tourism And Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Low skills development	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions	SDG 8, 12, 17 AU 4,16

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Goal 2: Create opportunities for all				
Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18
Health And Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet needs for mental health services Increased cost of healthcare delivery	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3
	Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels Wide gaps in health service data	Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	SDG 3, 16, 17 AU 3

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy Intensify efforts for polio eradication Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3
	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	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	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 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity	SDG 3 AU 3
Food And Nutrition Security	Household food insecurity Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	Ensure food and nutrition security	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5
	Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition Inadequate nutrition education	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security	SDG 2, 3, 16, 17 AU 1,3,5, 12,20
Population Management	High fertility rate among adolescent Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people	Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	SDG 3, 5, 16, 17 AU 1, 17,18

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
	High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls High youth unemployment	Harness demographic dividend	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people. Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	SDG 2, 3, 4, 16, 17 AU 1, 3,5
Water And Sanitation	Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data Improper protection and development of water resources	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Water Resources Management Promote efficient water use Improve liquid and solid waste management	SDG 6, 15, 16,17 AU 1, 7, 12,20
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities Poor quality of drinking water	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs	SDG 6, 15, 16,17 AU 1, 7, 12,20
	High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management Poor hygiene practices	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan Provide public education on solid waste management Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20
Child And Family Welfare	Poor quality of services for children and families Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes Develop child protection management information system Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children Increase awareness on child protection	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
	High incidence of children's rights violation Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour Child neglect	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	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.	SDG 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 AU 1,18
The Aged	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged	Enhance the well-being of the aged	Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing	SDG 1, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 3,12
Gender Equality	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women.	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons 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.	SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 AU 1, 3, 17,20
Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 17,18
Disability and Development	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs Promote participation of PWDs in national development Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 3, 4,11, 12, 17,18
	Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making	Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy	SDG 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
	Inadequate of education on accessibility standards Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20
Employment And Decent Work	Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific Government interventions Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses Build capacity of informal sector	SDG 4, 8, 9, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20
Youth Development	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development 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	SDG 4, 8, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 5,18
Sports And Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure Promote less recognised sporting activities	SDG 1, 9, 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 9, 10,20
	Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	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 Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports Promote gender equity in sports	SDG 4, 5, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 9,10, 20

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover Increasing loss of endangered species	Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7,12
	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	Protect existing forest reserves	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	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7,12
Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 AU 1,7, 11,12
Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	Incidence of wildfire Inappropriate farming practices Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. Develop efficient energy technologies	SDG 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7, 11,12, 20
Climate Variability And Change	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Manage climate-induced health risks Develop climate responsive infrastructure	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16 AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover Degraded landscapes Inefficient energy use	Reduce greenhouse gases	Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	SDG 3, 11, 13, 15, 16 AU 7, 12
Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	SDG 1, 3, 5, 11, 13 AU 5, 7, 12, 17
Transport Infrastructur:Road, Rail, Water And Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. Mainstream climate change into the transport sector	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1,10,20

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Low broadband wireless access Poor quality ICT services	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	SDG 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,17
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school	SDG 9, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,17
Energy and Petroleum				
	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Develop solar and wind mini-grids for community water supply around the country through PPPs. Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities	SDG 1, 7, 17 AU 1, 9,20
Drainage and Flood Control	Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Siltng and choking of drains	Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains to address the recurrent devastating floods. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	SDG 9, 11 AU 1, 2, 10, 12
Land Administration and Management	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide	SDG 1, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17 AU 10, 11,12, 17
Human Settlements and Housing	Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	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	SDG 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Goal 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Democratic Governance	Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions	Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to effectively perform their functions	SDG 16 AU 11, 12, 13,15
Local Government And Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level Poor service delivery at the local level	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12, 20
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
	Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector Inefficient public service delivery Poor record keeping	Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Empower citizens to demand quality public services Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities Improve documentation within the public sector	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
Public Policy Management	Weak coordination of the development planning system Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	SDG 1, 16, 17 AU 11,12

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	SDG 16 AU 11,12, 13
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting	SDG 3, 8, 9, 10, 16 AU 11,12, 13
Civil Society, And Civic Engagement	Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs	SDG 1, 10, 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
	Traditional Authorities Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development		Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes Increase support to chieftaincy institution Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.	
Development Communication	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Create an enabling environment for development communication Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12

3.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Table 3.15 Strategic Environmental Assessment - Economic Development

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components																		
Plan Objectives																		
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	-		0	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-		0	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	0
Improve production efficiency and yield	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+		0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0
Improve Post-Harvest Management	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	+	-	-	-	0	-	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
Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	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	0	0

Table 3.16 Strategic Environmental Assessment - Social Development

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ²					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components																		
Plan Objectives																		
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+	-	-	-	0	+	+	0		0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthen school management systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0		0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Strengthen healthcare management system	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+		0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	+	0	-	-	-	+	+	+		0	-	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0		0	0	0	-	0	+	0	+	+
Ensure food and nutrition security	+	+	0	-	0	+	+	+		0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	0		0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	0	0	-	0	+	+	+		0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	

Table 3.17 Strategic Environmental Assessment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ³					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components																		
Plan Objectives																		
Protect existing forest reserves	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Reduce environmental pollution	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Enhance climate change resilience	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
Enhance application of ICT in national development	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+		+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	+	0	0	-	0	+	+	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Address recurrent devastating floods	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Develop efficient land administration and management system	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+		0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Table 3.18 Strategic Environmental Assessment - Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ⁴					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components																		
Plan Objectives																		
Deepen democratic governance	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve decentralised planning	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+		0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+		+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Enhance security service delivery	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0		0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0
Enhance public safety	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Chapter Four: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

4.1 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Development Dimensions	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Economic Development		Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
		Agricultural Development
Social Development	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
		Social welfare and Community Development.
		Health delivery
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
	Infrastructure delivery and management.	Physical and spatial planning
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Management and Administration	General Administration.
		Human Resource Development
		Planning, budgeting and coordination
		Finance and Revenue Mobilisation

Table 4.2. Adopted objectives, strategies and Programmes - Economic Development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (including tomato, cassava, , maize, cashew)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement one district, one factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain Promote commercial and block farming Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah Secure land title for designated irrigation sites Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation Support the youth to have access to land	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock	Economic Development	Agricultural Development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programmes	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources	Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development

Table 4.3. Adopted objective, strategies and Programmes - Social Development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery

Social Development Cont.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy Intensify efforts for polio eradication Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	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 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Ensure food and nutrition security	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Harness demographic dividend	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people. Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Water Resources Management Promote efficient water use Improve liquid and solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery

Social Development cont.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs\	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan Provide public education on solid waste management Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes Develop child protection management information system Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children Increase awareness on child protection	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	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.	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons 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.	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs Promote participation of PWDs in national development Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
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.
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific Government interventions Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs 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	Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development 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	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure Promote less recognised sporting activities	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	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 Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports Promote gender equity in sports	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development.

Table 4.4. Adopted objective, strategies and Programmes - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Protect existing forest reserves	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	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. Develop efficient energy technologies	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Enhance climate change resilience	Manage climate-induced health risks Develop climate responsive infrastructure	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Reduce greenhouse gases	Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. Mainstream climate change into the transport sector	Infrastructure delivery and management.	Physical and spatial planning
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	Infrastructure delivery and management.	Physical and spatial planning

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement cont.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school	Infrastructure delivery and management.	Physical and spatial planning
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Develop solar and wind mini-grids for community water supply around the country through PPPs. Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities	Infrastructure delivery and management.	Physical and spatial planning
Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains to address the recurrent devastating floods. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Environmental and sanitation mgt	Disaster Prevention and Management
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide	Infrastructure delivery and management.	Physical and spatial planning
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	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	Infrastructure delivery and management.	Physical and spatial planning

Table 4.5. Adopted objective, strategies and Programmes Governance, Corruption and Accountability

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to effectively perform their functions	Management and Administration	General Administration.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Human Resource Development
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination

Governance, Corruption and Accountability cont.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Empower citizens to demand quality public services Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities Improve documentation within the public sector	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Management and Administration	General Administration
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting	Management and Administration	General Administration
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination
	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes Increase support to chieftaincy institution Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Create an enabling environment for development communication Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination

Table 4.3 Prioritisation Programme Matrix

Development Programme	Criteria				Total score	Rank
	Social impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial impact		
Social Services Delivery	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
Environmental and Sanitation Management	2	2	3	2	9	5 th
Infrastructure Development And Management	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
Economic Development	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
Management And Administration	3	2	2	3	10	4 th

The programme matrix indicates that economic Development would be the development pivot for the medium term to achieve the vision and mission of the Assembly. Social services delivery and infrastructure development would closely be delivered to support the economic indicators for accelerated development.

Definition of score

Definition	Score
Very strong results or impact	3
Average results	2
Weak Results	1
No Results	0

Chapter Four: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Table 4.1 Programme of Action for Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs 000)	IGF (Ghs 000)	Donor (Ghs 000)	Lead	Collaborating
GOAL 1: Build a Prosperous Society														
2. Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	4. Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry	Economic Development	Agricultural Devt.	Train and engage 6000 youth farmers in planting for food and jobs.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)	—————						12	DOA	DA
						—————								
	5. Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (including tomato, cassava, maize, cashew, selected fruits, groundnuts)	Economic Development	Agricultural Devt.	Train and engage 200 entrepreneurs to cultivate 2000 Ha of mango and cashew	Maize Cassava Yam cattle sheep goats pig poultry	—————						6	DOA	DA
						—————								

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
3.Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	6.Implement One district, one factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Cassava Processing Factory								15.00	Private Partner	IDIF Secretariat, DA
4.Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	7.Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development.	Oorganise Business development Seminar for the youth	% of growth in existing SMEs					8.00		12.00	BAC/RTF	DA, NBSSI
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development.	Organise Business opportunity, identification Seminar	% of growth in existing SMEs					15.00			BAC/RTF	NBSSI, DA
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development.	Organisation of CBT training for MSEs	% of growth in existing SMEs					9.00			BAC/RTF	NBSSI, DA
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development.	Organise Business Orientation advocacy seminar	% of growth in existing SMEs									
5.Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development.	Establish one Market information centre in Donkorkrom	% of growth in existing SMEs					1.00		2.00	DOA	DA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train 100 FBOs on farm management , contract farming and skills development						3.00		5.00	DOA	DA
6.Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 100 hectare Mango Plantations in 5 Communities	Total number of jobs crated					800.00			DOA	GSOP, DA, GEPA.
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish one District agriculture Advisory centre in Donkorkrom	Change in yield of selected crops,					4.00		2.00	DOA	DA/BA C
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training workshop for DAAS Members	livestock and fish (%)					15.00			DOA	DA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise Quarterly DAAS meetings in Donkokrom	Maize Cassava Yam pig poultry					40.00			DOA	DA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
7.Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Effective and efficient extension service employed in all 144 communities	Extension Officer-farmer ratio					5.00	1.00	5.00	DOA	DA
7.Improve production efficiency and yield	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 2 agricultural mechanization centres in 2 communities						4.00		10.00	DOA, DA	AESD Accra
	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah Secure land title for designated irrigation sites	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2no. dam at Amankwa tornu and Bruben to produce vegetables all year round in the district	% of cultivated lands under irrigation					20.00		400.00	DOA	DOA, GIDA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Acquire 100 hectar irrigation sites along the volta lake	% of cultivated lands under irrigation					100.00	50.00		PPD,	DOA, Stool lands, lands Commission

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
8.Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 20 staff in Post-harvest handling of maize and root and tuber crops	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%) Maize Cassava Yam pig poultry					3.00	1.00	10.00	DOA	AESD, DA BAC
	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 100km of feeder roads in the district to connect 40 communities						6.00			IPEP	DWD
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Reshaping of 80kms of feeder roads District wide						1.00			DWD	Contractor, IPEP
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct packhouse at Bruben						350.00			IPEP	DWD, MOFA, DOA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construction of Warehouse in Donkokrom	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%) Maize Cassava Yam pig poultry					4.00			IPEP	DWD, MOFA, DOA
10.Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Implement Planting for Food and Jobs Programme		60.00		35.00		DOA	DA, MOFA			
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training program for youth in agribusiness.		70.00				DOA	MOFA, DA, DCAT			
10.Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 100 hectares of cassava farms		200.00				DCA T	DOA, DA, MOFA			
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 20 FBOs on post-harvest handling maize, cassava and other farm produce	5.00	1.00	8.00		DOA	DA				
11.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct livestock disease surveillance					5.00	2.00	10.00	DOA/ VET	DA, VSD	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
11.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Completion of fodder banks in Memchemfre and Amankwa	Change in yield of livestock and fish (%) cattle sheep goats pig poultry					4.00	1.00	10.00	DOA	DA, APD
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Vaccination of livestock and poultry against PPR, New castle disease, CBPP and Rabies in pets.						5.00	1.00	10.00	DOA/VET	DA, VSD
Ensure sustainable development and mgt. of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programmes	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Equipped and train 50 FBOs of modern cage culture fishing	Change in yield of livestock and fish (%) cattle sheep goats pig poultry					4.00	2.00	20.00	DOA/Fisheries unit	DA, FC
13.Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources	Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Build two fishing storage facilities and landing base at Agordeke and Bruben						20.00	3.00	10.00	DOA/Fisheries unit	DA, FC
	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 100 Fishing groups on modern and appropriate fishing gears usage					5.00	1.00	12.00	DOA/Fisheries unit	DA, FC	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating	
GOAL 2: Create opportunities for all															
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Screening of KG 1-P3 in all 80 Basic School Communities in the District.	Gross Enrolment Rate -Primary -JSS -SHS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools					15.00		300.00	GES	DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize sensitization in 40 communities on early child marriage						5.00		30.00	GES	DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize Girls Education week						4.00		6.00	GES	DA	
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 4no. 3unit KG block with ancillary and landscaping at Dzakpatakope, Digya, zikpo-Nyuinyui and Donkokrom E.P							1,000.00			DA	GES
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 8no. 3unit KG block with ancillary and landscaping at							2,000.00			IPEP	GES

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Abomasarefo, Kamalo, Galilea, Kpala, Ada Ntetia, Fasso Battor,										
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 6no. 6unit block with ancillary and landscaping at Salepe, Bature, Tegenikope, Mathaheko, Dodi Agyaade, Agalakope.	Gross Enrolment Rate -Primary -JSS -SHS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools					700.00			IPEP	GES
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 4no. 6unit block with ancillary and with landscaping at Kwaku Dade, Avukope, Gemini.						700.00			DA	GES
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2no.3unit classroom block with ancillary at Islamic JHS, JHS, Donkokrom EP,						1,000.00			IPEP	GES
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of Teachers Bungalow at Kedekope						250.00			DA	GES
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Completion of GES office at Donkorkrom						100.00			DA	GES	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
16.Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sensitization of 100 communities on C4D	Gross Enrolment Rate -Primary					3.00		10.00	GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize (INSET) for subject Teachers for 22 JHS.	-JSS					6,000			GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize talk on Study habit for 23 JHS in the district	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools					2.00		13.00	GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize INSET for school Based facilitators and Head Teachers on girls issues						6.00		9.00	GES	DA
	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procure 10 Laptops for office use					6.00		24.00	GES	DA	
17.Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize oral health screening for Basic Schools.					3.00		15.00	GES	DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train and re-train teachers on E-SHEP activities					3.00		14.00	GES	DA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev.	Organize Adolescent Sexual Health Education Basic sch.	Gross Enrolment Rate					5.00		5.00	GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev.	Organize workshop for food vendors on food security	-Primary -JSS -SHS					2.00		10.00	GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev.	Capacity building of all 102 Basic school Heads on school records keeping.	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools					3.00		12.00	GES	DA
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev.	Capacity building of all Circuit Supervisors, DEO Staff on effective monitoring and supervision						3.00		12.00	GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev.	Organise DEOC meetings						20.00			GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev.	Organize workshop on the preparation of ADEOP						4.00		8.00	GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev.	Organize SPAM at the District and all 7 Circuits						4.00		6.00	GES	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Establish 17 CHPS Zones						20.00			GHS	DA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train and deploy CHNs / CHOs	1. Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population					10.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure Essential Equipment						50.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train and deploy Health Volunteers						5.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 4no.CHPS centres at Battorkope, Manchare, cedikope, Galilea,	2. Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth)					1,200.00			DA	DHMT
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 10no.CHPS centre at Atiwulame, kpekudzi, kolikope, Adukrom, mafikope, Atakora, Kodidi A, Avukope, Kpala, Madagascar						7,000.00			IPEP	DA		
18.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion of 3no. CHPS compound at Supom, Abotanso, Fassor Battor, Agordeke					600.00			DA	DHMT	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Expand and equip health facilities					100.00			DHMT	DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrade 13 CHPS compounds to Health Centres					20.00			DHMT	DA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train Health staff in CHPS Zones to become CHOs	1. Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population					10.00			DHMT	DA
	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Preparation of epidemic preparedness plan for epidemic prone diseases						10.00			DHMT	NADMO
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize epidemic mgt. Preparedness and response meetings.						10.00			DHMT	NADMO
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor and provide regular supportive supervision to the district and sub district level.	2. Maternal Mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth)					5.00			GHS	DHMT/DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train both district and sub district staff on contemporary issues on health						6.00			DHMT	DA/SERF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train District and Sub-district staff on the District Health System	3. Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)					6.00			DHMT	DA
	Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Build capacity for health care providers on gender mainstreaming						10.00			GHS	DHMT/DA/SERF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Form adolescent health clubs					5.00			GHS	DHMT / Plan International	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train staff on the importance of good data capturing and the importance of data usage	1. Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population					8.00			DHMT	DA/SE RF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train Health Volunteers on data collection						8.00			DHMT	DA/SE RF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 5 laptops and 5 desktops for the various units at the District Health Administration						30.00			DHMT	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care adolescent services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote safe motherhood activities in communities	2. Maternal Mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth)					15.00			DHMT	DA/SE RF/ISD
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize communities on PICCAM strategies						5.00			DHMT	DA/SE RF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote contraceptive use in school and communities					6.00			DHMT	DA/SE RF	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Health education on malaria in all communities	3. Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)					8.00			DHMT	DA/SE RF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train health workers on malaria case management						8.00			DHMT	DA
	Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct mass screening of Severe Acute Malnutrition cases in the district					20.00			DHMT	DA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify health education on non - communicable diseases in communities.	1. Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population					2.50			DHMT	DA/ISD
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Video screening in communities on causes, prevention and effects of NCDs						5.00			DHMT	DA/ISD
	Intensify efforts for polio eradication	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify routine immunization at the sub-district, community and facility levels.	2. Maternal Mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth)					8.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify AFP surveillance at all levels						6.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize health workers and CBSVs on AFP case detection.						7.00			DHMT	DA
	Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train health staff on regenerative health and nutrition.	3. Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)					10.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize communities on regenerative health and nutrition.						7.00			DHMT	Community members
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify health education on regenerative health and nutrition.					8.00			DHMT	DA/ISD	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train Health Volunteers on data collection	1. Maternal Mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth) 2. Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)					6.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 5 laptops and 5 desktops for the various units at the District Health Administration						30.00			DHMT	DA
	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Strengthen regular monitoring and evaluation of health activities in the district.						6.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct half year and annual review on health performance indicators.						10.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Form Regenerative Health and Nutrition Committees						10.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor staff on Regenerative Health and Nutrition activities						7.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct an assessment on 24 hour Recall of meals consumed by individuals						12.00			DHMT	DA
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train health staff and health volunteers on Growth Monitoring and Promotion						8.00			DHMT	DA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Orient health workers on IDSR	1. Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population					8.00		10.00	DHM T	MOH, NGOs, CSOs
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Orient of CBSVs on IDSR						8.00		10.00	DHM T	MOH, NGOs, CSOs
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize Communities on weekly notifiable diseases						12.00			DHM T	MOH, NGOs, CSOs.
21.Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize know your status (KYS) campaign in communities	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV positive)					6.00	2.00	5.00	DHM T	DA, SERF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Integrate HIV screening into Family planning services							15.00		DHM T	MOH, NGOs, Presby Hospital
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize stigma reduction campaigns at community level						10.00		20.00	DHM T	SERF, NGOs, CSOs
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize training on stigma reduction at the facility level								30.00	DHM T	NGOs, CSOs
	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize communities on know your status.						3.00	2.00	6.00	DHM T	DA, SERF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Screen People Living with HIV for TB routinely						6.00	2.00	10.00	DHM T	DA, SERF
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote the use of condoms among the youths						15.00		30.00	DHM T	DA, SERF

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct adolescent health seminar in sch. and communities	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV positive)					10.00		50.00	DHM T	SERF, DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote safe sex practices in schools and communities						16.00		20.00	DHM T	SERF, DA	
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise stakeholder meetings among CSOs in Donkokrom								40.00	DHM T	NGOs, CSOs	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct regular home visits and follow ups to co-infected clients							8.00		DHM T	NGOs, DA	
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct follow up visits to ARV defaulters						25.00		30.00	DHM T	SERF, DA	
	22.Ensure food and nutrition security	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Train members of farmer's association on proper food storage and preservation						15.00		DOA	DHMT
			Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Train members of farmer's association on production of diversified nutrient-rich food								DOA, DHM T	DA
Promote healthy diets and lifestyles		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct food demonstrations in communities					30.00	20.00		DHM T	EHU, MOFA		
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify education on nutrient-rich foods in communities					15.00	10.00		DHM T	MOFA,		

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train food vendors and market women on healthy diets and lifestyles	1. Maternal Mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth) 2. Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)					10.00			DHMT	Women Associations, MOFA, EHU
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize Radio talk shows on local FM and information centres on healthy eating habits.							4.00		DHMT	RAP FM, ISD
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Video screening on healthy diets and lifestyles in communities							14.00		DHMT	Presby Hospital
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train health staff on Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices							40.00			DHMT
23.Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize community stakeholders on food and nutrition security						12.00			DHMT	MOFA, C'ty members
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize durbars on food and nutrition security.							40.00		DHMT	MOFA,
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize radio discussion on food and nutrition security							1.50		DHMT	MOFA, C'ty members

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating	
	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproduction healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Develop SBBC material on food and nutrition security	Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)							20	DHMT	MOFA, C'ty members	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct nutrition education sessions at family planning units for adolescents						10.00			DHMT	MOFA, NGO, TA, Community	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize adolescent clubs on adequate nutrition in various schools and communities.							5.00		DHMT	MOFA, NGO, GES	
25.Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Promote efficient water use	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitization on safe water practices in 40 communities.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water resources						20.00		DWST	NGO, EHU,	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Formation and Training of WATSAN committees in 20 communities							15.00		DWST	NGOs, EHU	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Training of 5 Pump mechanics and provide working tools kits for them							6.00		DWST	CWSA, NGO, DWD	
	Improve liquid and solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Legal acquisition of 10Ha of land	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation							40.00		DA	EHU, TA
				Const. of modern land filled site						80.00			DA	EHU	
				Conduct User education on the land filled site							2.00			EHU	DA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of solar powered mechanized boreholes at Abotanso	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water resources							700.00	DWS T	NGOs,
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems								450.00	DWS T	Links
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Drilling of mechanised boreholes in 32 communities, district wide						1,000.00		500.00	IPEP	CBN, DWST, EHU
	Improve water production and distribution systems	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide technical support to DWSMT						32.00			IPEP	NGO, DWST, EHU
	Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Draw a four-year Water and Sanitation Plan						15.00			DWS T, EHU	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Environmental and sanitation Mgt.	Disaster prevention and mgt.	Procure a cesspit emptier	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					850.00			IPEP	EHU, Zoomlion
	Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative	Environmental and sanitation Mgt.	Disaster prevention and mgt.	Construct 70no. Household latrines in 5 Communities						600.00		400.00	IPEP	EHU, DWST, NGO
				Conduct Toilet user education in 40 communities						24.00			EHU	DWST, NGO
				Establish small town water system in Amankwakrom, Adecemra						1.50		200.00	IPEP	DWST, NGO

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating			
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	Environmental and sanitation Mgt.	Disaster prevention and mgt.	Inspection of all sanitary facilities.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					2.00	8.00		EHU	DWST			
				Collection, collation and analysing of data.						8.00	8.00		EHU	DPCU, DWST			
	Provide public education on solid waste management	Environmental and sanitation Mgt.	Disaster prevention and mgt.	Conduct waste management education in 20 communities							20.00			EHU	DWST, Zoomlion		
				Organise durbars on open defecation in 20 Communities.						30.00			EHU	DWST, DPCU, NGO			
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Environmental and sanitation Mgt.	Disaster prevention and mgt.	Organise quiz competition on open defecation for educational institutions in Donkokrom							20.00			EHU	DWST, DPCU, NGO.		
				Conduct weekly radio discussions on CLTS						15.00	10.00		EHU	DWST, NGOs			
				CLTS triggering and post triggering in five area councils						15.00			DWST	EHU, NGO			
				Establish Community sanitation Committees in 20 Communities						20.00	10.00		EHU	DWST, Zoomlion			

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes	Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Devt.	Organise advocacy and Awareness Creation on Child and Family Welfare Policy Communities	% increase in reported cases of child abuse					16.00		10.00	DSD	ILGS, Actors		
Increase awareness on child protection	Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Devt.	Advocate for the Expansion of the LEAP Program.	Organise sensitisation program on child abuse in Island Communities	% increase in reported cases of child abuse					5.00			DSD	LEAP Secretariat		
30.Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour	Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Devt.	Organise education programmes on child labour in 20 Communities	% increase in reported cases of child abuse					12.00			DSW CD	ILGS, Actors, TA.		
				Establish community watch- dogs on child labour in 20 communities					14.00			DSW CD	ILGS, Actors, TA.			
				Organise training workshop for Community-watch dogs					14.00			DSW CD	ILGS, Actors, TA.			

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating	
Promote economic empowerment of women	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons	Economic devt.	Trade, Tourism and Economic Devt.	Organise training on basic book keeping for women entrepreneurs in Donkorkrom						10.00			BAC	DSWC D, DA	
	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Devt.	Organise motivational seminars for female students						14.00			GES	DSWC D	
37.Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	Social service delivery	Social welfare and Community Devt.	Organisation of CBT training for MSEs							3.50		BAC/REP		
				Promote the Accessing of A.R.F						4.00					
				Enrol Youth in Agric programme						20.00					
				Organise CBTs Training for youth.								2.50	BAC/REP	DA	
		Economic devt.	Trade, Tourism and Economic Devt.	Organise training in ACPID Programmes (Bamboo and Leatherworks)								2.50	BAC/REP	DA	
38. Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Devt.	Procure 102 footballs, 102 volley balls, and 102 Net balls and accessories							15.00	GES	DA		
		Social service delivery	Education and Youth Devt.	Organize Inter-Schools and Inter-Zonal sporting competitions for Basic Schools.							14.00	GES	DA		

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental and sanitation mgt.	Disaster prevention and mgt.	1. Procurement of relief items to response to disaster victims.					100.00			NAD MO	DA	
				2. Training of Disaster Volunteer groups				10.00			NAD MO	Fire service, DA		
				3. Earmark and equip health facilities as emergency and accident centers				50.00			NAD MO	DA		
				4. provision of early information on disaster to all concern agencies and potential donors				7.00			NAD MO	Fire Service		
				Educate Market Women on Fire safety					8.00		Fire Service	NADMO		
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote decentralised off-grid alternative technologies (such as solar, PV and wind)			Provide solar lamps to Island Communities				30.00		60.00	DA	NGOs, CSOs		

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities	Economic devt.	Trade, Tourism and industrial devt.	Organise 4no. advocacy campaign on the provision of minigrids to Island Communities	% reduction in disaster cases							45.00	CEED	DA, NGOs, CSOs
Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains to address the recurrent devastating floods	Environmental and sanitation mgt.	Disaster prevention and mgt	Construct gutters in Donkokrom.						500.00			DWD	PPD,
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Ensure high standard of land data security	Infrastructure delivery and mgt.	Physical and spatial planning	Purchase of Auto photos for all settlements										
				Organise training in GPS, LUPMIS and Map maker software									PPD	DA
	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nationwide	Infrastructure delivery and mgt.	Physical and spatial planning	Preparation of local plans- Adiemmra, Kwaekese, Amankwa and Agordeke	No. of local plans developed					4.00	2.00		PPD	DWD, TA
				Preparation of local plans- Atakora sector 2, Donkorkrom sector 2 (Room 10 & Fulani Zongo), Kumwiam sector2, DASHS					2.00	3.00		PPD	DWD, TA	
			Preparation of local plans- Agortime, Alheli/Quarters, Chemfre					3.00	3.00		PPD	DWD, TA		

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
				Preparation of local plans- Adukrom, Sawua, Kodidi & Abomasarefo	No. of local plans developed					2.5	3		PPD	DWD, TA
			Organise three (3) SPC and three (3) TSC quarterly meetings							10	15		PPD	Finance
			Capacity Building of PPD staff on the Act (2016); Act 925							5			PPD	HR
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery and mgt.	Physical and spatial planning	Conduct Housing and Population Census: at Asikasu, Donkokrom,	No. of structural plans developed								PPD	DWD
	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure delivery and mgt.	Physical and spatial planning	Procure office logistics to Physical Planning Department.						20,000			Procurement unit	PPD, Finance
				Procure 3no. motobikes for Physical Planning Department					12,000			Procurement unit	PPD, Finance	
Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.		Infrastructure delivery and mgt.	Physical and spatial planning	Construction of 100 km of feeder roads	Proportion/ Length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated -Feeder Roads (in Km)					1,000,000			IPEP, DWD	DA
				Reshaping of 100km of feeder roads					700,000			DWD	DA	
				Construction of 20km access roads in Donkokrom					500,000			DWD	DA	
				Provide electricity to 50 Communities					2,000,000			DA	EC, ECG	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating	
GOAL 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society															
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Admn.	Human Resource Devt.	Organise Training for Area Council members						20.00	10.00		DPC U	HR, Finance, NGOs	
		Mgt. and Admn.	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise quarterly Area council meetings							40.00			DPC U	CA,
		Mgt. and Admn.	General Admn.	Construct 2no. Area Council Offices						700.00				DWD	Procurement unit,
		Mgt. and Admn.	Human Resource Devt.	Procure office logistics for Area Councils						100.00				DPC U	Local Suppliers,
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Mgt. and Admn.	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise public hearings in planning and budgeting						20.00			DPC U	HODs, TA, CSOs	
				Organise town hall meetings in all Area Councils						40.00				DPC U	HODs, TA, CSOs, CBOs,
				Organise Community engagement sessions.							30.00				DPC U
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Mgt. and Admn.	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise 2 day workshop on data collection, revenue mobilisation and book keeping.						25,000	10,000		Finance	HR,	
				Organise monthly pay – your – levy campaign								40,000			Finance

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
		Mgt. and Admn.	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise 2 day workshop on tax consciousness in 5 area councils.							30.00		Finance	HR, DA
				Procure logistics for revenue collectors					30.00	20.00		Finance	Procurement unit,	
				Update of revenue register					40.00			Finance	DPCU, PPD	
				Procure 8no. Motorbikes for revenue collectors					30.00			Finance	Procurement Unit	
				Update of socioeconomic data base					40.00			DPCU	Finance, PPD, HODs,	
	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Mgt. and Admn.	General Admn.	Rehabilitation of staff bungalows					200.00	100.00		DWD	DOF	
				Procure 16no. Desktop Computers for Offices					45.00			Procurement unit	Finance	
				Procure 15no. Laptops for HODs					45.00			PU	HODs	
				Renovation of District Finance Office					50.00			DWD	Consultants	
				Completion of District Education Office					45.00			DWD	GES, Contractor	
				Organise quarterly DPCU Meetings					40.00	20.00		DPCU	HODs,	
				Organise quarterly sub-committee meetings						100.00		CA	AM	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (Ghs000)	IGF (Ghs000)	Donor (Ghs000)	Lead	Collaborating
				Organise executive committee meetings							20.00		CA	HODs, Assembly
				Organise general Assembly Meetings					100.00	50.00			CA	HODs, AM
	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Mgt. and Admn.	General Admn.	Provide logistics to NCCE					20				DA	NCCE, NGOs
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Mgt. and Admn.	General Admn.	Construction of police station at Donkorkom					400,000				DA	DWD
				Provide logistical support for security operations					50,000					
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Mgt. and Admn.	General Admn.	Organise Mid-year and Annual review meetings					35,000	10,000			DPC U	HODs, CSOs
				Organise Annual general meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs						10,000	20,000		DPC U	NGOs

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Table 4.2 financial strategy for implementation of DMTDP

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue				Total Revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others				
Economic Development	25,472,500	7,768,000	50,000	5,641,000		13,459,000	12,013,500.00	1. Increase internally revenue generation. 2. Solicit for support from donor organisations. 3. Engage in public private partnership to finance projects. 4. Create an enabling environment for private sector investment.	
Social Services delivery	35,804,100	10,636,100	184,000	4,484,000		15,304,100	20,500,000.00		
Environmental and Sanitation management	3,018,500	1,314,500	60,000	200,000		1,574,500	1,444,000.00		
Infrastructure delivery and management	4,200,084,500	1,200,058,500	300,000	6,450,000		1,206,808,500	2,993,276,000		
Management and Administration	8,487,577,000	3,487,107,000	2,170,000	500,000		3,489,777,000	7,997,800,000		
TOTAL	12,751,956,600					4,726,923,100	11,025,033,500		

Chapter 5: Annual Action Plan of the DA

5.1 2018 Annual Action Plan

Adopted Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Reshaping, Spot improvement and Routine maintenance of 30km of feeder roads	Sewua Abotanso Supom Duvor		1. Length of roads motorabe					150,000			DA.	DWD / DFR
	Construction of 4 no. Drainage culvert	Abotanso Donkorkrom		No. Of Culverts and gutters constructed					450,000			D A	DWD / DFR
	Bitumin 15km township roads	Donkorkrom		Donkorkrom township roads tarred					500,000 (IPEP)			IPEP	DA
	Construction of feeder roads	Ntonaboma to Dodi		25km feeder roads constructed					450,000			IPEP	DA
	Monitor physical Planning development	District wide		Physical development monitored						4,500		PPD	DWD, Fire Service, ECG,
	Procure map maker software	Donkorkrom		Map maker software procured					6,000			PPD	DA
	Organise monthly SPC meetings	Donkorkrom		Quarterly meetings held					3,500	3,000		PPD	DA
	Construction of satellite markets	Faso Battor, Amankwa Tornu		2 markets constructed					250,000			DA	DWD
	Preparation of local plans			4 plans prepared					4,000	2,000		PPD	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Selection of 10 communities to prepare community preparedness plan	Selected communities		10 plans prepared	■			■	3,500			NADMO	FSD, MOFA
	Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	Area Councils		DVGs trained in 8 Communities		■	■	■	800	800		NADMO	FSD, MOFA
	Provide support for security activities	Donkorkrom		Logistics provided for security.	■	■	■	■	150,000			DA	
	Re-organisation and training of fire volunteer squad	Bruben Amankwa MemChemfre Ntonaboma		4 Communities	■					1,000		NFS	NCCE / ISD/ DA
	Organise fire educational programmes for Communities	Bruben Amankwa MemChemfre Ntonaboma		4 educations organised in 4 localities	■	■	■	■		1,000		NFS	NCCE / ISD / DA
	Educate communities on environmental conservation practices	Island		500 people educated in 6 Communities	■	■	■	■	2,000			MOFA FSD	NADMO, NFED/NFS /ISD/CSO
	Facilitate the planting of trees in endangered communities	Island		3,000 trees planted in 10 Communities	■	■	■	■	12,000			MOFA FSD	NADMO, NFED/NFS /ISD

Goal 2: Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Rehabilitate affected water facilities	District Wide		35no. Boreholes rehabilitated	■	■	■	■	100,000		30,000	CBN	CWSA / DWST
	Extend pipe lines to newly developed areas	Donkorkrom			■	■	■	■	25,000			DWSMT	CWSA/ DWST
	Provision of 20No. boreholes			25 boreholes drilled	■	■	■	■	150,000 IPEP		90,000	IPEP	DA
	Procure sanitary equipment	Donkokrom		Tools and Chemicals procured	■			■	35,000			Procurement	EHU
	Organize hygiene and sanitation education.	Donkokrom		4no. Education held		■	■	■	1,500	600		EHU	DHMT
	Organize weekly arrest of stray animals	Donkokrom		Stray animals arrest	■	■	■	■		2,000		EHU	DA
	Completion of 1no 6-seater public toilet	Donkokrom - Market		6-seater toilet with urinal constructed	■	■	■	■	100,000			DA	DWD
	Monitor waste management	District wide		Monthly monitoring conducted	■	■	■	■		2,500		DA	EHU
	Rehabilitate 3No. public toilets	Donkorkrom lorry park		1no. Toilet rehabilitated	■	■	■	■	170,000			DWD	EHU
	Acquire liquid waste disposal site	Donkorkrom		Waste site acquired	■				160,000			DA	Zoomlion, EHU, DWD
	Construction of 1no. Slaughter house	Donkorkrom		Slaughter house constructed	■	■	■	■	250,000			IPEP	DWD, EHU
	Organise sensitisation on CLTS in rural Communities	Donkokrom Adeemra Supom cedikope		4no. Sensitisation organised	■	■	■	■	12,000			DA	CWSA/ DWST
	Construction of 3no. 6unit Classroom block with ancillary	Salepe, Bature Kwaku Dade		3Classroom blks with WASH facilities constructed	■	■	■	■	700,000			IPEP/ DA	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 1no. 3-unit JHS blk.with ancilliary	Donkokrom Islamic JHS		1no. JHS Blk with WASH facilites constructed	■	■	■	■	250,000			DA	DWD
	Construction of 1no. teachers bungalow	Kedekope		1 semi-detached constructed	■	■	■	■	200,000			DA/IPEP	DWD
	Provide 500no. furniture to basic Schools/KG	Island communities		500 desks constructed	■	■	■	■	18,000			DA	GES
	Conduct IE&C programmes on girl child education	Island Communities		4 programmes organised	■	■	■	■	5,000			GES	DA/NGO
	Organise Girls' week Celebration	Ntonaboma		1 week event held	■	■	■	■	3,000		7,000	GES	DA/NGOs
	Organise independence day celebrations	Donkorkrom		1 Event held	■				35,000			DA	GES
	Organise Best Teacher Award	Donkorkrom		1Event held			■	■				GES	DA
	Organize District Education Sector Performance review	Donkorkrom		4no. review meetings held	■	■	■	■			10,000	GES	UNICEF
	Support District inter School sporting/cultural competition	Abotanso		Inter-Schools competition held	■	■	■	■	15,000		24,000	GES	DA
	Provide sports equipment to 5 basic schools	Memchemfre Abotanso Amankwa Pesika Ntonaboma		5 Schools received Equipment	■	■	■	■	30,000			GES	DA
	Construction of 2 CHPS Centres	Manchare Battorkope		2CHPS centres constructed	■	■	■	■	700,000			DHMT	DA
	Completion of 3no. CHPS centres	Supom Abotanso Faso Battor		3 CHPS centres completed	■	■	■	■					
	Organise family planning campaign			Campaign organised in 5 Communities	■	■	■	■	4,500		8,500	DHMT	DA, Plan, SERF

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Procure 2no. Motorbikes for health workers	Donkorkrom		2no. Motorbikes procured.								DA	DHMT
	Conduct Food Demonstration	Bruben, AbomesarefoKw aekese		3 activities conducted					1,500	1,000		DHMT	EHU,SERF
	Mass screening of under 5children for management of malnutrition	Kwaekese, Nyakuikope Donkokrom		500 under 1 year babies screened					6,000			DHMT	DA,SERF
	Organise World AIDS Day	Amankwa		Durbar organised					7,500			DA	DHMT
	Organise sensitisation on reproductive health	Nyakuikope Donkokrom Apeabra		Workshops organised in 3 Communities					2,000		4,000	DHMT	DA, Plan,SERF
	Organised District AIDS Committee metings	Donkorkrom		4no. Meetings held					5,500			DA	DHMT
	Provide start up kits(4) young men and women in welding and metal fabrication	Donkorkrom		10 youths recruited for aprenticeship training					2,400			RTE, BAC	DA, YEA
	Provide apprenticeship equipment for vulnerable people	District wide		10 apprentice received equipment					25,000			DA	BAC, RTE
	Organise 2no. community Durbar s on child welfare	Dodi, Anidzi Nyakuikope		3 durbars organised					7,000			DSWCD	DA, NGO

Goal 3: Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organise public hearings in planning and budgeting	Donkorkrom Cedikope Abotanso Amankwa		4 public hearings organised					25,000			DPCU	DA
	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Donkorkrom		4 meetings held					9,000			DPCU	DA
	Organize sub- committee / Area Council meetings			3 number meetings held					15,000			CA	DA
	Procure desktop Computers and accessories	Donkorkrom		8 no. Desktop computers procured					15,000			CA	DA
	Rehabilitation of Staff Bungalows	Donkokrom		3 bungalows renovated					16,000	4,000		DWD	DA
	Renovate District Finance Office	Donkokrom		Office renovated					35,000			DA	DWD
	Organise community engagements	Area Council		3 engagement sessions held						2,000		DPCU	NCCE,ISD / HODs
	Organize durbars on government policies	Donkorkrom		2 durbars organised					18,000			DPCU	NCCE,ISD / HODs
	Organize training for Assembly staff and Area Council members	Donkorkrom		2no. Workshops organised					60,000			DPCU	NCCE, ISD/ HODs
	Provide office equipment for Area Councils	Donkorkrom MemChemfre		Area Council Offices furnished					25,000			CA	DA
	Support to Community Self Help Projects	Anidzi Kwaekese Abotanso		3 communities supported					50,000			DA	DWD, NGO
	Update of District Annual Action Plan	Donkorkrom		2019 AAP updated					4,500			DPCU	DA, HODs
	Prepare District Composite budget	Donkorkrom		2019 budget prepared					5,500			Budget Committee	DA
	Monitor and evaluate projects / programme	District wide		4 quarterly monitoring conducted					80,000			DPCU	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Update of District Profile	Donkorkrom		2018 Profile updated	■				25,000			DPCU	DA
	Prepare progress reports	Donkorkrom		4 quarterly and 1 Annual reports prepared	■	■	■	■	6,000			DPCU	DA
	Update of revenue register	Donkorkrom		Revenue register updated	■				12,000			Finance	DA
	Provide logistics for revenue Collectors	District wide		Raincoats, wellington boots, 2 motorbikes		■	■		15,000	4,000		Finance	DA
	Institute incentive schemes for revenue collectors	District wide		Best revenue collector awarded			■	■		6,000		Finance	DA
	Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	District wide		Quarterly campaigns held	■	■	■	■		3,500		DA	NCCE/ISD
	Train revenue collectors and supervisors on revenue collection	District wide		Workshop organised	■				15,000			Finance	DA
	Update of Socio-economic database	District wide		2018 Database updated	■				17,000			DPCU	DA
	Procure 4no. motorbikes	Donkorkrom		4no. Motorbikes procured.									
	Construction of police station	Donkokrom		Police station completed					400,000			DA	DWD

Goal 4: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Agric Extension Agent farm and Home visits	District wide		Farmers educated by AEA's	█	█	█	█	6,000			MOFA	District Assembly
	Establish 2 crop demonstration plots	All zones		2 seedling plots established	█	█	█	█			13,000	MOFA	District Assembly
	Train extension staff and farmers on post-harvest loss activities.	District wide		All AEA's trained	█	█					15,000	MOFA	District Assembly
	Organize farmer's day celebration.	Donkorkrom.		Celebration organised				█	45,000			MOFA	District Assembly
	Supply veterinary drugs	District wide		Drugs procured		█	█	█			40,000	MOFA	District Assembly
	Conduct animal health extension education.	Amankwa Bruben Memchemfre		Cattle farmers educated			█	█			5,500	Veterinary	District Assembly
	Establish cassava processing factory	Donkorkrom		Factory established	█	█	█	█	2,000,000			IPEP	DA
	Recruit youth into cash crop farming	District wide		100 youth recruited	█	█	█	█	400,000			DCAT	DA
	Establish mango plantations	All electoral Areas		150 hector plantation	█	█	█	█	550,000			DCAT	DA
	Provide logistics for committee on Planting for food and jobs	Donkorkrom		4no. Meetings held	█	█	█	█	1,500	5,000		DA	MOFA
	Provide logistics for committee meetings on DCAT	Donkorkrom		4no. Meetings held	█	█	█	█	1,800	6,000		DA	MOFA
	Extend electricity to selected communities			8 Communities connected to National grid	█	█	█	█	600,000			DA	VRA/ECG
	Extension of electricity to newly develop areas	Donkokrom & Adeemra		100 Electricity Poles procured	█	█	█	█	300,000			IPEP	VRA/ECG
	Provide 2no. mini-grids	Cedikope		2 minigrids installed	█	█	█	█	900,000			IPEP/DA	CEED

5.2 2019 Annual Action Plan

Adopted Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Development	Train and engage 1500 youth farmers in planting for food and jobs.	District wide		1500 youth farmers trained	■	■	■	■	1,250.00		3,000.00	DOA	DA
Agricultural Development	Train and engage 50 entrepreneurs to cultivate 500 Ha of mango and cashew	District wide		50 entrepreneurs trained	■	■	■	■			1,500.00	DOA	DA
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organise Business development Seminar for the youth in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		1no.Business development seminar organised	■				4,000		6,000	BAC/RT F	DA, NBSSI
Social welfare and Community Development.	Organise Business opportunity, identification Seminar(BOIS)	Donkorkrom		1no. seminar organised			■	■	7,500			BAC/RT F	NBSSI,DA
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organise CBT training for MSEs	Adeemra		CBT training organised			■	■	3,000			BAC/RT F	NBSSI, DA
Disaster Prevention and Management	Train 25 FBOs on farm management , contract farming and skills development	Donkorkrom		25 FBOs trained	■	■	■	■	750.00		1,200.00	DOA	DA
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish one Market information centre in Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom		One market information centre established	■	■	■	■	1,000.00		2,000.00	DOA	DA
Agricultural Development.	Organise Quarterly DAAS meetings in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		4 quarter DAAS meetings held	■	■	■	■	10,000			DOA	DA
Agricultural Development	Employ effective and efficient extension services in 36 communities in the District	District wide		No. of services employed	■	■	■	■	1,250	250	1,250	DOA	DA
Agricultural Development.	Established 2 agricultural mechanization centres in 2 communities			2 agricultural mechanisation centres established	■	■	■	■	1,000		2,500	DOA, DA	AESD Accra

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Development	Construct 1no. dam at Amankwa tornu to produce vegetables all year round in the district	Amankwa-Tornu	0	1No. dam constructed	██████████				10,000		200,000	DOA	DOA, GIDA
Agricultural Development	Acquire 100 hectare irrigation sites along the volta lake	Some selected communities	0	100hectare irrigation site acquired		██			100,000	50,000		PPD,	DOA, Stool lands, lands Com.
Agricultural Development	Train 5 staff in Post-harvest handling of maize,root and tuber crops	Donkorkrom		Five (5) staff trained			██		750	250	2,500	DOA	AESD, DA BAC
Agricultural Development	Establish Cassava Processing factory in Agordeke	Agordeke		1no. factory established		██					15,000,000	Private sector	1DIF Secretariat, DA
Agricultural Development	Construct 25km of feeder roads in the district to connect 10 communities	Some selected communities		25km feeder road constructed	██████████				1,500,000			IPEP	DWD
Agricultural Development	Reshaping of 20kms of feeder roads	District wide		20km feeder roads reshaped	██████████				250,000			DWD	Contractor, IPEP
Agricultural Development	Construct 1no.packhouse at Bruben	Bruben	0	1no.packhouse constructed			██		350,000			IPEP	DWD, MOFA, DOA
Agricultural Development	Construction of Warehouse in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom	1	1no. warehouse constructed			██		400,000			IPEP	DWD, MOFA, DOA
Agricultural Development	Implement and manage Planting for Food and Jobs Programme and Fall Army Worm Invasion in 13 communities	District wide		Number of Programme implemented	██████████				15,000		8,750	DOA	DA, MOFA
Agricultural Development	Organise training program for youth in agribusiness	Donkorkrom		1no. Training program organised	██				35,000			DOA	MOFA, DA, DCAT
Agricultural Development	Establish 25 hectares of cassava farms for youth			25Ha cassava farm established	██████████				50,000			DCAT	DOA, DA, MOFA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Development	Train 5 FBOs on post-harvest handling maize, cassava and other farm produce	Donkorkrom		Five (5) FBOs trained					1,250	250	4,000	DOA	DA
Agricultural Development	Conduct livestock disease surveillance	District wide		Livestock Disease surveillance conducted					1,250	500	2,500	DOA/ VET	DA, VSD
Agricultural Development	Vaccination of livestock and poultry against PPR, New castle disease, CBPP and Rabies in pets.	District wide		No. of Livestock and poultry vaccinated					1,250	250	2,500	DOA/ VET	DA, VSD
Agricultural Development	Train District Staff in Cost Effective Poultry Feed Formulation and Sustainable Fodder Production by Farmers for Ruminants	Donkorkrom		No. of Staff trained					1,000	250	2,500	DOA	DA, APD
Agricultural Development	Equip and train 13 FBOs of modern cage culture fishing			13 no. FBOs equipped and trained					1,000	500	5,000	DOA/ Fisheries unit	DA, FC
Agricultural Development	Build 1no. fishing storage facility and landing base at Agordeke	Agordeke		1no. fishing storage facility and landing base built					10,000	750	2,500	DOA/ Fisheries unit	DA, FC
Agricultural Development	Train 25 Fishing groups on modern and appropriate fishing gears usage	Donkorkrom		25 Fishing groups trained					5,000	1,000	12,000	DOA/ Fisheries unit	DA, FC

Adopted Goal 2: Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Dev't	Screening of KG 1-P3 in 20 Basic School Communities in the District.	District wide		20 Basic schools screened	█	█	█	█	3,750		75,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize sensitization in 10 communities on early child marriage	District wide		10no. communities	█	█	█	█	1,250		7,500	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize Girls Education week	Donkorkrom			█	█	█	█	1,000		2,500	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 1no. 3unit KG block at Dzakpatakope	Dzakpatakope		1no. KG block constructed				█	250,000			DA	GES
Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 2no. 3unit KG block at Abomasarefo, Kamalo	Abomasarefo Kamalo		2no. KG block constructed				█	500,000			IPEP	GES
Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 2no. 6unit block at Tegenikope, Mathaheko	Tegenikope Mataheko		2no. classroom block constructed	█				140,000			IPEP	GES
Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 1no. 6unit block at Avukope	Avukope		1NO. classroom block constructed				█	700,000			DA	GES
Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 1no. 3unit block at Donkorkrom Islamic JHS	Donkorkrom		1no. classroom block constructed					250,000			DA	GES
Education and Youth Dev't	Sensitization of 25 communities on Communication for Development	District wide		25 communities sensitised	█	█	█	█	750		2,500	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize (INSET) for subject Teachers (English, Maths, Social Studies, Science and Ghanaian Language) for 22 JHS in the District	Donkorkrom		1no. INSET organised				█	1,500			GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize talk on Study habit for 23 JHS in the district	Donkorkrom		1no. talk organised	█	█	█	█	500		13,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize INSET for school Based facilitators and Head Teachers on girls issues	Donkorkrom		1no. INSET organised				█	1,500		2,250	GES	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize oral health screening for Upper primary and JHS students.	District wide		Oral health screening organised	██████████				1,000		5,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Train and re-train teachers on E-SHEP activities	Donkorkrom		1no. training conducted			██████		1,500		7,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize Holistic Adolescent Sexuality Health Education in 10 Basic schools	Some selected schools		1no. education organised	██████████				1,250		1,250	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize workshop for food vendors on food security	Donkorkrom		1no. workshop organised	██████				1,000		5,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Capacity building of all Circuit Supervisors, Schedule Heads and some DEO Staff on effective monitoring and supervision	Donkorkrom		1no.capacity building program organised			██████		3,000		12,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Build capacity of executives of SMC/PTAs in all 102 Basic schools in the district on their roles and responsibilities	Donkorkrom		1no.capacity building program organised			██████		1,250		3,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organise DEOC meetings	Donkorkrom	0	4no. DEOC meetings held	██████████				5,000			GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize workshop on the preparation of ADEOP	Donkorkrom		ADEOP works			██████		1,000		2,000	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize SPAM at the District and all 7 Circuit centres	District wide		District SPAM organised	██████████				1,000		1,500	GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Organize Data collection of schools in the district	District wide		Data collection organised			██████		2,000			GES	DA
Education and Youth Dev't	Monitor all peer educators in schools to check on how they are performing in their sessions	District wide		All peer educators monitored	██████████				1,250		1,500	GES	DA
Health delivery	Establish 6 CHPS Zones	District wide		6no. CHPS zones established	██████████				5,000			GHS	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Carry out Community Entry (Meet with community leaders about CHPS Zone establishment)	District wide		Community entry carried out	█	█	█	█	3,750			GHS	DA
Health delivery	Create Community Health Compounds	District wide		Community Health compounds created	█	█	█	█	15,000			GHS	DA
Health delivery	Train and deploy CHNs / CHOs	Donkorkrom		CHOs/CHNs trained and deployed	█	█	█	█	10,000			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Procure Essential Equipment	Donkorkrom		Essential equipment procured	█	█	█	█	50,000			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Train and deploy Health Volunteers	District wide		Health volunteers trained and deployed	█	█	█	█	5,000			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Construction of 2no. CHPS centres at Cedikope, Galilea	Cedikope, Galilea		2no. CHPS centres constructed	█	█	█	█	1,400,000			DA	DHMT
Health delivery	Construction of 2no. CHPS centre at Atiwulame, Kpekudzi	Adukrom Kpekudzi		2no. CHPS compound constructed	█	█	█	█	1,400,000			IPEP	DA
Health delivery	Completion of 1no. CHPS compound at Agordeke	Agordeke		1no. CHPS compound completed	█	█			200,000			DA	DHMT
Health delivery	Upgrade 4 CHPS compounds to Health Centres	District wide		Four CHPS compounds upgraded	█	█	█	█	5,000			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Train Health staff in CHPS Zones to become CHOs	Donkorkrom		Health staff trained	█	█	█	█	2,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Preparation of epidemic preparedness plan for epidemic prone diseases	Donkorkrom		1no. plan prepared	█				2,500			DHMT	NADMO
Health delivery	Organize quarterly District Epidemic management Preparedness and Response Meetings.	Donkorkrom		4no. meetings held	█	█	█	█	2,500			DHMT	NADMO

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Monitor and provide regular supportive supervision to the district and sub district level.	District wide		Monitoring and regular supervision held	■	■	■	■	1,250			GHS	DHMT/DA
Health delivery	Train both district and sub district staff on contemporary issues on health	Donkorkrom		All staff trained	■	■	■	■	1,500			DHMT	DA/SERF
Health delivery	Sponsor the Training of senior management staff to undergo leadership and governance training at GIMPA	Accra		Senior management staff sponsored	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Train District and Sub-district staff on the District Health System	Donkorkrom		Number of Staff trained	■	■	■	■	1,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Build capacity for health care providers on gender mainstreaming	Donkorkrom		Health care providers trained	■	■	■	■	2,500			GHS	DHMT/DA/SERF
Health delivery	Form adolescent health clubs	District wide		Adolescent health clubs formed	■	■	■	■	1,250			GHS	DHMT / Plan Int.
Health delivery	Train staff on the importance of good data capturing and the importance of data usage	Donkorkrom		Training held	■	■	■	■	2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
Health delivery	Train Health Volunteers on data collection	Donkorkrom		Training held	■	■	■	■	2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
Health delivery	Procure 5 laptops and 5 desktops for the various units at the District Health Administration	Donkorkrom		5 laptops and 5 desktops procured	■	■	■	■	7,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Monitor and provide supportive supervision on proper data capturing for Health Staff and Health Volunteers	District wide		Monitoring conducted	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA/SERF
Health delivery	Organise safe motherhood campaign			1no. safe motherhood campaign organised	■	■	■	■	3,750			DHMT	DA/SERF/ISD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Sensitize communities on PICCAM strategies	District wide		Communities sensitised on PICCAM	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA/SERF
Health delivery	Promote contraceptive use in school and communities	District wide		The use of contraceptives promoted	■	■	■	■	1,500			DHMT	DA/SERF
Health delivery	Conduct Health education on malaria in all communities	District wide		Health education conducted	■	■	■	■	2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
Health delivery	Train all health workers in KAPND on malaria case management	Donkorkrom		Training held	■	■	■	■	2,000			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Establish Diabetic and Hypertensive clinics in the District	Donkorkrom		Diabetic and hypertensive Clinics established			■		150,000			DHMT	GHS/DA
Health delivery	Intensify health education on non - communicable diseases in communities	District wide		Health education intensified	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA/ISD
Health delivery	Conduct Video screening in communities on causes, prevention and effects of NCDs	District wide		Video screening conducted	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA/ISD
Health delivery	Conduct mass screening of Severe Acute Malnutrition cases in the district	District wide		Screening conducted	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Intensify routine immunization at the sub-district, community and facility levels.	District wide		Immunisation intensified	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Intensify AFP surveillance at all levels	District wide		AFP surveillance intensified	■	■	■	■	1,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Sensitize health workers and CBSVs on AFP case detection and reporting.	Donkorkrom		All health workers sensitised	■	■	■	■	1,750			DHMT	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Train health staff on regenerative health and nutrition.	Donkorkrom		Training held	██████████				2,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Sensitize communities on regenerative health and nutrition.	District wide		Community Sensitisation held	██████████				1,750			DHMT	Community members
Health delivery	Train Health Volunteers on data collection	Donkorkrom		Training held	██████████				1,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Procure 2 laptops and 1 desktops for the various units at the District Health Administration	Donkorkrom		2no. laptops and 1no. desktop	██████████				7,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Strengthen regular monitoring and evaluation of health activities in the district.	District wide		Monitoring and evaluation strengthened	██████████				1,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Conduct half year and annual review on health performance indicators.			Half year and annual review conducted	██████████				2500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Form Regenerative Health and Nutrition Committees in communities	District wide		Health and nutrition committees formed	██████████				2,500			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Monitor and provide Supportive Supervision for staff on Regenerative Health and Nutrition activities	District wide		Monitoring activity conducted	██████████				1,750			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Train health staff and health volunteers on Growth Monitoring and Promotion	Donkorkrom		Training held			██		2,000			DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Orient health workers on IDSR	Donkorkrom		Health workers oriented		██			4,000		5,000	DHMT	MOH, NGOs, CSOs
Health delivery	Orient of CBSVs on IDSR	Donkorkrom		Orientation conducted		██			4,000		5,000	DHMT	MOH, NGOs, CSOs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Sensitize Communities on weekly notifiable diseases	Communities sensitised		Communities sensitised	■	■	■	■	750			DHMT	MOH, NGOs, CSOs.
Health delivery	Organize know your status (KYS) campaign in communities	Some selected communities		KYS campaign organised	■	■	■	■	1,500	500	1,250	DHMT	DA, SERF
Health delivery	Integrate HIV screening into Family planning services	District wide		HIV screening integrated	■	■	■	■		3,750		DHMT	MOH, NGOs, Hospital
Health delivery	Organize stigma reduction campaigns at community level	Some selected communities		Stigma reduction Campaign organised	■	■	■	■	2,500		2,500	DHMT	SERF, NGOs, CSOs
Health delivery	Organize training on stigma reduction at the facility level	Donkorkrom		Stigma reduction training organised	■	■	■	■			750	DHMT	NGOs, CSOs
Health delivery	Sensitize communities on know your status.	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	750	500	1,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
Health delivery	Screen People Living with HIV for TB routinely	Some selected communities		Screening organised	■	■	■	■	1,500	500	2,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
Health delivery	Promote the use of condoms among the youths	Donkorkrom		Condom use promoted	■	■	■	■	3,750		7,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
Health delivery	Conduct adolescent health seminar in schools and communities	Some selected communities		Seminar held	■	■	■	■	2,500		12,500	DHMT	SERF, DA
Health delivery	Promote safe sex practices in schools and communities	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	4,000		5,000	DHMT	SERF, DA
Health delivery	Organise stakeholder meetings among CSOs in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		Meetings organised	■	■	■	■			10,000	DHMT	NGOs, CSOs
Health delivery	Ensure continuous supply of HIV test kits	Donkorkrom		No. of HIV test kits supplied	■	■	■	■			7,500	DHMT	SERF, DA
Health delivery	Conduct follow up visits to ARV defaulters	District wide		No. of Follow up visits conducted	■	■	■	■	6,250		7,500	DHMT	SERF, DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Train members of farmer's association on proper food storage and preservation	Donkorkrom		No. of farmers Trained						3,750		DOA	DHMT
Health delivery	Monitor farmers on food storage	District wide		No. of farmers monitored					6,250			DOA	DHMT
Health delivery	Train members of farmer's association on production of diversified nutrient-rich food	Donkorkrom		No. of farmers trained					5,000			DOA, DHMT	DA
Health delivery	Conduct food demonstrations in communities	District wide		Food demonstration conducted					30,000	20,000		DHMT	EHU, MOFA
Health delivery	Train food vendors and market women on healthy diets and lifestyles	District wide		No. of food vendors and market women trained					10,000			DHMT	Women Association MOFA, EHU
Health delivery	Organize Radio talk shows on local FM and information centres on healthy eating habits.	Donkorkrom		No. of talk shows organised						4,000		DHMT	RAP FM, ISD
Health delivery	Conduct Video screening on healthy diets and lifestyles in communities	District wide		No. of video screening conducted						14,000		DHMT	Presby Hospital
Health delivery	Organize community stakeholders on food and nutrition security	District wide							6,000			DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
Health delivery	Organize durbars on food and nutrition security.										20,000	DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
Health delivery	Organize radio discussion on food and nutrition security									375		DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
Health delivery	Develop SBBC material on food and nutrition security										20,000	DHMT	MOFA, C'ty

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Conduct nutrition education sessions at family planning units for adolescents				■	■	■	■	3,333			DHMT	MOFA, NGO, TA, C'ty
Health delivery	Sensitize adolescent clubs on adequate nutrition in various schools and communities.				■	■	■	■		2,500		DHMT	MOFA, NGO, GES
Health delivery	Sensitization on safe water practices in 40 communities.	Some selected communities		No. of sensitisation held	■	■	■	■		5,000		DWST	NGO, EHU,
Health delivery	Formation and Training of WATSAN committees in 20 communities				■	■	■	■		3,750		DWST	NGOs, EHU
Health delivery	Training of 2 Pump mechanics and provide working tools kits for them	Some selected communities		2no. mechanics trained No. of kits provided	■	■	■	■		1,500		DWST	CWSA, NGO, DWD
Health delivery	Legal acquisition of 10 Ha of land	Apeabra		10ha. Land acquired			■	■		40,000		DA	EHU, Stool lands, TA
Health delivery	Conduct User education on the land filled site	Apeabra		No. of user education conducted		■	■	■		500		EHU	DA
Health delivery	Construction of solar powered mechanized borehole at Abotanso	Abotanso		1no. solar powered borehole constructed		■	■	■			350,000	DWST	NGOs,
Health delivery	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Some selected communities		No. of mechanised boreholes provided	■	■	■	■			112,500	DWST	Links
Health delivery	Drilling of mechanised boreholes in 8 communities	Some selected communities		No. of boreholes drilled	■	■	■	■	250,000		125,000	IPEP	CBN, DWST, EHU
Health delivery	Provide technical support to DWSMT	Donkorkrom		No. of communities support	■	■	■	■	2,000			IPEP	NGO, DWST, EHU
Health delivery	Draw a four-year Water and Sanitation Plan	Donkorkrom		No. of activities planned	■	■	■	■	7,500			DWST, EHU	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Health delivery	Construct 18no. Household latrines in 5 Communities	Some selected communities		18no. latrines constructed	█	█	█	█	150,000		100,000	IPEP	EHU, DWST, NGO
Health delivery	Conduct Toilet user education in 10 communities	Some selected communities		No. of education conducted	█	█	█	█	1,500			EHU	DWST, NGO
Health delivery	Establish small town water system in Amankwakrom, Adeemra	Amankwakrom, Adeemra		2no. water systems established	█	█	█	█	1,500,000		600,000	IPEP	DWST, NGO
Health delivery	Inspection of all sanitary facilities.	District wide		No. of facilities inspected	█	█	█	█	500	2,000		EHU	Zoomlion, DPCU, DWST
Health delivery	Collection, collation and analysing of data.	District wide		Data collected, collated and analysed	█	█	█	█	2,000	2,000		EHU	DPCU, DWST
Health delivery	Conduct waste management education in 5 communities	Some selected communities		No. of Education conducted	█	█	█	█	500			EHU	DWST, Zoomlion
Health delivery	Organise durbars on open defecation in 5 Communities.	Some selected communities		No. of Durbars held	█	█	█	█	7,500			EHU	DWST, DPCU, NGO
Health delivery	Organise quiz competition on open defecation for educational institutions in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		No. of Quiz organised			█	█	5,000			EHU	DWST, DPCU, NGO.
Health delivery	Conduct weekly radio discussions on CLTS	Donkorkrom		No. of Radio discussions held	█	█	█	█	3,750	2,500		EHU	DWST, NGOs
Health delivery	CLTS triggering and post triggering in two area councils	Amankwa Ntonaboma		2no. Area councils triggered	█	█	█	█	3,750			DWST	EHU, NGO
Health delivery	Establish Community sanitation Committees in 5Communities	Some selected communities		Sanitation committees established	█	█	█	█	5,000	2,500		EHU	DWST, Zoomlion
Health delivery	Organise skills training for Guardians and Parents of OVCs to be self-sufficient.	Donkorkrom		Training held		█	█	█	2,250			BAC	DSD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise advocacy and Awareness Creation on Child and Family Welfare Policy Communities	Some selected communities		Advocacy held	■	■	■	■	2,000		10,000	DSD	ILGS, Actors
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Creation of database on Child welfare	Donkorkrom		Database created		■			5,000			DSD	DPCU, TA, Actors
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Advocate for the Expansion of the LEAP Program.	Donkorkrom		Advocacy undertaken			■	■	5,000			DSD	LEAP Secretariat
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise sensitisation program on child abuse in Island Communities	Island communities		Sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	3,750			DSD	NCCE, CHRAJ
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise education programmes on child labour in 5 Communities	Some selected communities		Education programmes organised	■	■	■	■	750			DSD	ILGS, Actors, TA.
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Establish community watch-committees on child labour in 5 communities	Some selected communities		Watch committees established	■	■	■	■	3,500			DSD	ILGS, Actors, TA.
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise training workshop for Community-watch committees	Donkorkrom		Training held	■	■	■	■	14,000.00			DSWCD	ILGS, Actors, TA.
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise training on basic book keeping for women entrepreneurs in Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom		Training held		■	■	■	10,000			BAC	DSWCD, DA
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise motivational seminars for female students	Donkorkrom		Seminars organised	■	■	■	■	14,000			GES	DSWCD
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Creation of PWDs Database.			PWD database created	■	■	■	■	2,000			DSD	DA
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organisation of CBT training for MSEs	Donkorkrom		Training organised	■	■					3,500	BAC/REP	GRATIS
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise CBTs Training and link them to access funds.	Donkokrom		Training organised	■	■	■	■			2,500	BAC/REP	DA,GRATIS
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organise training in ACPID Programmes (Bamboo and Leatherworks)	Donkorkrom		Training organised	■	■	■	■			2,500	BAC/REP	DA, GRATIS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Procure 102 footballs, 102 volley balls, and 102 Net balls and accessories	All circuits		Sport items procured	■	■	■	■			15,000	GES	DA
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Procure Sets of Jerseys, track suits and pair of boots for 40 schools.	All circuits		Logistics procured	■	■	■	■			16,000	GES	DA`
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Organize Inter-Schools and Inter-Zonal competitions in soccer, Net ball and Volley ball at KG, Primary and JHS levels.	Abotanso		Sports competition organised	■	■					14,000	GES	DA

Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Educate 12 communities on forest conservation and bush fires	District wide		12 communities educated					2,760			Forestry	DA,APDO, NCCE, Fire Service
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Train 60 people in beekeeping	Donkorkrom		Training conducted					2,400			Forestry	BAC, ISD
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Sensitisation on the need to protect forest reserves in 12 communities	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held					2,000			Forestry	NCCE, ISD
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Training of 10 volunteers in boundary cleaning	District wide		10 volunteers trained					1,000			Forestry	DA
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Conduct research on wood extracted from the District per annum	Donkorkrom		Research conducted					3,000			Forestry	APDO, TIDD
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Educate 12 communities on causes and effects of environmental pollution	Some selected communities		12 communities educated					2,000			Forestry	NCCE,ISD
Disaster Prevention and Management	Educate 20 basic schools on tree planting	District wide		20 schools educated					2,000			Forestry	GES,DOA, APDO, ISD
Social welfare and C'ty Dev't.	Establish 3 forest nurseries in 2 area councils	Donkorkrom Memchemfre		3 forest nurseries established					3,000			Forestry	DOA, APDO
Disaster Prevention and Management	Maintain and Establish 3 Woodlog plantations in 2 Area councils	Amankwa Ntonaboma		3 woodlog plantations established and maintained					25,000			Forestry	APDO, Community members
Disaster Prevention and Management	Organise campaign on bush and domestic fires in 22 basic schools and 12 Communities			Fire prevention campaign organised					3,000			Fire Service	NADMO

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Disaster Prevention and mgt.	Procurement of relief items to response to disaster victims.			Relief items procured	■	■	■	■	25,000			NADMO	DA
Disaster Prevention and Management	Provision of early information on disaster to all concern agencies and potential donors	Donkorkrom		Information dissemination improved	■	■	■	■	7,000			NADMO	Fire Service
Disaster Prevention and Mgt	Educate Market Women on Fire safety	Donkorkrom		Education conducted	■	■	■	■		2,000		Fire Service	NADMO
Physical and spatial planning	Facilitate the provision of telecommunication masts Island and rural communities	Island and rural communities		Provision of telecommunication masts facilitated	■	■	■	■	10,000			DA	NCA
Physical and spatial planning	Provide solar lamps to Island Communities	Island communities		Solar lamps provided	■	■	■	■	7,500		15,000	DA	NGOs, CSOs
Physical and spatial planning	Organise Ino. advocacy campaign on the provision of minigrids to Island Communities	Island communities		Ino. advocacy campaign organised		■					22,500	CEESD	DA, NGOs, CSOs
Disaster Prevention and Mgt	Construct gutters in Donkokrom.	Donkorkrom		Gutters constructed	■	■	■	■	125,000			DWD	PPD,
Physical and spatial planning	Purchase of Auto photos for all settlements	Donkorkrom		Auto photos purchased	■	■			6,000			PPD	DA
Physical and spatial planning	Preparation of local plans- Adiemmra, Kwaekese	Adiemmra Kwaekese		2no. local plans prepared	■	■	■	■	4,000	2,000		PPD	DWD, TA
Physical and spatial planning	Organise three (3) SPC and three (3) TSC quarterly meetings	Donkorkrom		3no. meetings organised	■	■	■	■	2,500	15,000		PPD	Finance
Physical and spatial planning	Capacity Building of PPD staff on the Act (2016); Act 925	Donkorkrom		Capacity building training conducted	■	■	■	■	5,000			PPD	HR
Physical and spatial planning	Conduct Housing and Population Census: at Asikasu	Asikasu		Census conducted	■	■	■	■	5,000			PPD	DWD
Physical and spatial planning	Procure office logistics to Physical Planning Department.	Donkorkrom		Office logistics procured	■	■	■	■	5,000			Procurment unit	PPD, Finance

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
Physical and spatial planning	Procure 1no. motobikes for Physical Planning Department	Donkorkrom		1no. motorbike procured	■	■	■	■	4,000			Procurement unit	PPD, Finance
Physical and spatial planning	Construction of 25 km of feeder roads	Some selected communities		25km feeder roads constructed	■	■	■	■	1,000,000			IPEP, DWD	DA, Local Contractors
Physical and spatial planning	Reshaping of 25km of feeder roads	Some selected communities		25km feeder roads reshaped	■	■	■	■	700,000			DWD	DA, Local Contractor
Physical and spatial planning	Construction of 20km access roads in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		20km access roads constructed	■	■	■	■	500,000			DWD	DA, Local Contractor
	Provide electricty to 10Communities	Some selected communities		10no. communities provided with electricity	■	■	■	■	2,000,000			DA	Energy Commission, ECG

Goal 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration.	Organise Training for Area Council members	Amankwa Memchemfre		2no. training organised					40,000			DPCU	HODs, TA, CSOs,CBO
General Administration	Organise quarterly Area council meetings	All Area council meetings		4no. meetings organised						30,000		DPCU	HODs, TA
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Construct 2no. Area Council Offices at Ntonaboma and Nyakuikope	Ntonaboma Nyakuikope		2no. Area council offices constructed					25, 000	10,000		Finance	HR,
General Administration	Procure office logistics for Area Councils	Memchemfre		Office logistics procured						40,000		Finance	ISD, NCCE,
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise public hearings in planning and budgeting	Donkorkrom Amankwa		2no. public hearings organised						30,000		Finance	HR, DA
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise town hall meetings in 2 Area Councils	Ada Ntatia Ntonaboma		2no. town hall meetings organised					30,000	20,000		Finance	Procurement unit,
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise Community engagement sessions in 5 communities.	All Area councils		5no. community engagement sessions organised					40,000			Finance	DPCU, PPD
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise 2 day workshop on data collection, revenue mobilisation and book keeping.	Donkorkrom		1no. workshop organised					30,000			Finance	Procurement Unit
Finance and Rev. Mobilisation	Organise monthly pay – your – levy campaign	All area councils		5no. campaign organised					40,000			DPCU	Finance, PPD, HODs,
Finance and Rev. Mobilisation	Update of revenue register	Donkorkrom		Revenue register updated					5,000				
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Procure 2no. Motorbikes for revenue collectors	Donkorkrom		2no. motorbikes procured					6,000			Procurement	Finance
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Update of socioeconomic data base	Donkorkrom		Socio economic database updated					3,000				

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration	Rehabilitation of staff bungalows	Donkorkrom		Staff Bungalows rehabilitated	■	■	■	■	50,000	25,000		DWD	Finance, Procurement unit
General Administration	Procure 4no. Desktop Computers for Offices	Donkorkrom		4no. desktop computers procured	■	■	■	■	11,250			Procurement unit	Finance
General Administration	Procure 4 no. Laptops for HODs	Donkorkrom		4no. laptops procured	■	■	■	■	12,000			Procurement unit	HODs
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise quarterly DPCU Meetings	Donkorkrom		4no. meetings held	■	■	■	■	2,500	1,250		DPCU	HODs,
General Administration	Organise quarterly sub-committee meetings	Donkorkrom		4no. meetings held	■	■	■	■		25,000		CA	Assembly members
General Administration	Provide logistics to NCCE	Donkorkrom		Logistics provided	■	■	■	■	5,000			DA	NCCE, NGOs
General Administration	Provide logistical support for security operations	Donkorkrom		Logistical support provided	■	■	■	■	12,500			DA	Security Agencies
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise Mid-year and Annual review meetings	Donkorkrom		2no. meetings held			■	■	8,750	2,500		DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise Annual general meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Donkorkrom		1no. meeting held			■	■		2,500	5,000	DPCU	NGOs
Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organise durbars on government policies	District wide		2no. durbars held	■	■	■	■	5,000	5,000		DPCU	NGO's

5.3. 2020 Annual Action Plan

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Train and engage 1500 youth farmers in planting for food and jobs.	District wide		1500 youth farmers trained	■	■	■	■	1,250.00		3,000.00	DOA	DA
	Train and engage 50 entrepreneurs to cultivate 500 Ha of mango and cashew	District wide		50 entrepreneurs trained	■	■	■	■			1,500.00	DOA	DA
	Organise Business development Seminar for the youth in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		1no. Business development seminar organised	■				4,000		6,000	BAC/RT F	DA, NBSSI
	Organise Business opportunity, identification Seminar(BOIS)	Donkorkrom		1no. seminar organised			■	■	7,500			BAC/RT F	NBSSI,DA
	Organise CBT training for MSEs	Adeemra		No. of MSEs trained			■	■	3,000			BAC/RT F	NBSSI,
	Organise Business Orientation advocacy seminar	Donkorkrom		1No. event held			■	■	2,000			BAC/RT F	NBSSI/DA
	Train 25 FBOs on farm management , contract farming and skills development	Donkorkrom		25no. FBOs trained	■	■	■	■	750.00		1,200.00	DOA	DA
	Organise Quarterly DAAS mmetings in Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom		4no. meetings held	■	■	■	■	10,000			DOA	DA
	Construct 1no. irrigation dam at Amankwa tornu	Bruben	0	1No. dam constructed	■	■	■	■	10,000		200,000	DOA	DOA, GIDA
	Train 5 staff in Post-harvest handling of maize,root and tuber crops	Donkorkrom		5no. staff trained			■	■	750	250	2,500	DOA	AESD, DA BAC
	Construct 25km of feeder roads in the district to connect 10 communities	Some selected communities		25km feeder road constructed	■	■	■	■	1,500,000			IPEP	DWD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Reshaping of 20kms of feeder roads	District wide		20km feeder roads reshaped	■	■	■	■	250,000			DWD	Contractor, IPEP
	Establish 25 hectares of cassava farms for youth	Some selected community		25ha. Cassava farms established	■	■	■	■	50,000			DCAT	DOA, DA, MOFA
	Train 5 FBOs on post-harvest handling maize, cassava and other farm produce	Donkorkrom		5no. FBOs trained			■	■	1,250	250	4,000	DOA	DA
	Conduct livestock disease surveillance	District wide		No. of livestock screened	■	■	■	■	1,250	500	2,500	DOA/ VET	DA, VSD
	Vaccination of livestock and poultry against PPR, New castle disease, CBPP and Rabies in pets.	District wide		No. of livestock vaccinated	■	■	■	■	1,250	250	2,500	DOA/ VET	DA, VSD
	Train District Staff in Cost Effective Poultry Feed Formulation and Sustainable Fodder Production by Farmers for Ruminants	Donkorkrom		No. of staff trained			■	■	1,000	250	2,500	DOA	DA, APD
	Equip and train 13 FBOs of modern cage culture fishing			13no. FBOs trained			■	■	1,000	500	5,000	DOA/ Fisheries unit	DA, FC
	Build 1no. fishing storage facility and landing base at Bruben	Bruben		1no. fishing storage facility and landing base built			■	■	10,000	750	2,500	DOA/ Fisheries unit	DA, FC
	Train 25 Fishing groups on modern and appropriate fishing gears usage	Donkorkrom		25 fishing groups trained	■	■	■	■	5,000	1,000	12,000	DOA/ Fisheries unit	DA, FC
	Screening of KG 1-P3 in 20 Basic School Communities in the District.	District wide		Screening held	■	■	■	■	3,750		75,000	GES	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize sensitization in 10 communities on early child marriage	District wide		1no. sensitisation held	██████████				1,250		7,500	GES	DA
	Organize Girls Education week	Donkorkrom		1no. event held	██████████				1,000		2,500	GES	DA
	Construction of 1no. 3unit KG block at Digya	Digya		1no. KG block constructed			██████████		250,000			DA	GES
	Construction of 2no. 3unit KG block at Galilea, Kpala	Galilea Kpala		2no. KG blocks constructed			██████████		500,000			IPEP	GES
	Construction of 1no. 6unit block at Dodi Agyaade,	Dodi-Agyaade		1no.6unit classroom block constructed		██████████			700,000			IPEP	GES
	Construction of 1no. 3unit JHS block at Donkorkrom E.P.JHS	Donkorkrom		1no.3unit JHS block constructed			██████████		500,000			IPEP	GES
	Construction of 1no. 6unit block at Gemeni	Gemeni		1no. 6unit classroom block constructed			██████████		700,000			DA	GES
	Sensitization of 25 communities on Communication for Development	District wide		25no. communities sensitised	██████████				750		2,500	GES	DA
	Organize (INSET) for subject Teachers (English, Maths, Social Studies, Science and Ghanaian Language) for 22 JHS.	Donkorkrom		1no. INSET organised		██████████			1,500			GES	DA
	Organize talk on Study habit for 23 JHS in the district	District wide		1no. talk organised			██████████		500		13,000	GES	DA
	Organize INSET for school Based facilitators and Head Teachers on girls issues	Donkorkrom		1no. INSET organised			██████████		1,500		2,250	GES	DA
	Organize oral health screening for Upper primary and JHS students.	District wide		No. of students screened	██████████				1,000		5,000	GES	DA
	Organize Holistic Adolescent Sexuality Health Education in 10 Basic schools	Some selected schools		No. of education organised	██████████				1,250		1,250	GES	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize workshop for food vendors on food security	Donkorkrom		No. of food vendors trained	■	■	■		1,000		5,000	GES	DA
	Build capacity of executives of SMC/PTAs in all 102 Basic schools	Donkorkrom		No. of members trained			■	■	1,250		3,000	GES	DA
	Organise DEOC meetings	Donkorkrom	0	4no. DEOC meetings held	■	■	■	■	5,000			GES	DA
	Organize workshop on the preparation of ADEOP	Donkorkrom		No. of activities planned			■	■	1,000		2,000	GES	DA
	Organize SPAM at the District and all 7 Circuit centres	District wide		District SPAM organised	■	■	■	■	1,000		1,500	GES	DA
	Organize Data collection of schools in the district	District wide		Data collection organised			■	■	2,000			GES	DA
	Monitor all peer educators in schools to check on how they are performing in their sessions	District wide		All peer educators monitored	■	■	■	■	1,250		1,500	GES	DA
	Establish 6 CHPS Zones	District wide		6 CHPS zones established	■	■	■	■	5,000			GHS	DA
	Carry out Community Entry (Meet with community leaders about CHPS Zone establishment)	District wide		Community entry carried out	■	■	■	■	3,750			GHS	DA
	Create Community Health Compounds	District wide		Community Health compounds created	■	■	■	■	15,000			GHS	DA
	Train and deploy CHNs / CHOs	Donkorkrom		CHOs/CHNs trained and deployed	■	■	■	■	10,000			DHMT	DA
	Procure Essential Equipment	Donkorkrom		Essential equipment procured	■	■	■	■	50,000			DHMT	DA
	Train and deploy Health Volunteers	District wide		Health volunteers trained and deployed	■	■	■	■	5,000			DHMT	DA
	Construction of 2no.CHPS centre at	Atiwulame Avukope		2no. CHPS compound constructed	■	■	■	■	1,400,000			IPEP	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Expand and equip health facilities	District wide		Health facilities expanded and equipped	█	█	█	█	25,000			DHMT	DA
	Upgrade 5 CHPS compounds to Health Centres	District wide		Five (5) CHPS compounds upgraded	█	█	█	█	5,000			DHMT	DA
	Train Health staff in CHPS Zones to become CHOs	Donkorkrom		No. of staff trained	█	█	█	█	2,500			DHMT	DA
	Collaborate with other agencies and departments in responding to medical emergencies	Donkokrom		No.of agencies collaborated	█	█	█	█	2,500			DHMT	EMT
	Preparation of epidemic preparedness plan for epidemic prone diseases				█				2,500			DHMT	NADMO
	Organize quarterly District Epidemic management Preparedness and Response Meetings.	Donkorkrom		4no. meetings held	█	█	█	█	2,500			DHMT	NADMO
	Train both district and sub district staff on contemporary issues on health	Donkokrom		No. of staff trained	█	█			1,500			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Train District and Sub-district staff on the District Health System	Donkorkrom		No. of staff trained		█	█		1,500			DHMT	DA
	Build capacity for health care providers on gender mainstreaming	Donkorkrom		No. of health care providers trained	█	█			2,500			GHS	DHMT/DA/SERF
	Form adolescent health clubs	District wide		No. of health clubs formed	█	█	█	█	1,250			GHS	DHMT / Plan International

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Train staff on the importance of good data capturing and the importance of data usage	Donkorkrom		1no.Training held					2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Train Health Volunteers on data collection	Donkorkrom		1no.Training held					2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Procure 1 laptops and 2 desktops for the various units at the District Health Administration	Donkorkrom		1 laptop and 2 desktops procured					7,500			DHMT	DA
	Monitor and provide supportive supervision on proper data capturing for Health Staff and Health Volunteers	District wide		Monitoring conducted					1,250			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Promote safe motherhood activities in communities	Kwaekese		1no. safe motherhood campaign organised					3,750			DHMT	DA/SERF/ISD
	Sensitize communities on PICCAM strategies	District wide		Communities sensitised on PICCAM					1,250			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Promote contraceptive use in school and communities	District wide		The use of contraceptives promoted					1,500			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Health education on malaria in all communities	District wide		Health education conducted					2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Train all health workers in KAPND on malaria case management	Donkorkrom		Training held					2,000			DHMT	DA
	Establish Diabetic and Hypertensive clinics in the District	Donkorkrom		Diabetic and hypertensive Clinics established					150,000			DHMT	GHS/DA
	Intensify health education on non - communicable diseases in communities	District wide		Health education intensified					1,250			DHMT	DA/ISD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct Video screening in communities on causes, prevention and effects of NCDs	District wide		Video screening conducted	█	█	█	█	1,250			DHMT	DA/ISD
	Conduct mass screening of Severe Acute Malnutrition cases in the district	District wide		Screening conducted	█	█	█	█	1,250			DHMT	DA
	Intensify routine immunization at the sub-district, community and facility levels.	District wide		Immunisation intensified	█	█	█	█	1,250			DHMT	DA
	Sensitize health workers and CBSVs on AFP case detection and reporting.	Donkorkrom		No. of health workers sensitised	█	█	█	█	1,750			DHMT	DA
	Sensitize communities on regenerative health and nutrition.	District wide		Community Sensitisation held	█	█	█	█	1,750			DHMT	Community members
	Intensify health education on regenerative health and nutrition in communities	District wide		No. of health education programmes held	█	█	█	█	2,000			DHMT	DA/ISD
	Conduct half year and annual review on health performance indicators.	Donkokrom		Half year and annual review conducted	█	█	█	█	2500			DHMT	DA
	Form Regenerative Health and Nutrition Committees in communities	District wide		Health and nutrition committees formed	█	█	█	█	2,500			DHMT	DA
	Conduct an assessment on 24 hour Recall of meals consumed by individuals	Donkorkrom		Assessment conducted	█	█	█	█	3,000			DHMT	DA
	Train health staff and health volunteers on Growth Monitoring and Promotion	Donkorkrom		No. of health staff trained				█	2,000			DHMT	DA
	Orient of CBSVs on IDSR	Donkorkrom		Orientation conducted		█			4,000		5,000	DHMT	MOH, NGOs, CSOs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize Communities on weekly notifiable diseases	Communities sensitised		Communities sensitised	■	■	■	■	750			DHMT	MOH, NGOs, CSOs.
	Organize know your status (KYS) campaign in communities	Some selected communities		KYS campaign organised	■	■	■	■	1,500	500	1,250	DHMT	DA, SERF
	Integrate HIV screening into Family planning services	District wide		HIV screening integrated	■	■	■	■		3,750		DHMT	MOH, NGOs, Presby Hospital
	Organize stigma reduction campaigns at community level	Some selected communities		Stigma reduction Campaign organised	■	■	■	■	2,500		2,500	DHMT	SERF, NGOs, CSOs
	Organize training on stigma reduction at the facility level	Donkorkrom		Stigma reduction training organised			■	■			750	DHMT	NGOs, CSOs
	Sensitize communities on know your status.	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	750	500	1,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
	Screen People Living with HIV for TB routinely	Some selected communities		Screening organised	■	■	■	■	1,500	500	2,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
	Promote the use of condoms among the youths	Donkorkrom		Condom use promoted	■	■	■	■	3,750		7,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
	Conduct adolescent health seminar in schools and communities	Some selected communities		1no.Seminar held	■	■	■	■	2,500		12,500	DHMT	SERF, DA
	Promote safe sex practices in schools and communities	Some selected communities		Event held	■	■	■	■	4,000		5,000	DHMT	SERF, DA
	Organise stakeholder meetings among CSOs in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		1no. Meeting organised		■	■	■			10,000	DHMT	NGOs, CSOs
	Ensure continuous supply of HIV test kits	Donkorkrom		No. of HIV test kits supplied	■	■	■	■			7,500	DHMT	SERF, DA
	Conduct follow up visits to ARV defaulters	District wide		No. of Follow up visits conducted	■	■	■	■	6,250		7,500	DHMT	SERF, DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Train members of farmer's association on proper food storage and preservation	Donkorkrom		No. of farmers Trained	■	■	■	■		3,750		DOA	DHMT
	Intensify education on measures to reduce food loss and waste in communities	District wide		No. of programmes held	■	■	■	■		12,500		DOA	RAP FM, SERF,
	Train members of farmer's association on production of diversified nutrient-rich food	Donkorkrom		No. of farmers trained	■	■	■	■				DOA, DHMT	DA
	Conduct food demonstrations in communities	District wide		Food demonstration conducted	■	■	■	■	30,000	20,000		DHMT	EHU, MOFA
	Intensify education on nutrient-rich foods in communities	District wide		No. of education	■	■	■	■	15,000	10,000		DHMT	MOFA,
	Train food vendors and market women on healthy diets and lifestyles	District wide		No. of food vendors and market women trained			■	■	10,000			DHMT	Women Associations, MOFA, EHU
	Organize Radio talk shows on local FM and information centres on healthy eating habits.	Donkorkrom		No. of talk shows organised	■	■	■	■		4,000		DHMT	RAP FM, ISD
	Conduct Video screening on healthy diets and lifestyles in communities	District wide		No. of video screening conducted	■	■	■	■		14,000		DHMT	Presby Hospital
	Organize community stakeholders on food and nutrition security	District wide		No. of meetings held	■	■	■	■	6,000			DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
	Organize durbars on food and nutrition security.	Some selected communities		No. of durbars held	■	■	■	■			20,000	DHMT	MOFA, C'ty

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize radio discussion on food and nutrition security	Donkorkrom		No. of radio discussions held	■	■	■	■		375		DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
	Develop SBBC material on food and nutrition security	Donkorkrom		No. of SBBC material developed	■	■	■	■			20,000	DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
	Conduct nutrition education sessions at family planning units for adolescents	Donkorkrom		No. of education sessions held	■	■	■	■	3,333			DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
	Sensitize adolescent clubs on adequate nutrition in various schools and communities.	District wide		No. of schools and communities sensitised	■	■	■	■		2,500		DHMT	MOFA, NGO, GES
	Sensitization on safe water practices in 40 communities.	Some selected communities		No. of sensitisation held	■	■	■	■		5,000		DWST	NGO, EHU,
	Formation and Training of WATSAN committees in 20 communities	Some selected communities		20no. WATSAN committees formed	■	■	■	■		3,750		DWST	NGOs, EHU
	Training of 2 Pump mechanics and provide working tools kits for them	Some selected communities		2no. mechanics trained No. of kits provided	■	■	■	■		1,500		DWST	CWSA, NGO, DWD
	Legal acquisition of 10 Ha of land	Apeabra		10ha. Land acquired			■	■		40,000		DA	EHU, Stool lands, TA
	Conduct User education on the land filled site	Apeabra		No. of user education conducted		■	■	■		500		EHU	DA
	Construction of solar powered mechanized borehole at Agordeke	Agordeke		1no. solar powered borehole constructed		■	■	■			350,000	DWST	NGOs,
	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Some selected communities		No. of mechanised boreholes provided	■	■	■	■			112,500	DWST	Links
	Drilling of mechanised boreholes in 8 communities, district wide	Some selected communities		No. of boreholes drilled	■	■	■	■	250,000		125,000	IPEP	CBN, DWST, EHU

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Provide technical support to DWSMT	Donkorkrom		No. of communities supported					2,000			IPEP	NGO, DWST, EHU
	Construct 18no. Household latrines in 5 Communities	Donkorkrom		18no. household latrines constructed					150,000		100,000	IPEP	EHU, DWST, NGO
	Conduct Toilet user education in 10 communities	Some selected communities		Event held					1,500			EHU	DWST, NGO
	Collection, collation and analysing of data.	District wide		Data collected, collated and analysed					2,000	2,000		EHU	DPCU, DWST
	Conduct waste management education in 5 communities	Some selected communities		Education conducted					500			EHU	DWST, Zoomlion
	Organise durbars on open defecation in 5 Communities.	Some selected communities		No. of Durbars held					7,500			EHU	DWST, DPCU, NGO
	Conduct weekly radio discussions on CLTS	Donkorkrom		No. of Radio discussions held					3,750	2,500		EHU	DWST, NGOs
	CLTS triggering and post triggering in two area councils	Ada Ntatia Memchemfre		2no. Area councils triggered					3,750			DWST	EHU, NGO
	Establish Community sanitation Committees in 5Communities	Some selected communities		Sanitation committees established					5,000	2,500		EHU	DWST, Zoomlion
	Organise skills training for Guardians and Parents of OVCs to be self-sufficient.	Donkorkrom		Training held					2,250			BAC	DSD
	Organise advocacy and Awareness Creation on Child and Family Welfare Policy Communities	Some selected communities		Advocacy held					2,000		10,000	DSD	ILGS, Actors
	Organise sensitisation program on child abuse in Island Communities	Donkorkrom		Sensitisation held					3,750			DSD	NCCE, CHRAJ

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organise education programmes on child labour in 5 Communities	Donkorkrom		1no. education held	██████████				750			DSWCD	ILGS, Actors, TA.
	Establish community watch-committees on child labour in 5 communities	Island communities		5no. watch committees established	██████████				3,500			DSWCD	ILGS, Actors, TA.
	Organise training on basic book keeping for women entrepreneurs in Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom		1no. training held		██████████			10,000			BAC	DSWCD, DA
	Organise motivational seminars for female students	Donkorkrom		1no. meeting held			██████████		14,000			GES	DSWCD
	Training in employable skills.	Donkorkrom		Training held	██████████				5,000			BAC/REP	
	Organisation of CBT training for MSEs	Donkorkrom		Training held	██████████					3,500		BAC/REP	
	Organize Inter-Schools and Inter-Zonal competitions in soccer, Net ball and Volley ball at KG, Primary and JHS levels.	Abotanso		1no. event held	██████████					14,000		GES	DA

Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Educate 12 communities on forest conservation and bush fires	District wide		12 communities educated					2,760			Forestry	DA, APDO, NCCE, Fire Service
	Train 60 people on beekeeping	Donkorkrom		Training conducted					2,400			Forestry	BAC, ISD
	Sensitisation on the need to protect forest reserves in 12 communities	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held					2,000			Forestry	NCCE, ISD
	Training of 10 volunteers in boundary cleaning	District wide		10 volunteers trained					1,000			Forestry	DA
	Conduct research on wood extracted from the District per annum	Donkorkrom		Research conducted					3,000			Forestry	APDO, TIDD
	Educate 12 communities on causes and effects of environmental pollution	Some selected communities		12 communities educated					2,000			Forestry	NCCE, ISD
	Educate 20 basic schools on tree planting	District wide		20 schools educated					2,000			Forestry	GES, DOA, APDO, World vision, ISD
	Establish 3 forest nurseries in 2 area councils	Donkorkrom Memchemfre		3 forest nurseries established					3,000			Forestry	DOA, APDO, World vision
	Maintain and Establish 3 Woodlog plantations in 2 Area councils	Amankwa Ntonaboma		3 woodlog plantations established and maintained					25,000			Forestry	APDO, Community members
	Educate 12 communities on forest conservation and bush fires	District wide		12 communities educated					2,760			Forestry	DA, NCCE, Fire Service

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organise campaign on bush and domestic fires in 6 basic schools and 3 Communities	Some selected communities		1no. campaign organised	██████████				3,000			Fire Service	NADMO
	Provision of early information on disaster	Donkorkrom		Information provided	██████████				7,000			NADMO	Fire Service
	Sensitisation on the need to protect forest reserves in 12 communities	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held	██████████				2,000			Forestry	NCCE, ISD
	Organise campaign on bush and domestic fires in 6 basic schools and 3 Communities	Some selected communities		1no. campaign organised	██████████				3,000			Fire Service	NADMO
	Procurement of relief items to response to disaster victims.	Donkorkrom		Relief items procured	███				25,000			NADMO	DA
	Educate Market Women on Fire safety	Donkorkrom		1no.education organised	███					2,000		Fire Service	NADMO
	Facilitate the provision of telecommunication masts Island and rural communities	Island communities		Telecommunication masts facilitated	██████████				10,000			DA	NCA
	Provide solar lamps to Island Communities	Island communities		Solar lamps provided	██████████				7,500		15,000	DA	NGOs, CSOs
	Organise 1no. advocacy campaign on the provision of minigrids to Island Communities	Island communities		1no.campaign organised	███						22,500	CEESD	DA, NGOs, CSOs
	Preparation of local plans- Kodidi & Abomasarefo	Kodidi Abomasarefo		Local plans prepared	██████████				2,500	3,000		PPD	DWD, TA
	Organise three (3) SPC and three (3) TSC quarterly meetings	Donkorkrom		3no. meetings organised	██████████				2,500	15,000		PPD	Finance
	Construction of 25 km of feeder roads	Some selected communities		25km feeder road constructed	██████████				1,000,000			IPEP, DWD	DA, Local Contractors
	Provide electricity to 50 Communities	Some selected communities		50 communities connected	██████████				2,000,000			DA	Energy Commission, ECG

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organise Training for Area Council members	All Area councils			■	■	■	■	40,000			DPCU	HODs, TA, CSOs, CBOs,
	Organise quarterly Area council meetings	All Area councils			■	■	■	■		30,000		DPCU	HODs, TA
	Construct 2no. Area Council Offices at Ntonaboma and Nyakuikope	Ntonaboma Nyakuikope			■	■	■	■	25,000	10,000		Finance	HR,
	Procure office logistics for Area Councils	Memchemfre			■	■	■	■		40,000		Finance	ISD, NCCE,
	Organise public hearings in planning and budgeting	Memchemfre Amankwa			■	■	■	■		30,000		Finance	HR, DA
	Organise town hall meetings in all Area Councils				■	■	■	■	30,000	20,000		Finance	Procurement unit,
	Organise Community engagement sessions in 20 communities.				■	■	■	■	40,000			Finance	DPCU, PPD
	Organise 2 day workshop on data collection, revenue mobilisation and book keeping.				■	■	■	■	30,000			Finance	Procurement Unit
	Organise monthly pay – your – levy campaign				■	■	■	■	40,000			DPCU	Finance, PPD, HODs,
	Update of revenue register	Donkorkrom		Revenue register updated	■	■	■	■	10,000			Finance	
	Update of socioeconomic data base	Donkorkrom		Socio economic data updated	■	■	■	■	3,000			DPCU	HODs
	Rehabilitation of staff bungalows	Donkorkrom		2no. bungalows rehabilitated	■	■	■	■	50,000	25,000		DWD	Finance, Procurement unit

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Procure 4 no. Laptops for HODs			4no. laptops procured	■	■	■	■	12,000			Procurement unit	HODs
	Organise quarterly DPCU Meetings	Donkokrom		4no. meetings held	■	■	■	■	2,500	1,250		DPCU	HODs,
	Organise quarterly sub-committee meetings	Donkokrom		3no. meetings held	■	■	■			25,000		CA	Assembly members
	Organise executive committee meetings	Donkokrom		3no. meetings held	■	■	■			5,000		CA	HODs, Assembly
	Organise general Assembly Meetings	Donkokrom		3no. meetings organised	■	■	■		25,000	12,500		CA	HODs, Assembly members
	Provide logistics to NCCE	Donkokrom		Logistics provided	■	■	■	■	20,000			DA	NCCE, NGOs
	Provide logistical support for security operations	Donkokrom		Logistics provided	■	■	■	■	50,000			DA	Security Agencies
	Organise Mid-year and Annual review meetings	Donkokrom		2no. meetings organised		■	■		35,000	10,000		DPCU	HODs, CSOs
	Organise Annual general meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Donkokrom		1no. meeting organised			■			2,500	5,000	DPCU	NGOs
	Organise durbars on government policies	District wide		2no. durbars organised	■	■	■	■	5,000	5,000		DPCU	NGO's

5.4. 2021 Annual Action Plan

GOAL : Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Train and engage 1500 youth farmers in planting for food and jobs.	District wide		1500 youth farmers trained	██████████				1,250.00		3,000	DOA	DA
	Train and engage 50 entrepreneurs to cultivate 500 Ha of mango and cashew	District wide		50 entrepreneurs trained	██████████						1,500	DOA	DA
	Organise Business Orientation advocacy seminar	Donkorkrom		1No. event held			██████		2,000			BAC/RT F	NBSSI/DA
	Train 25 FBOs on farm management , contract farming and skills development	Donkorkrom		25 FBOs trained	██████				750.00		1,200.00	DOA	DA
	Organise Quarterly DAAS mmetings in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		4 DAAS meetings held	██████████				10,000			DOA	DA
	Employ effective and efficient extension services in 36 communities in the District	District wide		Efficient and Effective Extension service employed	██████████				1,250	250	1,250	DOA	DA
	Acquire 100 hectare irrigation sites along the volta lake	Some selected communities	0	100hectare irrigation site acquired					100,000	50,000		PPD,	DOA, Stool lands,
	Engage 40% women in all irrigated vegetable production in 5 communities	Some selected communities				██████			1,250	500	3,750	DOA	DA, FBOs, CBOs and CSs
	Train 5 staff in Post-harvest handling of maize,root and tuber crops	Donkorkrom		5no. staff trained			██████		750	250	2,500	DOA	AESD, DA BAC
	Construct 25km of feeder roads in the district to connect 10 communities	Some selected communities		25km feeder road constructed	██████████				1,500,000			IPEP	DWD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Reshaping of 20kms of feeder roads	District wide		20km feeder roads reshaped	██████████				250,000			DWD	Contractor, IPEP
	Implement and manage Planting for Food and Jobs Programme and Fall Army Worm Invasion in 13 communities			1no. programme implemented	██████████				15,000		8,750	DOA	DA, MOFA
	Establish 25 hectares of cassava farms for youth			25ha cassava farm established	██████████				50,000			DCAT	DOA, DA, MOFA
	Train 5 FBOs on post-harvest handling maize, cassava and other farm produce	Donkorkrom		5no. FBOs trained				██████████	1,250	250	4,000	DOA	DA
	Conduct livestock disease surveillance	District wide			██████████				1,250	500	2,500	DOA/VET	DA, VSD
	Vaccination of livestock and poultry against PPR, New castle disease, CBPP and Rabies in pets.	District wide			██████████				1,250	250	2,500	DOA/VET	DA, VSD
	Train District Staff in Cost Effective Poultry Feed Formulation and Sustainable Fodder Production by Farmers for Ruminants	Donkorkrom		No. of staff trained				██████████	1,000	250	2,500	DOA	DA, APD
	Equip and train 13 FBOs of modern cage culture fishing	District wide		13no. FBOs equiped and trained				██████████	1,000	500	5,000	DOA/Fisheries unit	DA, FC
	Train 25 Fishing groups on modern and appropriate fishing gears usage	District wide		25fishing groups trained	██████████				5,000	1,000	12,000	DOA/Fisheries unit	DA, FC

GOAL : Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Screening of KG 1-P3 in 20 Basic School Communities in the District.	District wide			■	■	■	■	3,750		75,000	GES	DA
	Organize sensitization in 10 communities on early child marriage	District wide			■	■	■	■	1,250		7,500	GES	DA
	Construction of 2no. 3unit KG block at Zikpo-Nyuinyui,Donkorkrom E.P.	Donkorkrom Zikpo-Nyuinyui		2no. KG blocks constructed	■	■	■	■	500,000			DA	GES
	Construction of 2no. 3unit KG block at Ada Nteta,Faso Battor	Ada Nteta Faso Battor		2no.KG block constructed			■	■	500,000			IPEP	GES
	Construction of 1no. 6unit block at Agalakope			1no.classroom block constructed	■	■			700,000			IPEP	GES
	Sensitization of 25 communities on Communication for Development	District wide		1no. sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	750		2,500	GES	DA
	Organize INSET for school Based facilitators and Head Teachers on girls issues			1no. training held			■	■	1,500		2,250	GES	DA
	Organize oral health screening for Upper primary and JHS students.	District wide		1no.Event organised			■	■	1,000		5,000	GES	DA
	Train and re-train teachers on E-SHEP activities	Donkorkrom		1no. Training held			■	■	1,500		7,000	GES	DA
	Organize Holistic Adolescent Sexuality Health Education in 10 Basic schools	Some selected schools		1no.Event organised	■	■	■	■	1,250		1,250	GES	DA
	Build capacity of executives of SMC/PTAs in all 102 Basic schools in the district on their roles and responsibilities	Donkorkrom		1no. training held			■	■	1,250		3,000	GES	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organise DEOC meetings	Donkorkrom	0	4no. DEOC meetings held	■	■	■	■	5,000			GES	DA
	Organize workshop on the preparation of ADEOP	Donkorkrom		ADEOP works			■	■	1,000		2,000	GES	DA
	Organize SPAM at the District and all 7 Circuit centres	District wide		District SPAM organised	■	■			1,000		1,500	GES	DA
	Organize Data collection of schools in the district	District wide		Data collection organised			■	■	2,000			GES	DA
	Monitor all peer educators in schools to check on how they are performing in their sessions	District wide		All peer educators monitored	■	■	■	■	1,250		1,500	GES	DA
	Establish 5 CHPS Zones	District wide		5 CHPS zones established	■	■	■	■	5,000			GHS	DA
	Carry out Community Entry (Meet with community leaders about CHPS Zone establishment)	District wide		Community entry carried out	■	■	■	■	3,750			GHS	DA
	Create Community Health Compounds	District wide		Community Health compounds created	■	■	■	■	15,000			GHS	DA
	Train and deploy CHNs / CHOs	Donkorkrom		CHOs/CHNs trained and deployed	■	■	■	■	10,000			DHMT	DA
	Procure Essential Equipment	Donkorkrom		Essential equipment procured	■	■	■	■	50,000			DHMT	DA
	Train and deploy Health Volunteers	District wide		Health volunteers trained and deployed	■	■	■	■	5,000			DHMT	DA
	Construction of 2no.CHPS centre at Kpala, Madagascar	Kpala, Madagascar		2no. CHPS compound constructed	■	■	■	■	1,400,000			IPEP	DA
	Expand and equip health facilities	District wide		No. of Health facilities expanded and equipped	■	■	■	■	25,000			DHMT	DA
	Upgrade 4 CHPS compounds to Health Centres	District wide		Four CHPS compounds upgraded	■	■	■	■	5,000			DHMT	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Train Health staff in CHPS Zones to become CHOs	Donkorkrom		1no. training held	██████████				2,500			DHMT	DA
	Preparation of epidemic preparedness plan for epidemic prone diseases	Donkorkrom		1no. plan prepared	██████				2,500			DHMT	NADMO
	Organize quarterly District Epidemic management Preparedness and Response Meetings.	Donkorkrom		4no. meetings organised	██████████				2,500			DHMT	NADMO
	Monitor and provide regular supportive supervision to the district and sub district level.	District wide		No. of facilities monitored	██████████				1,250			GHS	DHMT/DA
	Train both district and sub district staff on contemporary issues on health	Donkokrom		No. of staff trained	██████████				1,500			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Train District and Sub-district staff on the District Health System	Donkorkrom		No. of staff trained	██████████				1,500			DHMT	DA
	Build capacity for health care providers on gender mainstreaming	Donkorkrom		No. of health care providers trained	██████████				2,500			GHS	DHMT/DA/SERF
	Train Health Volunteers on data collection	Donkorkrom		1no. Training held	██████████				2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Procure 2 laptops and 1 desktops for the various units at the District Health Administration	Donkorkrom		2 laptops and 1 desktop procured	██████████				7,500			DHMT	DA
	Promote safe motherhood activities in communities	Bruben		1no. safe motherhood campaign organised	██████████				3,750			DHMT	DA/SERF/ISD
	Sensitize communities on PICCAM strategies	District wide		No. of Communities sensitised	██████████				1,250			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Promote contraceptive use in school and communities	District wide		The use of contraceptives promoted	██████████				1,500			DHMT	DA/SERF

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Health education on malaria in all communities	District wide		Health education conducted	■	■	■	■	2,000			DHMT	DA/SERF
	Train all health workers in KAPND on malaria case management	Donkorkrom		Training held	■	■	■	■	2,000			DHMT	DA
	Establish Diabetic and Hypertensive clinics in the District	Donkorkrom		Diabetic and hypertensive Clinics established			■	■	150,000			DHMT	GHS/DA
	Intensify health education on non - communicable diseases in communities	District wide		Health education intensified	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA/ISD
	Conduct Video screening in communities on causes, prevention and effects of NCDs	District wide		Video screening conducted	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA/ISD
	Conduct mass screening of Severe Acute Malnutrition cases in the district	District wide		Screening conducted	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA
	Intensify routine immunization at the sub-district, community and facility levels.	District wide		Immunisation intensified	■	■	■	■	1,250			DHMT	DA
	Intensify AFP surveillance at all levels	District wide		AFP surveillance intensified	■	■	■	■	1,500			DHMT	DA
	Sensitize health workers and CBSVs on AFP case detection and reporting.	Donkorkrom		No. of health workers sensitised	■	■	■	■	1,750			DHMT	DA
	Train health staff on regenerative health and nutrition.	Donkorkrom		No. of staff trained	■	■	■	■	2,500			DHMT	DA
	Sensitize communities on regenerative health and nutrition.	District wide		1no. Community Sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	1,750			DHMT	Community members
	Intensify health education on regenerative health and nutrition in communities	District wide		No. of health education programmes held	■	■	■	■	2,000			DHMT	DA/ISD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize health care providers on the need for monitoring and evaluation of health programs and activities to meet annual targets.	Donkorkrom		No. of health care providers sensitised					1,500			DHMT	DA
	Strengthen regular monitoring and evaluation of health activities in the district.	District wide		No. of monitoring and evaluation activities organised					1,500			DHMT	DA
	Conduct half year and annual review on health performance indicators.	Donkorkrom		Half year and annual review conducted					2500			DHMT	DA
	Form Regenerative Health and Nutrition Committees in communities	District wide		Health and nutrition committees formed					2,500			DHMT	DA
	Monitor and provide Supportive Supervision for staff on Regenerative Health and Nutrition activities	District wide		Monitoring activity conducted					1,750			DHMT	DA
	Conduct an assessment on 24 hour Recall of meals consumed by individuals	Donkorkrom		Assessment conducted					3,000			DHMT	DA
	Train health staff and health volunteers on Growth Monitoring and Promotion	Donkorkrom		No. of health staff trained					2,000			DHMT	DA
	Orient health workers on IDSR	Donkorkrom		Orientation conducted					4,000		5,000	DHMT	MOH, NGOs, CSOs
	Sensitize Communities on weekly notifiable diseases	District wide		No. of communities sensitised					750			DHMT	MOH, NGOs, CSOs.
	Organize know your status (KYS) campaign in communities	Some selected communities		Campaign organised					1,500	500	1,250	DHMT	DA, SERF

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Integrate HIV screening into Family planning services	District wide		HIV screening integrated	■	■	■	■		3,750		DHMT	MOH, NGOs, Presby Hospital
	Organize training on stigma reduction at the facility level	Donkorkrom		Stigma reduction training organised			■	■			750	DHMT	NGOs, CSOs
	Sensitize communities on know your status.	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	750	500	1,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
	Screen People Living with HIV for TB routinely	Some selected communities		Screening organised	■	■	■	■	1,500	500	2,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
	Promote the use of condoms among the youths	Donkorkrom		Condom use promoted	■	■	■	■	3,750		7,500	DHMT	DA, SERF
	Conduct adolescent health seminar in schools and communities	Some selected communities		1no.Seminar held	■	■	■	■	2,500		12,500	DHMT	SERF, DA
	Promote safe sex practices in schools and communities	Some selected communities		Event held	■	■	■	■	4,000		5,000	DHMT	SERF, DA
	Organise stakeholder meetings among CSOs in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		1no. Meeting organised			■	■			10,000	DHMT	NGOs, CSOs
	Ensure continuous supply of HIV test kits	Donkorkrom		No. of HIV test kits supplied	■	■	■	■			7,500	DHMT	SERF, DA
	Conduct follow up visits to ARV defaulters	District wide		No. of Follow up visits conducted	■	■	■	■	6,250		7,500	DHMT	SERF, DA
	Train members of farmer's association on proper food storage and preservation	Donkorkrom		No. of farmers Trained	■	■	■	■		3,750		DOA	DHMT
	Monitor farmers on food storage	District wide		No. of farmers monitored	■	■	■	■	6,250			DOA	DHMT
	Train members of farmer's association on production of diversified nutrient-rich food	Donkorkrom		No. of farmers trained	■	■	■	■				DOA, DHMT	DA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct food demonstrations in communities	District wide		Food demonstration conducted	■	■	■	■	30,000	20,000		DHMT	EHU, MOFA
	Train food vendors and market women on healthy diets and lifestyles	District wide		No. of education			■	■	10,000			DHMT	Women Associations, MOFA, EHU
	Organize Radio talk shows on local FM and information centres on healthy eating habits.	District wide		No. of food vendors trained No. of market women trained	■	■	■	■		4,000		DHMT	RAP FM, ISD
	Conduct Video screening on healthy diets and lifestyles in communities	District wide		No. of video screening conducted	■	■	■	■		14,000		DHMT	Presby Hospital
	Organize radio discussion on food and nutrition security	Donkorkrom		No. of radio discussions held						375		DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
	Develop SBBC material on food and nutrition security	Donkorkrom		No. of SBBC material developed	■	■	■	■			20,000	DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
	Conduct nutrition education sessions at family planning units for adolescents	Donkorkrom		No. of education sessions held	■	■	■	■	3,333			DHMT	MOFA, C'ty
	Sensitize adolescent clubs on adequate nutrition in various schools and communities.	District wide		No. of schools and communities sensitised	■	■	■	■		2,500		DHMT	MOFA, NGO, GES
	Sensitization on safe water practices in 40 communities.	Some selected communities		No. of sensitisation held	■	■	■	■		5,000		DWST	NGO, EHU,
	Formation and Training of WATSAN committees in 20 communities	Some selected communities		20no. WATSAN committees formed	■	■	■	■		3,750		DWST	NGOs, EHU
	Training of 1 Pump mechanic and provide working tools kits for them	Some selected communities		1no. mechanics trained No. of kits provided	■	■	■	■		1,500		DWST	CWSA, NGO, DWD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Some selected communities		No. of mechanised boreholes provided	■	■	■	■			112,500	DWST	Links
	Drilling of mechanised boreholes in 8 communities, district wide	Some selected communities		No. of boreholes drilled	■	■	■	■	250,000		125,000	IPEP	CBN, DWST, EHU
	Provide technical support to DWSMT	Donkorkrom		No. of communities supported	■	■	■	■	2,000			IPEP	NGO, DWST, EHU
	Organise quiz competition on open defecation for educational institutions in Donkokrom	Donkorkrom		No. of Quiz organised			■	■	5,000			EHU	DWST, DPCU, NGO.
	Conduct weekly radio discussions on CLTS	Donkorkrom		No. of Radio discussions held	■	■	■	■	3,750	2,500		EHU	DWST, NGOs
	Conduct CLTS triggering and post triggering	Donkorkrom		1no. Area councils triggered	■	■	■	■	3,750			DWST	EHU, NGO
	Establish Community sanitation Committees in 5Communities	Some selected communities		Sanitation committees established	■	■	■	■	5,000	2,500		EHU	DWST, Zoomlion
	Organise sensitisation program on child abuse in Island Communities	Island communities		5no. watch committees established	■	■	■	■	3,750			DSD	NCCE, CHRAJ
	Organise education programmes on child labour in 5 Communities	Donkorkrom		Training held	■	■	■	■	750			DSWCD	ILGS, Actors, TA.
	Establish community watch-committees on child labour in 5 communities	Some selected communities		Advocacy held	■	■	■	■	3,500			DSWCD	ILGS, Actors, TA.
	Organise three (3) SPC and three (3) TSC quarterly meetings	Donkorkrom		3no. meetings organised	■	■	■	■	2,500	15,000		PPD	Finance
	Reshaping of 25km of feeder roads	Some selected communities		25km feeder road constructed	■	■	■	■	700, 000			DWD	DA, Local Contractor
	Provide electricty to 50 Communities	Some selected communities		50 communities connected	■	■	■	■	2,000,000			DA	Energy Commission, ECG

Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Educate 12 communities on forest conservation and bush fires	District wide		12 communities educated	■	■	■	■	2,760			Forestry	DA, NCCE, Fire Service
	Sensitisation on the need to protect forest reserves in 12 communities	Some selected communities		Sensitisation held	■	■	■	■	2,000			Forestry	NCCE, ISD
	Training of 10 volunteers in boundary cleaning	District wide		10 volunteers trained	■	■	■	■	1,000			Forestry	DA
	Conduct research on wood extracted from the District per annum	Donkorkrom		Research conducted	■	■	■	■	3,000			Forestry	APDO, TIDD
	Educate 12 communities on causes and effects of environmental pollution	Some selected communities		12 communities educated	■	■	■	■	2,000			Forestry	NCCE, ISD
	Educate 20 basic schools on tree planting	District wide		20 schools educated	■	■	■	■	2,000			Forestry	GES, DOA, APDO, ISD
	Educate 12 communities on forest conservation and bush fires	District wide		12 communities educated	■	■	■	■	2,760			Forestry	DA, NCCE, Fire Service
	Conduct research on wood extracted from the District per annum	Donkorkrom		Research conducted	■	■	■	■	3,000			Forestry	APDO, TIDD
	Organise campaign on bush and domestic fires in 6 basic schools and 3 Communities	Some selected communities		1 no. campaign organised	■	■	■	■	3,000			Fire Service	NADMO
	Facilitate the provision of telecommunication masks Island and rural communities	Island communities		Telecommunication masts facilitated	■	■	■	■	10,000			DA	NCA
	Provide solar lamps to Island Communities	Island communities		Solar lamps provided	■	■	■	■	7,500		15,000	DA	NGOs, CSOs

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Organise quarterly Area council meetings	All Area councils		4no. meetings held	■	■	■	■		30,000		DPCU	HODs, TA
	Organise public hearings in planning and budgeting	Donkorkrom Bruben		Event held	■	■	■	■		30,000		Finance	HR, DA
	Organise town hall meetings in all Area Councils	All Area councils		Event held	■	■	■	■	30,000	20,000		Finance	Procurement unit
	Organise Community engagement sessions in 20 communities.	Some selected communities		Event held	■	■	■	■	40,000			Finance	DPCU, PPD
	Organise monthly pay – your – levy campaign	All Area councils		12monthly campaigns held	■	■	■	■	40,000			DPCU	Finance, PPD,
	Update of revenue register	Donkorkrom		Revenue register updated	■	■	■	■				Finance	
	Update of socioeconomic data base	Donkorkrom		Socioeconomic database updated	■	■	■	■	3,000			DPCU	HODs
	Rehabilitation of staff bungalows	Donkorkrom		Staff bungalows rehabilitated	■	■	■	■	50,000	25,000		DWD	Finance, Procurement unit
	Procure 8no. Desktop Computers for Offices	Donkorkrom		8no. desktop computers procured	■	■	■	■	11,250			Procurement unit	Finance
	Procure 4 no. Laptops for HODs	Donkorkrom		4no.laptops procured	■	■	■	■	12,000			Procurement unit	HODs
	Organise quarterly DPCU Meetings	Donkorkrom		4no. meetings held	■	■	■	■	2,500	1,250		DPCU	HODs,
	Organise quarterly sub-committee meetings	Donkorkrom		3no. meetings held	■	■	■	■		25,000		CA	Assembly members
	Organise executive committee meetings	Donkorkrom		3no. meetings held	■	■	■	■		5,000		CA	HODs, Assembly
	Organise general Assembly Meetings	Donkorkrom		3no. meetings held	■	■	■	■	25,000	12,500		CA	HODs, Assembly members

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG (ghs)	IGF (ghs)	Donor (ghs)	Lead	Collaborating
	Provide logistics to NCCE	Donkorkrom		Logistics provided	■	■	■	■	20,000			DA	NCCE, NGOs
	Provide logistical support for security operations	Donkorkrom		Logistics provided	■	■	■	■	50,000			DA	Security Agencies
	Organise Mid-year and Annual review meetings	Donkorkrom		2no. meetings organised	■	■	■	■	35,000	10,000		DPCU	HODs, CSOs
	Organise Annual general meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Donkorkrom		1no. meeting organised	■	■	■	■		2,500	5,000	DPCU	NGOs
	Organise durbars on government policies	District wide		2no. durbars organised	■	■	■	■	5,000	5,000		DPCU	NGO's

Chapter 6: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1 Introduction

The Chapter focuses on how District Assembly intends to use monitoring and evaluation tools to demonstrate to the citizenry and stakeholders that the interventions in the Plan have the desired effects and are positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries.

A District Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix has been prepared based the National Development Planning guidelines. The M&E primarily institutes an effective and efficient system to track the implementation progress of this Medium Term Development Plan. The M&E Plan will generate timely reports for all stakeholders.

6.2 Monitoring Matrix

The monitoring matrix presents inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts of each MTDP objective. It is a summary of the overall M & E Plan and shows the linkage of the MTDP to the GSGDA II policy objectives.

Table 6.1: Monitoring matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
GOAL : BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY										
OBJECTIVES .Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development										
Number of new SMEs Established	Count of new SMEs established	Outcome	15	10	15	15	15	Male : 60%, Female : 40%	Annually	BAC, RTF, DFO
% of growth in existing SMEs		Outcome	10%	15%	15%	15%	15%		Annually	BAC, RTF, DFO
No. of Business development seminar organised	Count of business seminars held	Output	-		1	1	1		Annually	BAC, RTF
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development										
No. of agricultural mechanisation centres established	Count of agric mechanisation centres setup	Output	-		1	1			Annually	DOA
No. of FBOs trained in farm management	Count of FBOs trained in farm management	Output			2			Male : 60% Female : 40%	Quarterly	DOA, BAC
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials										
No. of youth in agriculture	Count of youth engaged in agriculture	Output		100	150	100	150	Male : 70% Female : 30%	Quarterly	DoA
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives										
No. of factories established	Count of new factories	Output	-		1				Annually	DOA
No. of youth employed in factories	Count of youth employed in new factory	Outcome	-		25	50	50	Male : 60% Female : 40%	Annually	DOA, DPCU
Ensure improved Public Investment										
Hectares of mango and cashew plantations established	Measure of mango and cashew plantation established	Output	-	100					Annually	DOA
Number of DAAS meetings organised	Count of meetings held	Output	-	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DOA
Improve production efficiency and yield										
No. of irrigation farms established	Count of irrigation farms	Output	-		1	1			Annually	DOA
No. of farmers engaged in irrigation farming	Count of farmers in irrigation farming	Outcome	-		50	50		Male : 40% female : 60%	Quarterly	DOA
Improve Post-Harvest Management										
Length of Feeder roads constructed	Measure of roads const.									
No. of packhouse constructed	Count of packhouse const.	Output	-	1					Annually	DOA, DWE
No. of Warehouses constructed	Count of warehouses const.	Output	-	1					Annually	DOA, DWE

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth										
No. of youth trained in agribusiness	Count of youth trained in agricultural value chain	Output			25	25	50	Male : 55% female : 45%	Quarterly	BAC, DOA
No. of youth employed in cassava farming	Count of youth in cassava farming.	Outcome	-	50	50			Male : 60% Female : 40%	Annually	DOA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
No. of fodder banks functional	Count of fodder banks functional	Output	-	1	1				Annually	DOA,
% reduction in reported cases of livestock diseases	Total number of cases expressed as a percentage	Outcome	-	20%	20%	20%	20%		Annually	DOA
Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources										
No. of fishing storage facilities constructed	Count of facilities working	Output	-		1		1		Annually	DOA, Fisheries
No. of fish farmers equiped with modern fish farming	Count of people engaged in fish farming	Outcome	-	20%	20%	20%	20%	Male: 80% Female: 20%	Quarterly	DOA
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL										
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at levels										
No. of classroom blocks constructed	Count of new schools constructed	Output		6	6	6	6		Annually	GES, DPCU
% increase in teacher accommodation		Outcome		1	1	1	1		Annually	GES, DPCU
% increase in completion rate	No. of students who complete Basic school	Outcome		30%	40%	40%	50%	Male: 50% Female: 50%	Annually	GES
% increase in GER		Outcome								
Strengthen school management systems										
% increase in pass rate at the basic level	Total number of students qualified to enter SHS expressed as a % of previous year	Impact		30%	40%	50%	50%	Male: 50% Female: 50%	Annually	GES
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage										
No. of CHPS Compounds constructed	Count of facilities const.	Output	13	4	5	4	4		Quarterly	GHS, DPCU
% increase in health personnel	Number of personnel expressed as a %	Output		15%	15%	15%	15%	Male : 55% female : 45%	Annually	GHS
% increase in OPD attendance	Count of OPD cases expressed as a %	Outcome		25%	30%	40%	50%	Male : 60% Female : 40%	Annually	GHS
% increase in health facilities with essential equipments	Count of CHPS centres fully equiped expressed as a %	Output	20%	30%	50%	50%	50%		Quarterly	GHS
Strengthen healthcare management system										
No. of laptops procured	Count of new laptops	Output								

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality										
% reduction in maternal mortality	Total number of maternal deaths expressed as a % of the previous year.	Impact	4	0	0	0	0		Annually	GHS
% increase in neonatal attendance	Total number of newly born mothers who attend hospital expressed as a % of previous year	Outcome		50%	60%	60%	70%		Annually	GHS
% reduction in Malaria case fatality	Count of recorded malaria cases expressed as a % of previous year	Outcome		35%	45%	50%	55%	Male : 50% female : 50%	Annually	GHS
% reduction in non communicable diseases	Count of non communicable diseases expressed as a %.	Outcome		20%	30%	30%	35%	Male : 50% Female : 50%	Annually	GHS
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
% reduction in HIV prevalence rate	Count of new HIV positive cases expressed as a %.	Impact	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.8		Annually	GHS
% reduction in teenage pregnancy	Count of teenagers who are pregnant expressed as a % of previous year.	Outcome		25%	25%	25%	25%		Annually	GHS
Ensure food and nutrition security										
%coverage for CMAM cases	Total population covered by CMAM expressed as a % of previous year	Output	33%	40%	50%	50%	55%		Annually	GHS
% reduction in malnutrition	Count of malnourished children expressed as a % of previous year	Outcome		30%	30%	30%	30%		Annually	GHS
Promote sustainable water resource development and management										
% increase in water coverage	Total population with access to potable water expressed as a %	Outcome	55%	60%	70%	80%	80%		Annually	DWST
No. of boreholes drilled	Count of new boreholes drilled	Output	15	3	10	10	10	Rural : 30 Urban : 3	Quarterly	DWST
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
No. of household latrines constructed	Count of new households with latrines	Output	-	5	10	15	15	Rural : 15 Urban : 30	Quarterly	DWST
No. of CLTS communities triggered on Open defecation free	Count of communities certified as ODF free	Outcome	-	1	2	2	2	Rural : 4 urban : 3	Annually	EHU, DWST
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
% increase in reported cases of child abuse	Count of child abuse cases reported expressed as a % of previous year.	Outcome	-	15%	20%	20%	20%		Annually	DSD

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT										
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										
No. of sensitisation on bush fire organised	Count of education programmes held.	Output	2	6	6	4	4		Quarterly	NADMO
No. of Disaster Volunteer groups functional	Count of DVG functioning	Output	6	8	10	10	10		Quarterly	NADMO
Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy										
No. of Communities connected to minigrid	Count of island communities with access to electricity	Output	15	2	4	4	4		Annually	DA, ECG
No. of households with solar facilities	Count of new households using solar as a source of energy	Output	-	30	50	40	40		Annually	DA
Develop efficient land administration and management system										
No. of local plans prepared	Count of planning schemes approved.	Output	6	4	4	4	4	Rural : 4 Urban : 12	Annually	PPD
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Length of feeder roads motorable	Measure of feeder roads in good condition	Outcome	30km	30k m	40k m	40k m	40k m		Annually	DWE
No. of motorbikes procured for PPD	Count of new motorbikes procured	Output	-	2	1	0	0		Annually	PPD
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY										
Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
No. of Area Council Offices completed	Count of Offices constructed for Area Councils	Output	1	1	1	0	0		Annually	DWE
No. of Area Council Offices functional	Count of Area Council offices working on daily basis	Outcome	1	1	1	0	0		Annually	DPCU
No. of Area Council meetings Organised	Count of meetings held by Area councils	Output	15	15	15	15	15		Quarterly	DPCU
Improve decentralised planning										
No. of public hearings held	Count of public hearings organised for citizens	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Annually	DPCU
No. of Townhall meetings held	Count of citizen engagement meetings organised.	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Annually	DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
% increase in IGF	Total amount of internal revenue generated expressed as a % of previous year	Outcome	-	10%	15%	20%	20%		Annually	DFO
No. of staff bungalows renovated	Count of staff bungalows renovated	Output	2	3	3	3	3		Annually	DWE
Availability of logistics for offices	Count of Offices with adequate logistics	Outcome		60%	80%	90%	90%		Annually	DPCU
No. of DPCU meetings held	Count of DPCU meetings organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of sucommittee meetings held	Count of sub-Committee meetings organised.	Output	15	15	15	15	15		Quarterly	CA
Enhance security service delivery										
% reduction in crime rate	Total number of reported crime cases expressed as a % of the previous year.	Outcome	-	15%	15%	15%	15%		Annually	GPS

NATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

	Indicator (Categorised by LTNDP Goal Areas	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)
	Build a Prosperous Society					
1	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)	33	10	12	15	15
	Maize	35.0	15	20	15	15
	Cassava	58.9	20	25	25	30
	Yam	46.9	10.5	12	15	15
	cattle	30.0	32.5	35	35	37
	sheep	40.2	10	12	15	10
	goats	15.0	13	15	15	10
	pig	28.6	5	7	10	15
	poultry					
2	Proportion/Length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	-	-	-	-	-
	-Trunk Roads (in km)	-	-	-	-	-
	- Urban Roads (in Km)	80km	25km	25km	25km	25Km
	-Feeder Roads (in Km)					
3	% Change in Number of households with access to electricity	12%	4%	5%	20%	20%
4	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored	2.5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Forest	0	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Mining	0	6%	7%	9%	9%
	Dry and wetland					
5	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%
6	Teledensity/Penetration rate:	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%
	CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL					
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV positive)	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth)	1	0	0	0	0
9	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	0	0	0	0
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0	0
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water resources	55	60	70	80	80
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	30	35	45	50	50
13	Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group)	109.8	95	95	95	95
	-Primary	82.5	95	95	95	95
	-JSS	65.8	95	95	95	95
	-SHS	58.3	70	70	70	70
	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)					
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	0.91	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	6%	15%	15%	15%	15%

	Indicator (Categorise Areas)	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)
	Maintain a stable, united and safe society					
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	353,402.98	440,950.00	475,850.00	493,900.00	595,720.00
17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	240,000.00	300,000	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	15	0	0	0	0
20	Police citizen ration	1:1574	1:1000	1:1000	1:1000	1:1000

6.3 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results Matrix

6.3.1 Data collection Matrix

6.1 Indicator Data Collection Matrix/ 2018

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2018	Tourist board database	Male/ female	45%
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	3.4%
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	3.3%
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	2.2%
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	7.8%
Yield of Rice (milled)	Oct, Nov. 2014	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2018	GPS tracking		25 20 60
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Jan. 2018	Sample survey	Male/ female	89
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2018	Sample survey	Male/ female	70
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2018	Sample survey	Male/ female	70
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2018	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.50
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2018	Health reports	Female	0
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs)	Jan-Dec. 2018	GES reports	Boys/Girls	82 82 98 98 85
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2018	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2018	Health reports	Boys/Girls	4
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2018	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2018	Survey	Male/female	40%
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2018	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	501,692.14
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2018	Trial balance	financial report of partners	10%

Table 6.2 Indicator Data Collection Matrix/2019

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2019	Tourist board database	Male/ female	50%
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	5.0
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	4.6
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	1.0
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	8.6
Yield of Rice (milled)	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2019	GPS tracking		25 27 75
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2019	sample survey	male/ female	80
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2019	sample survey	Male/ female	75
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2019	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.40
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2019	Health reports	Female	0
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2019	Health reports	Boys/Girls	2
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2019	Health reports	Boys/Girls	2
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs.)	Jan-Dec. 2019	GES reports	Boys/Girls	84 84 98 98 90 69
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2019	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2019	Survey	Male/female	45
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2019	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	515,894.17
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2019	Trial balance	financial report of partners	12

Table 6.3 Indicator Data Collection Matrix/ 2020

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2020	Tourist board database	Male/ female	60
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	6.8
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	6.1
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	1.3
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	10
Yield of Rice (milled	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2020	GPS tracking	Male/ female	28 31 77
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Jan. 2020	Sample survey	Male/ female	85
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2020	Sample survey	Male/ female	85
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2020	Sample survey	Male/ female	81
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2020	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.25
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2020	Health reports	Female	0
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2020	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2020	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs.)	Jan-Dec. 2020	GES reports	Boys/Girls	85 85 98 98 93 70
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2020	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2020	Survey	Male/female	50
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2020	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	600,000.00
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2020	Trial balance	Financial report of partners	15

Table 6.4 Indicator Data Collection Matrix/2021

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2021	Tourist board database	Male/ female	75
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	8.6
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	6.9
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	1.7
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	12
Yield of Rice (milled)	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2021	GPS tracking	Male/ female	30 35 40
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Jan. 2021	Sample survey	Male/ female	90
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2021	Sample survey	Male/ female	95
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2021	Sample survey	Male/ female	85
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2021	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.25
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2021	Health reports	Female	0
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2021	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2021	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs.)	Jan-Dec. 2021	GES reports	Boys/Girls	86 86 98 98 95 72
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2021	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2021	Survey	Male/female	56
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2021	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	620,000
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2017	Trial balance	Financial report of partners	20

6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

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

6.5 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The dissemination strategies adopted by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) includes all the outlined indications in the table shown below.

Table 6.5: Communication Strategy

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time frame	Responsibility
Area Council Meetings	To update stakeholders on the performance of the DMTDP (2014-2017)	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc	Public Hearing	November 2016 to February 2017	DCD/DPO
Area Council Meetings	To collect data on needs and aspirations for the DMTDP	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc	Public Fora and Interviews	February 2017 to May 2018	DCD/DPO
Public Hearing/ Fora	Present District profile and draft MTDP	Town/Area Councils	Interaction Between the DPO and the Local People.	Annually	DPO,
Presentation of Reports to the various Institutions Involved (RPCU and NDPC)	To solicit for comments from such institutions and also serve monitoring purposes.	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit National Development Planning Commission	Reporting system (Submission of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports)	Quarterly Reports	DPCU

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time frame	Responsibility
Submission Final MTDP to RCC/NDPC	To communicate to RCC about the MTDP	To RCC	Submission of Report to R C C	Quarterly Reports	DPCU
Publish KEDA News biannually	Coverage of events interviews	To disseminate information about developments projects and peregrines from the Assembly to the indigens and vice- versa to promote by local concept by advertising local industries	Presentation of articles and News papers	Biannually	DPO
Organize 2no.Town Hall Meetings	To Present their quarterly Reports on what the very done and answer questions when the need arise	DCE, Assembly members, DCD and Heads of Department, Executive committee, General Assembly	Interaction between the assembles and Heads of Staff	Quarterly	Administration
Posting information on notice Boards	To make information available to general public.	For All	Interaction between DPO and DCD/DCE	Monthly	DPCU

6.5.1 Strategies to Improve Communication

Some of the strategies that will be adopted to improve the communication process for the implementation of the plan include;

- Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress Report of the implementation of the DMTDP through effective reporting.
- Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities through the organisation of frequent public forums
- Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District through public hearing and open fora
- Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District.

6.6 Evaluation Arrangement

Evaluation and Monitoring share some similarities; they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives.

Mid-way through plan implementation, the monitoring team intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have to end, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term have been achieved. This exercise will be undertaken in July 2016. Some other activities to be undertaking include;

1. Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
2. Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
3. Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities.

A final evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. This exercise will be undertaken in June 2018. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the DMTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas.

6.7 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E is a tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, beneficiary groups, Town/Area Council members etc .

The Assembly plans to adopt the following steps below to ensure a very successful Participatory M&E process.

1. Identification, selection and training of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.

2. Provision of the necessary logistics to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGO's. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.

3. Educate the local communities in Participatory M&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programme will be facilitated by the NGO's and CBO's and monitored by the DPCU.

4. The use of focus group discussions will create the avenue for data collection which will make it easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people.

6.7.1 Strategies for M&E

In the implementation of programmes and projects in the MTDP, the District shall adopt a bottom-up approach to monitoring and evaluation. Experience have shown that majority of the projects that have been implemented over the years have either not achieved their set objective or were not implemented to specification owing to seeming alienation of beneficiaries in the monitoring activities.

The DPCU shall thus evolve a more holistic and participatory approach in the current Deveopment Plan away from the conventional practice of M&E. To this end, a number of monitoring structures shall be put in place, some adhoc and others permanent. One of such adhoc structures shall be the Project Implementtion Comitte formed from representatives of relevant stakeholders in a beneficiary community.

The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) shall directly monitor and evaluate the programmes/projects at the community. It is a requirement that each project has a PIC, responsible for monitoring the implementation on a regular basis and compiles a monthly Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) to the Area Council. The PICs shall as much as practicable be constituted by a cross section of the community, namely, Traditional Authority, men, women, youth and the people with disabilities with a representative of the beneficiary institution or an NGO/CBO where the community is the beneficiary.

The Area Councils shall in turn consolidate all the monthly reports from the PICs and forward to the DPCU which shall be responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of this plan.

The DPCU shall work closely with beneficiary Sector Departments to verify the monthly reports from the Area Councils and consolidate the final report into quarterly reports for discussion and approval by the District Assembly before forwarding them to the RCC.

In line with its monitoring activities, the DPCU shall hold monthly site meetings at ongoing project sites and quarterly meetings to deliberate on progress made in the implementation of the Annual Action Plans. Each quarterly meeting shall be held within the first ten days of the ensuing month after the quarter.

Pursuant to the policy of active stakeholder participation, all Contracts shall be signed at the project site during the handing ceremony in order to allow the beneficiary communities take up the responsibility of monitoring implementation from day one.

APPENDICES

PUBLIC HEARING ON PERFORMANCE REVIEW

REPORT ON FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH DISTRICT HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 2017 IN THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, DONKORKROM

Name of District: Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Region: Eastern Region

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Donkokrom
Church

Venue: Date: Assemblies of God

ATTENDANCE:

- District Chief Executive
- Assembly Members
- Area Council Chairpersons
- Unit Committee Members
- District Planning Co-ordinating Unit Members
- Heads of Departments
- Traditional Authorities
- Civil Society Organisations
- Political Party members
- Heads of Departments and Agencies
- GPRTU
- Market Women Association
- Hairdressers and Dressmakers Association
- Food vendors Association
- Ghana Hoteliers Association
- Religious Leaders

Time started: 10:00 am Closing Time: 1:00 pm

Total number of people at Hearing: 60 Gender ratio: Men -51 Women-9

PURPOSE

The purpose of the hearing was to review the performance of the current Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017.

During the implementation process of the Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017, a myriad of challenges hampered the smooth implementation of the Plan. The challenges are highlighted below and are segregated among the various departments:

The major issues that were identified at the public hearing were:

EDUCATION

In the Educational Sector, Inadequate number accommodation for teachers is a major challenge. The District has inadequate facilities to house teachers posted to the District, the hampers easy dwelling which in turn affects their output. Furthermore, there are inadequate teachers for schools in the District; the ratio of teachers to pupils is too high which affects the performance of the teachers. Also, the inadequacy of logistics such as stationary, motorbikes or vehicles required by the schools and the Directorate to enhance their activities such as monitoring. Another challenge is the inadequacy of school blocks and furniture to cater for the growing population of the District. The rapid growth rate of the population has increased the pressure on school facilities therefore there is the need to provide for school blocks to cater for the increasing population of the District.

HEALTH

The Health Facilities in the District are inadequate to cater for the increasing population while the District Health Administration covers an extensive area with larger number of the population of the District settled on the Island. Most of the facilities are in temporary structures with no connection to electricity especially on the island. The DHA also had inadequate logistics to implement its activities effectively while the Hospital caters for the two Districts therefore there is inadequate number of personnel to cater for the populace.

AGRICULTURE

In the agricultural sector, one of the challenges that hampered the implementation of the Plan is rampant bush fires. This usually occurred during the dry season and hampered the yield of crops among other activities. Secondly, there was no budgetary allocation of funds for agricultural activities in the District. No funds were allocated to the activities outlined in the Plan therefore most of their activities were not undertaken. Furthermore, the high ratio of Extension Agents to farmers was very high. There were only seven AEA's working in the District as opposed to the fourteen expected field staff for a District. This affects their ability to engage with all their clients at their operational areas. Also, the inadequacy of logistics was a challenge to the department. Motorbikes, vehicles etc. needed to enhance the implementation activities were inadequate therefore most of their activities were not implemented. Besides this, the destruction of farms by cattle was also a challenge faced by the department as it curtailed the progress of farming activities undertaken by department. Lastly, the department had issues with utility services being provided to it. The lack of electricity to power their equipment severely affected the activities of department therefore their output was low.

DISASTER PREVENTION

The first challenge facing the department is the lack of financial resources to undertake activities. This has hampered the implementation of their activities outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan. Also, the department had inadequate logistics to enable them to undertake sensitization programmes on disaster prevention. Furthermore, the poor implementation of the law is a challenge facing the department.

FINANCE

The first challenge facing the department is the deterioration of the office building coupled with obsolete furniture being used. The department also lack motivation as well as training to build their capacity to improve on their output. There was inadequate number of vehicles for revenue mobilization. The sanitary facilities are also in poor conditions coupled non supply of detergent for cleaning of the toilet. Besides this, there are no dust bins at the offices of the department.

Also, the door and drawer locks are in all in poor condition making the office unsafe for keeping documents. Pen ultimately, the electrical gadgets such extension boards are in a poor state and could cause havoc. Finally, the department lacks adequate stationary which is needed for efficient and effective running of the office.

Overall, it was evident that the Assembly's focus on the implementing physical projects as against non-physical activities in the Medium Term Plan 2014-2017.

In conclusion, there was massive participation by the stakeholders at the hearing. Each group lauded their opinions at the hearing.

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of DAs:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Planning Officer:

REPORT ON FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH DISTRICT HELD ON TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 2017 IN THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, DONKORKROM

Name of District: Kwahu Afram Plains North District

Region: Eastern Region

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Donkokrom Church

Venue: Date: Assemblies of God

ATTENDANCE:

- District Chief Executive
- Assembly Members
- Area Council Chairpersons
- Unit Committee Members
- District Planning Co-ordinating Unit Members
- Heads of Departments
- Traditional Authorities
- Civil Society Organisations
- Political Party members
- Heads of Departments and Agencies
- GPRTU
- Market Women Association
- Hairdressers and Dressmakers Association
- Food vendors Association
- Ghana Hoteliers Association
- Religious Leaders

Time started: 10:30 am

Closing Time: 2: 48pm

Total number of people at Hearing: 71

Gender ratio: Men -64 Women-7

PURPOSE

The purpose of the hearing was to present the development plan for inputs to be provided by stakeholders before the plan is adopted by the Assembly.

The major issues that were identified at the public hearing were:

Agricultural sector

The District which is primarily agrarian is only on a small scale. This is mainly due to the lack of adequate tractors and other farm inputs which would encourage farming on a large scale. Also, the low involvement of youth in agriculture is challenge as the sector is being driven by the old members of the population. This does not bode well for the District because it could reducing unemployment level in the District.

Lack of storage facilities is an issue facing the agricultural sector as the affects the income generated from production of crops. The farmers are compelled to sell their produce as they cannot store the produce, this causes the produce to perish.

Small &Medium Scale Enterprises

Most of the businesses in the District are informal in nature due to the limited capacity of the Small and Medium Enterprises to expand. Most businesses in the District are not registered and hence are not complying with procedures for their development of the sector. Also, there are limited sources of credit to enable the businesses to develop and also promote innovation. Furthermore, most of these business owners lack entrepreneurial skills such as basic book keeping to manage their businesses effectively.

Energy

A major problem identified was the lack of electricity in most parts of the District. About fifteen communities in the District were connected to the national grid out of over three hundred and sixty five communities rendering the District in darkness which hinders growth of the economy of the District.

Road Network

Most of the road networks in the District are feeder roads and are inadequate. Also, the major roads leading to the production centres which is the major hub of the District are in a deplorable state. The roads linking the island communities are non- existent considering the islands constitute seventy percent of the District therefore access is key.

Communication

Most parts of the District have no access to communication network. In the current technological age, the District is lacking behind as communication is key to development.

Water

A major part of the District has no access to potable water. Most of the communities by the lake consume the water from the lake due to lack of water facilities in those areas. There is no functioning water facility on the Dwarf Island which is preposterous for a District considering it retains a large number of communities.

Health

There are thirty-nine (39) health facilities in the District of which thirty-three (33) are CHPS compounds yet only six of them are in permanent structures. Most of the facilities are in a deplorable state or are under sheds, hence the gaps in access to quality health care does not bode well for the District.

HIV/AIDS

The increase of the spread of HIV/AIDS is still a problem in the District. The difficulties in reaching defaulters and the limited access to Anti-Retroviral drugs is a problem facing the District. Furthermore, stigmatisation of clients also poses a challenge as the sensitisation and education is still low.

Education

The physical structures of educational facilities in the District were also a concern. Most of them are in a deplorable state while others are under trees and sheds. About 78% of children of school going age are not in school.

Moreover, in this modern technological era, Information Communication Technology is key to the development of the District yet only one facility can be found and that is rarely utilised.

Settlement Planning

Also, the settlement pattern of houses in the District does not conform to spatial planning requirements. The settlements in the District are haphazardly placed thereby causing environmentally unfriendly problems.

Ineffective Sub structures

The District has five Area councils. These Area Councils are key to improving Internal Generated funds in the District yet the structures needed for it to be effective are limited. Currently, only the Donkorkrom Area Council has offices which are not furnished while the Memchemfre Area Council is still under construction. Amankwa and Memchemfre Area Councils members are also yet to be trained in financial management to enable them function effectively.

Low Internally Generated Funds

The District relies very heavily on funds from the Central Government and donors. The untimely release of such sources of funds causes the delay in the implementation of development projects and programmes. The Internally Generated funds which supports the implementation of development programmes is also very low hence it's also a problem facing the District.

Tourism

This is an area with a lot of potential for raising revenue in the District. The District boasts of tourist sites which have not be developed hence it affects the funds generated by the District.

After the presentation by the District Planning Officer, the public posed their questions and made suggestions to the proposed plan. The contributions were in various sectors:

Health

Dr. Brown who represented the Administrator of the Presbyterian Hospital made comments on emergency services in the District. He added that it was key to the survival of the populace in the District, yet the emergency unit of the Presbyterian Hospital Had outlive its purpose as it cannot contain cases referred to it. He advocated for a new Emergency unit for the Hospital. Also, the female and children's ward are combined which does not bode well for the hospital.

Secondly, the hospital faced inadequacy of staff as there is only one specialist doctor in the District. The Hospital had been facing challenges as key staff leave after working in the District as the inadequacy of accommodation for doctors is a disincentive.

Dr. Brown also mentioned that mental health is an area which needs to be focused on by the District. He elaborated on the need for the health workers to move to communities to assess clients but the resources needed to undertake such activities remains a challenge for them.

Sanitation

Another contribution was on the manual dislodgement of toilet in the District. The District does not own a Cesspit Emptier to dislodge toilet. With the sensitisation of the provision of toilets in households, it remains to be seen how these toilets will be dislodged.

Self Help Projects

The Chief of Kwaekese, made a contribution stating that the support for initiatives being undertaken in his community had not been addressed in the proposed plan and therefore urged the Assembly to take notice of such projects as it is evident that the Assembly has earmarked the construction of schools and CHPS without earmarking his area.

Culture

Nana Akuamoah Boateng of Akroso, Ntonaboma, who doubles as the Krontihene and Assembly member for Akroso electoral area commented on the omission of support for Chiefs.

In conclusion, there was massive participation by the stakeholders at the hearing but the female turnout was low.

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of DAs:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Planning Officer:

**RESOLUTION FOR THE ADOPTION 2018- 2021 DISTRICT
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

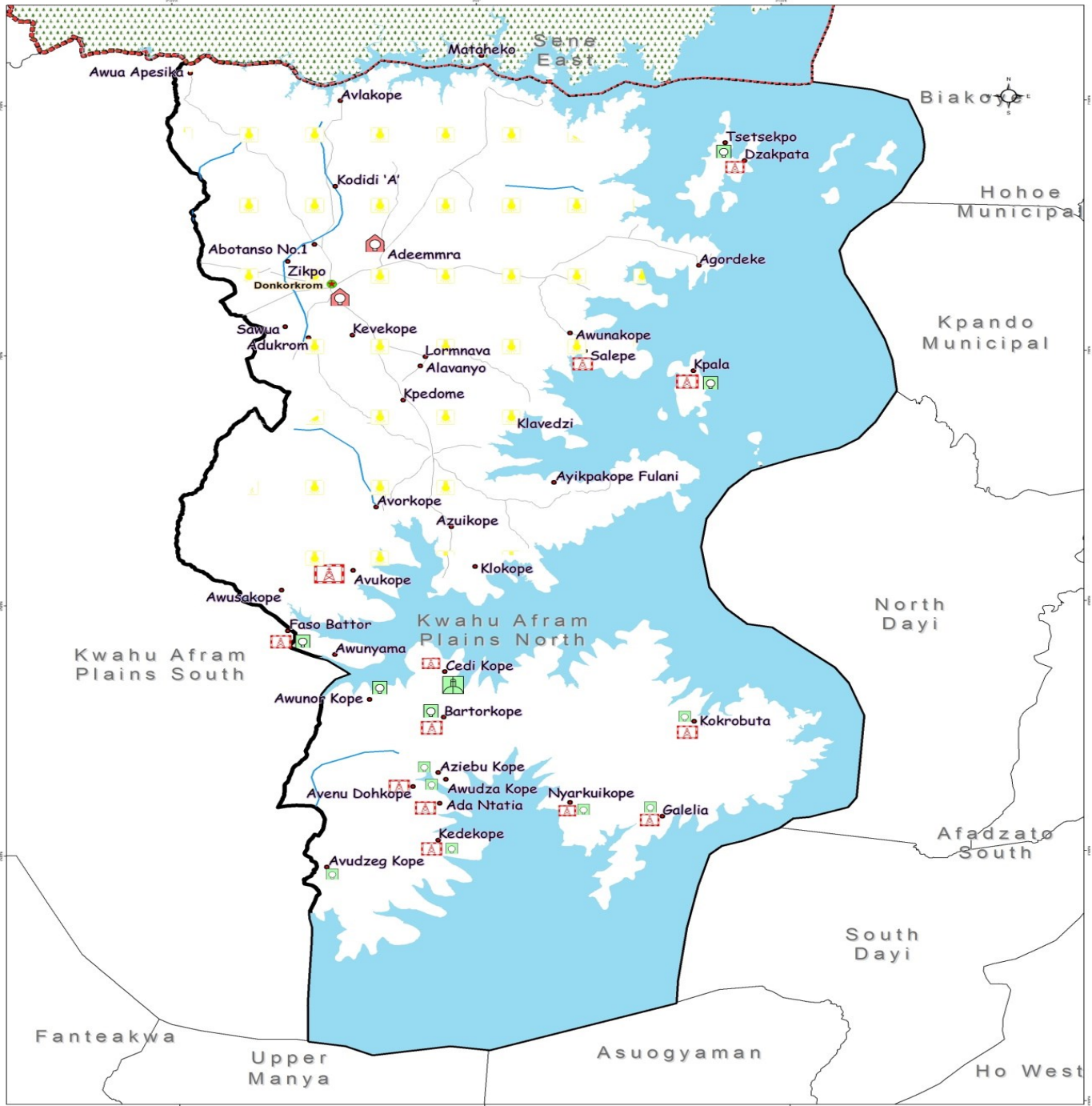
The General Assembly of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District on the 12th December, 2017, after its deliberations unanimously adopted the draft 2018- 2021 District Medium-Term Development Plan document to offer development direction for the District in the next Four years pending approval from the National Development Planning Commission.

.....
(HON. KATE MAWUSI)
PRESIDING MEMBER

.....
(HON. SAMUEL KENA)
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

.....
(JAMES ARMAH TANDOH)
DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR

Programme of Action, 2018-2021 (Energy and Communication Sector)- Kwahu Afram Plains North District, Ghana



Legend

- Settlements
- ★ District Capital
- ~ Rivers
- Roads
- Forest Reserve
- Volta Lake
- Sene East (operation district)
- Kwahu Afram Plains North District
- Adjoining Districts



Action Plan Projects -Energy and Communication

2018 Projects

- Extend electricity to newly developed areas at Donkorkrom and Adeemra
- Provide 2no. mini grids at Cedikope

2019 to 2020 Projects

- Provide solar lamps to Island Communities
- Facilitate the provision of telecommunication masts Island and rural communities
- Provide electricity to 50 Communities (District wide)

Produced for Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly
 P.O. Box 1
 Donkorkrom, Kwahu Afram Plains, Ghana
 Telephone: 03424-220134

Produced by: GeoGIS Consult
 Email: geogis@gmail.com

Appendix..... Sustainability Matrix

Construction of 30no. 3&6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities		
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.	Indicated areas marked as forest areas need to be reserved and protected through the changes in areas shown.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Land areas proposed for developmental 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;	Quality and the type of fuel or energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Amount and level of Green-house gas emission effect	(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)	Waste identified, type and the quantity 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;	Measures and policies put in place to combat the flow of water	(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 value 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	(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 from local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of people exposed and affected	(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 the right number of food and nutrition 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 the vulnerable people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(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 vulnerable people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	and the number of disposal facilities available	
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).	The level of inequality gap bridged through age, sex and gender	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Number of occurrences recorded and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public and occupational health hazards	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Percentage and economic growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/ level of local services and inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of capital gained and retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related business developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	The number of local and private businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Level of technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resources efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Number of development research conducted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technology	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax holidays and exemptions given to efficient firms/companies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Public level of easy access to information	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of company that comply with the environmental/industry standards and guidelines	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of 30 no 3&6-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	2	Not all areas for construction are fallow and definitely some community forest areas for educational purpose are going to be cleared
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	1	The project involves the use of land
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	The execution of the programme has no effect on energy.
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	The programme will neither produce nor absorb carbon emission
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The programme will not generate pollutants
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will make utilise local materials such as wood, sand, water etc. within the environment of operation.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme will not pollute water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	The programme will not be relevant to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The project will not temper the natural ecology
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	The programme will help to build capacity of citizens on good health
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	The programme will increase enrolment in schools
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	The programme has no effect on women in energy resource empowerment
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	The programme is not relevant to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The programme will help to provide temporal jobs for local people
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	The programme will neither encourage nor discourage participation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	3	The programme will not utilise economic or cultivatable lands
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	The programme will not make use of portable water for execution
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	Programme has no influence on waste generation and disposal
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living	5	The programme will strongly ensure distribution in provision of basic services

(sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Programme has no influence on disaster
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Programme will ensure public safety and promote occupational health and safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Programme has no influence on economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The project will utilise locally produce materials in its implementation
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Programme has no relevance to the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	The programme will provide basic skills in ICT
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Programme not relevant to the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevant to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevant to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevant to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	The programme will increase participation in local governance
Human Rights:	5	Programme will strongly ensure the community right to education
Access to information:	4	Community will have adequate access to education
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Programme will be executed according to zoning standards

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Construction of CHPS Compound		
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 indicated areas shown on district map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Identified arable land for developmental purpose	(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;	Type of energy identified and its quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House gas effect	(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)	Effect of pollutants on the environment	(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).	Level of usage of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies : Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	A minimum flow of 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.		(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 areas set on map	(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 from local authority to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of people expose to diseases	(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.	Assessed number of people lacking adequate social amenities	(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 and children empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(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.	Level of local participation and number assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of people 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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	generated and disposed	
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 and occupational health related incidence	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Rate of economic growth	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount of local services and product used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of businesses established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnership	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted efficient resource technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Amount of losses through generation, distribution and usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Number of research and development conducted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax holidays and other incentives for efficient industries and firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Level of development	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information to 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 adhere to environmental/industry standard and guidelines	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of CHPS Compound		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	2	Areas for construction are mostly not fallow land area and forest zones are cleared when necessary
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The programme involves the use of land
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	Implementation of the programme has no effect on energy usage
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The programme will not generate any pollutant
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will positively utilise local materials such as wood, sand, water produce from the locality
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme will not pollute water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	Programme will not have any influence on water bodies
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).	0	Project is not relevant to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	Programme will neither positively nor negative influence social cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Programme will strongly support to minimize the incidence of diseases
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The programme will help to reduce malnutrition among the old and young
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	Programme has no effect on women in energy resource empowerment
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	3	Programme will not have any effect on displacement of communities and its people
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The programme is going to provide temporal job to community members
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Programme will encourage participation of local members
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	3	Project will not use lands for economic purposes or set aside for cultivation
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	Programme will minimise the usage of water for execution
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	2	Waste generated are going to have effect on the environment but are going to be discard at the appropriate places
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,	4	Programme will ensure equitable distribution of services

incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Programme has no influence on disaster
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	Programme will ensure to promote safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Project will promote the utilization of local goods
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	Programme has no effect
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme is to relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Programme will promote private/public partnerships
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Programme will positively encourage skills and technology transfer through training of community members in sustaining the project
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	Project will not have influence on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Programme has no effect
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	No effect of programme on aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	Programme will positively promote development
Human Rights:	4	Human rights of citizen through access to health will be improved
Access to information:	5	Community members will have easy access to information and health care
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	Programmes will be executed at appropriate zoning areas

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Drill and mechanised boreholes				
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
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.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Water Bodies : Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS				
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	0	1	2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0	1	2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0	1	2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal	Inequality gap by sex, age,	(0) 1	2	3 4 5

access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	etc.	
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Developmental projects executed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Drill and mechanised boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	2	Most areas are not fallow land and some forest areas are going to be cleared
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The execution of the project will not have much reliance on vast land
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	2	The programme is going to make use of energy in its operation and this will in turn affect energy usage
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	During the process of construction the programme will emit poisonous gases into the environment
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The programme is not going to have any effect on the environment
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	It is possible the programme will not make use of local input due to the project type
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme will not pollute water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	The project will help not to destroy aesthetic features
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Project will not temper with natural ecology
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Programme will make sure to inculcate and maintain social cohesion among community through gathering on sustainability and maintenance culture
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	The programme will build community members capacity on good health
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Programme will benefit community members well-being through sensitization
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	The programme will ensure to promote access and usage of energy resources
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	The programme is not relevant to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	3	the number of people going to be employed will not have much effect
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Participation will be encouraged among community members to promote project ownership
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	The programme will not use cultivatable land but rather ensure to protect such lands.
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Programme will help to support to adequately ensure safe water to the poor
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme is not of importance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Programme will strongly support to ensure equity in the provision of services
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Programme will have no influence on the exposure of communities to risk
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	Programme will promote neutral grounds on public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	3	Programme has no influence on economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Programme will help to promote the usage of local inputs materials
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	The programme will not have influence on the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Programme will support to encourage the establishment and economic linkage ties.
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Programme will create the avenue for public/private partnership
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Programme will help to provide basic skills and technology transfer to local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Programme will support the best and quality use of cleaner production and technologies
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Not of much use to the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Not of much use to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	No effect as to the use of waste to energy options
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Not relevance to aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	Programme will increase participation
Human Rights:	3	Programme will have no influence on human right
Access to information:	3	Programme has no influence on access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	Not relevance to aim

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Establish Cassava Processing Factory at Agordeke		
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.	Change in indicated areas on the district map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Arable land areas marked for developmental 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;	Amount of fuel energy and the type identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Greenhouse gas 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 and type of pollutant 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).	Type and quantity of local energy sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Setting standards to minimize the flow of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Sensitive areas indicated on map	(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 poor people exposed to diseases and illness	(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 poor assisted	(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	Percentage of gender inequality bridged	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: Minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people 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.	Level of community members participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor people supported	(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 poor to be assisted	
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	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	and disposal facilities available	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Establish Cassava Processing Factory at Agordeke		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	2	Being a larger hectares of land needed conserved areas are going to be destroyed
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	1	Vast arable land is needed for this programme
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	1	With the size and kind of project a lot of energy is going to be used which will not help in conserving energy sources
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	1	There is no way of not emitting waste in the atmosphere since it a factory and there is always going to be production
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	1	With the emitting of gaseous product it is going to have effect on the environment
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will promote the utilization of local input
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Programme will not have influence on water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevant to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Maintaining Sensitive ecological zones will not be relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	The effect of local communities cohesion will not have impact on the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Programme will strongly support to minimize the spread of diseases
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Programme will help to build capacity of local communities
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	The programme will neither help to empower women and promote access or no effect at all.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The programme will provide job to the local people
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The programme will influence and enhance local participation to promote PPP ownership
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	The programme has no influence on the prices of energy
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	The programme will support to ensure not to use land meant for economic or cultivation
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources,	4	The programme will equal ensure equity distribution

incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Programme has no influence vulnerability and risk
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	The programme will yield greater economic growth with its locale
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Programme will support the usage of local materials and services (eg. Labour, sand, wood, water etc)
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Establishing a factory within a locality will help promote inter marketing to retain capital to circulate within a range
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	This will create investment opportunities for other investors
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	And also giving the chance to private organizations to partner with the public companies
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	There is going to be massive support in technology transfer through community participation and owning the project
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	Programme will increase participation in governance
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	3	Programme will not have influence on aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	Programme will be executed according to land mark areas

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

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

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of trade and Vocation centre		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	Areas of construction are within town and fallow earmarked zones for developmental reasons
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	Since is construction of one trade and vocation centre no vast land is acquired
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	2	The project is not going to conserve energy since it is going to be used continuously
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	There is no way that during the construction, emission of poisonous gases could be avoided and this will surely have effect on the environment
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The execution of the project has no much effect on the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The project is strongly going to support the use of local raw materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The programme will not use ecological sites, rather to maintain them
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	No much influence on enhancing or maintaining social cohesion of local communities
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	Programme has no influence to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Assisting local people with trade and industry establishment this will enhance to build community members capacity to promote their well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Promoting the well-being of community people will help to empower them most especially women
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Programme will assist in providing temporal job for the local people
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Participation is key to every development project and the programme will strongly support to involve local people
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Programme will support to share equally every development intervention
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	When community members are given the opportunity to learn trade this will minimize their vulnerability and exposure to risk
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	As an industry the programme will ensure to promote public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Vocation will give community members the opportunity to be doing something on their own to result in development that will strong and stable economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Programme will increase reliance on local resources
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	Local retention of capital will be retain but not to a large extent
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	The programme will strongly encourage development of other industries to utilize local materials and services
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Programme will include other development organizations in partnership procedures
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Programme will support the transfer of skills and technology to local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	The vocation centre will not have much influence on cleaner production technologies
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	The programme will neither minimize nor increase the cost of energy
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	Programme will encourage democratic participation of local people
Human Rights:	3	Programme will not have much influence on human right
Access to information:	5	Local people will have upper hand in accessing information through the vocation centre establishment
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The project will be sited within zoning area.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Establish Ino. Market information centre		
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 identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Establish 1no. Market information centre		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The project will be situated in a fallow land area
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The project is not going to take up large tracts of arable and habitable land
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	Programme will not have influence on the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	Programme will not avoid or minimize emission of gases
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Programme will promote the use of local input
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Natural ecological sites will be maintained and not damaged
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	Programme will help to enhance social cohesion among local communities
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	Minimizing the incidence of diseases will have no effect on the establishment of market information center
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The well-being of local people is going to be improved through education
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme is not of essence to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim because there is not going to be population displacement
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Local people are going to be assisted with temporal jobs
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	Establishment of market information center will not correspond either negative or positively to the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	Sanitation will not be reduce by through the establishment of market information center even thou some information could be sent through this medium

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will benefit every individual within the locality
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Public safety will be ensured to reduce occupational hazards
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	3	The market information center is not going to result in establishing strong and stable conditions of economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will promote the use of indigenous energy resources
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	The programme will bring together marketing strategies to safeguard local capital
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The kind of information that is given to the outside world will influence others to come down to the grass roots for development of downstream industries to encourage the utilization of local materials and services
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Programme will promote public/private partnership in other to attract aid
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Local people will be equipped with technology and transfer of skills
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	The programme will make sure to encourage the use of cleaner production technologies
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	Minimizing the cost of energy usage may not be determined at one point and will take some time
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	In seeking shared information, there is a need to research for development and this is part of the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	Market information center construction will not have any influence on providing incentives to firms
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	When the right amount of information get to local people this will encourage participation in local governance
Human Rights:	3	It is the right of every individual to have access to the right information
Access to information:	5	Programme will aid local people to get easy access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Construction of the project will be established at the right zone

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Establish 100 hectare Mango and Cashew Plantations in 4 Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Establish 100 hectare Mango and Cashew Plantations in 4 Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	1	100 hectare plantation will hinder on the destruction of bio-diversity
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	1	Vast farming land area is going to be used for this project
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	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	There is going to be emission of infectious gases when hard chemicals are being used on this plantations
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	Farming along the water bodies might not help to avoid or minimize pollution
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The use of local raw materials will be encouraged
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme will make sure not to destroy natural state of rivers and water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	Programme will not have any effect on aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	Programme will not have any influence on the aim to minimize the incidence of diseases
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Establishing of the mango and cashew plantation will benefit the local people’s well-being as they have jobs and money
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	Programme will not have influence on the aim either negatively or positively
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Programme will support local people through buying of items, and utilizing the service of community members
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Programme will encourage participation through
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Land belonging to individual local people for economic purposes will not be tempered
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	Sanitation is not going to be affected as the agriculture advisory centre will not help to avoid or minimize proper disposal of energy wastes

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will support equal distribution of any developmental impact within the locality
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Vulnerability and risk reduction will not influence greater percentage of the programme
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Programme cannot avoid occupational hazard but measures are going to be put in place to avoid and promote public safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The cashew and mango products are going to be exported and this will yield in economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	Programme will help to use local materials and services
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	When labour is hired and using of local raw materials within the locality it will enhance productivity and retain capital
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	This will also encourage the development of industries
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	The programme will involve both local and foreign investors to participate to promote partnership
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	There is the need for transfer of technology and skills
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	This will have no impact on the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	This has no impact on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	The programme will help local people to participate in governance for development
Human Rights:	3	Programme has no impact on human right
Access to information:	3	Access to information will not have influence on the programme
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The implementation of the programme will be done within the right zoning area and comply with environmental standards

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

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

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Establish 1no. District agriculture Advisory Centre		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	In establishing an advisory centre definitely there is going to be clearing of site and bio diversity is going to be destroyed
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	There is a need for land in take.
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	The agriculture advisory centre could neither efficiently or effectively manage energy usage
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	The programme will neither have positive or negative effect on the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	Agriculture advisory centre will not have influence to avoid or minimize pollution on the environment
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Programme will help support the use of local energy resources such as poles and wood
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Constructing agriculture advisory centre will make sure to maintain natural state of sensitive ecological sites
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	Local people are going to have the opportunity to seek for information through the agriculture advisory centre which will enhance their well-being and cultural expression
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	3	The agriculture advisory centre will provide avenue to local community through purchasing and employment
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	When community members are involve in the execution process they buy into the PPP
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured		Lands belonging to the poor will be protected and ensured
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	Reducing sanitation and proper disposal of energy waste will not have influence on establishing agriculture advisory center

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will support to ensure equal allocation of developmental project or programmes
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Vulnerability and risk is not associated to establishing agriculture advisory centre.
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	3	Programme will not result in any form of economic growth since is not a money making entity
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	Any electrification process that will be undertaken will make good use of local input
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	There is not going to be retention of capital since the centre is not meant for economic purposes
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Aim not relevance to the programme
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	3	Allowing public/private partnerships will help to get assistance for pressing social interventions
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	3	Programme will build capacity of local members with technology and skills through its operation
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	Programme will enhance the use of cleaner production technologies
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	The programme will assist in conducting regular development research to boost data as the office serves as a first-hand information centre
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	Giving local people the freedom to take part in democratic process
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	5	Easy accessing of information is of importance to the aim as it serves as an advisory and information centre
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	The programme will be sited within the right zone

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Established 2no. agricultural mechanization centres in 2 communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Established 2no. agricultural mechanization centres in 2 communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The chosen area for construction is a fallow land area cleared for developmental purposes
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The programme involves the use of land
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	2	The execution of the programme considers the use of energy to constantly power the operations of the project
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	The programme will produce the emission of poisonous gases
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The programme will not have effect on protecting water bodies, and flooding but would either have effect on noise and oil-spills
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will utilize local raw materials in it processes
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme will not pollute water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	The programme will help benefit local communities in terms of their well-being through the increase in their standard of living
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	The programme will not have effect on the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	3	The programme will engage the local people in temporal job and also create the ability for small scale enterprises to have access to client market
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	The programme will neither encourage nor discourage local participation due to the oversight benefit of the programme
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured		Economic or cultivatable lands belonging to community members are going to be reserved and not utilize
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	Potable water will not be used for the execution of the programme
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Sanitation is not relevance to the aim because is neither not going to reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will ensure equitable distribution of developmental projects
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	The programme has no effect on exposing community to vulnerability and risk
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	The programme will help to promote public safety and any occupational hazard but not to a 100percent
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim because the programme is not for money making purposes
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will help to support the utilization of reliance on local materials and services to increase indigenous energy resources
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	The programme will encourage the usage of local product in other to retain any economic gains within the locale
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The project is to form the basis for the development of other industries and also encourage using of local materials and labour for productivity
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	3	Promoting public or private partnership will aid domestic or foreign investment
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Technology and skills transfer is of priority as the terms and conditions applied in some aspect of the programme (B-O-T)
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	The programme will positively support the use of cleaner production materials and technologies
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	There is no way the programme will do without energy but to minimize its cost involved. Strongly supported
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	Programme has no influence on research
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme has no relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	Programme has no influence
Human Rights:	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	3	Access to information has no effect on the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Programme will be executed according to zoning, compliance and best environmental/ industry standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Construction of 2no. Irrigation dams to produce vegetables		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of 2no. Irrigation dams to produce vegetables.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	2	An area for farming is the best location for this project and due to this conserved wild life in protected area are going to be touch-erred
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	1	A very huge land area is needed for this project to be carried out
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	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	To minimize the reduction of pollution on the environment is of doubt because protection of water bodies from contamination could not be controlled
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will utilize local raw material where possible to promote continuous reliance
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	The source from which the dam is going to be tap will not stop the destruction of the natural state of those rivers
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	The programme will not have any effect on aesthetic or scenic beauties
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The programme will not have any effect on sensitive ecological zones destructions
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	2	Minimizing the incidence of diseases will not be positively affected by the irrigation dam but could increase some diseases such as malaria.
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	The programme will not have immediate effect on the well-being such as nutrition and education of local people but could also in a way assist in agriculture productivity
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	2	Local community people living close to this water bodies could be located to a different place due to the construction process of the dam
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Local people will be involve in the project execution
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme is not significant to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	The programme will ensure to protect land belonging to the poor
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will make sure to include sharing and allocations of any development project equally for its adverse and beneficial impact
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	2	The exposure of community to vulnerability and risk could not be tempered upon because of the dam this could affect the local people
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The construction of the irrigation dam will help promote the use of and reliance on indigenous energy resources where possible
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Retention of local capital should be of priority to the aim because this will help the locality gain economic benefits
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	The involvement of other partnership organization will help in times of need for social interventions
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Technology and skills transfer is very crucial and this programme will strongly support to aid in sustainability of the project
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	Programme will not have influence on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	Programme has no influence on aim
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	3	The execution of the project will be sited at embarked zoned area which will comply with environmental/ industry standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Construction of 100km feeder roads to link farming Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	facilities available	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of 100km feeder roads to link farming Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	Roads landmarks are already been marked for any developmental purposes and the programme will not have any influence on protected areas and wild –life
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The programme will involve the use of land
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	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The programme will not avoid pollution on the environment but will help to minimize
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will help use local energy resources where needed
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	The aim of the project will not have influence on any local character
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	The programme will influence the well-being of local community members through easy access to road network and enhanced farming productivities
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	Programme has no influence on gender usage to energy resources for women and young people
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	The programme will strongly support local community members through creating of temporal jobs and proving clients to local traders
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The programme will encourage local participation to create project ownership
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured		Lands for economic or cultivations will not be used
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	The project will provide easy and accessible transportation to local community people
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	3	Equality distribution of developmental projects will be ensured
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Vulnerability and risk will not have influence on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The project is not for economic gains but will result in development that will promote strong and stable conditions for economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	3	The programme will neither include private partnership nor decide not to involve partnership
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	The programme will not increase pollution of the environment but encourage the use of cleaner production technology
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	2	During the cause of the construction process the programme will help minimize the cost of energy usage
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	The programme will encourage participation in governance
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Proper zoning of project siting within the prime of environment or industry standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

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

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Construction of 3no. Satellite markets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people Dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of 3no. Satellite markets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	Programme will not contribute in the destruction of protected areas and wild-life
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The implementation of the programme will involve the usage of land for construction
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	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	Programme will help to support the minimization of producing gaseous emissions
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Programme will contribute to environmental pollution through noise from market people, oil-spills from vehicles
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme is in support of the usage of local materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme has no intention on destruction of natural water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	Programme will help improve on
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).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	Programme has much contribution negatively on health through the type of market produce being sold a
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The programme will assist to improve well-being of community members
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	The programme will not influence the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Programme will create the avenue for trading and provide employment
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Participation at all levels will strongly encouraged
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured		Lands for economic purposes will not be utilize
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	The quantity of waste to be generated is going to increase because of the market facility a huge number of people are going to access the facility

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will support the distribution of any adverse and beneficial impact equally
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	The programme will support to promote public safety and reduce occupational hazards
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Trading and marketing will help to support the local economy to encourage strong and stable economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will increase the reliance on indigenous energy resources and increase the usage of local inputs
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Making use of local produce and labour service will help in local retention of capital
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Economic boost will encourage other downstream development of industries and utilizing of local raw materials
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	The programme will strongly support the involvement of public/private partnership
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Technology and skill transfer will strongly be supported to enhance local community involvement
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	The programme will not influence the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	Programme will not influence the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	Programme will increase local participation
Human Rights:	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Siting of the project will comply with environmental or industry standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

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

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of Warehouse		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	2	The areas for construction are mostly fallow
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The programme is not going to use much vast land but could be affected
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	The execution of the programme has an effect on energy usage
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	The programme will neither absorb nor produce gas emissions
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The programme will directly have influence on the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The necessary materials that are available will be used to promote the reliance on local energy resources such as wood
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Siting of the project could have an adverse effect on nearby water bodies if the proper and right place is not chosen through releasing of waste product
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	The programme will not contribute to destruction of the ecological zones
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The programme will not have influence on the am
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The programme will help to contribute to the working force by giving local people jobs
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The project could contribute for the local people to participate and could also not help if the right process of participation is not channelled
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme will not access economic or cultivatable lands belonging to the local community
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	3	Programme has no impact on the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	3	The programme has no influence to the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	The programme has neither negative nor positive effect on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	The programme will foster and strengthen conditions of economic growth since there will be a place dealing with fish farming issues
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	During the process of construction the programme will ensure the adaptation of reliance on local indigenous energy resources
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	The programme will help to support local retention of capital through inter trading of products
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The establishment of the project will foster to promote utilizing raw materials, products and labour within the locality
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	3	Public private partnership will be encouraged by the programme to help support the local people
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	3	To promote project ownership technology and skills transfer will be given to community members through participation
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	The programme will ensure to efficiently use energy
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Incentives will be given to such industries to enhance performance and productivity
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	Programme will help in participation of governance
Human Rights:	0	Programme is not relevant to the aim
Access to information:	3	Programme has no influence to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Programme will be executed according to zoning standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Establish 100 hectares of cassava farms for youth		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards/guidelines	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Establish 100 hectares of cassava farms for youth		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	1	A vast majority of land is going to be cleared for the purpose of the project and this will destroy the protected areas and wild-life protection
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	1	A very huge land is needed for the project
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	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	The farm is going to make use of chemicals in the process which may affect the environment and cause climate changes
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Most of the farm lands are located closely to water bodies and the use of chemicals could contaminate nearby water bodies
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	When the need arise the use of local energy resources could be used to increase the use of local input
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	The maintenance and minimization and destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies could not be exempted when chemicals are continuously used on farm lands
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	Programme has no influence on scenic beauty
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Sensitive ecological zones through the programme will be maintained
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Local community members are going to be equipped with jobs and technological skills that can help boost their well-being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	Programme has no influence on the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Temporal jobs will be provided to the local people
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	Local community people could involve themselves in the programme or not but it is the responsibility of our programme to help local people participate
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured		
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will encourage equal distribution of development projects and any beneficial impact to local community members
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	2	The farmland is at risk to bushfire and the community is vulnerable to epidemics
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	It is the mandate of the programme to provide safety and reduce any occupational hazards
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The farm produce will be exported for economic gains and encourage strong and stable economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	The programme has no negative or positive influence on the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Programme will support local retention of capital through the usage of basic local materials and services
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The programme strongly support creating ties between the development of downstream industries and using raw product and services
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	There will be established private/public partnership to enhance foreign aid
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	The project strongly support transfer of technology and skills to local community members
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	Programme has no influence on aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	The programme has no influence on adherence to democratic principles
Human Rights:	3	Human rights could neither be negatively nor positively affected
Access to information:	3	The programme has no influence on aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The programme intentions is to make sure it is sited within the embarked zones and comply with environmental standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

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

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Build two fishing storage facilities and landing base		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The areas for construction are fallow
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The programme is not going to use much vast land
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	2	The execution of the programme has an effect on energy usage
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	The programme will neither absorb nor produce gas emissions
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The programme will not have influence on the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	The necessary materials that are available will be used to promote the reliance on local energy resources such as wood
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	Siting of the project could have an adverse effect on nearby water bodies if the proper and right place is not chosen through releasing of waste product
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The programme will not contribute to destruction of the ecological zones
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	The programme will not have influence on the am
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The programme will help to contribute to the working force by giving local people jobs
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	The project could contribute for the local people to participate and could also not help if the right process of participation is not channelled
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme will not access economic or cultivatable lands belonging to the local community
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	3	The programme has no influence to the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	The programme has neither negative nor positive effect on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	The programme will foster and strengthen conditions of economic growth since there will be a place dealing with fish farming issues
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	During the process of construction the programme will ensure the adaptation of reliance on local indigenous energy resources
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	The programme will help to support local retention of capital through inter trading of products
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The establishment of the project will foster to promote utilizing raw materials, products and labour within the locality
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Public private partnership will be encourage by the programme to help support the local people
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	To promote project ownership technology and skills transfer will be given to community members through participation
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	The programme will ensure to efficiently use energy
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	Programme has no influence on the aim
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Programme will be executed according to zoning standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Build two fishing storage facilities and landing base		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The areas for construction are fallow
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The programme is not going to use much vast land
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	2	The execution of the programme has an effect on energy usage
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	The programme will neither absorb nor produce gas emissions
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The programme will not have influence on the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	The necessary materials that are available will be used to promote the reliance on local energy resources such as wood
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	Siting of the project could have an adverse effect on nearby water bodies if the proper and right place is not chosen through releasing of waste product
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The programme will not contribute to destruction of the ecological zones
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	The programme will not have influence on the am
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The programme will help to contribute to the working force by giving local people jobs
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	The project could contribute for the local people to participate and could also not help if the right process of participation is not channelled
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme will not access economic or cultivatable lands belonging to the local community
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	3	The programme has no influence to the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	The programme has neither negative nor positive effect on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	The programme will foster and strengthen conditions of economic growth since there will be a place dealing with fish farming issues
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	During the process of construction the programme will ensure the adaptation of reliance on local indigenous energy resources
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	The programme will help to support local retention of capital through inter trading of products
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The establishment of the project will foster to promote utilizing raw materials, products and labour within the locality
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Public private partnership will be encourage by the programme to help support the local people
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	To promote project ownership technology and skills transfer will be given to community members through participation
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	The programme will ensure to efficiently use energy
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	Programme has no influence on the aim
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Programme will be executed according to zoning standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Construction of 1no. Teachers Bungalow		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of 1no. Teachers Bungalow		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The area is earmarked for education purpose and zoned
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The programme will not involve a huge land area
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	The execution of the project has no effect on energy use
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	The programme will neither produce nor absorb poisonous gases
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The programme will not generate much pollutant but has an effect on the environment
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).	5	The programme will utilise local produce such wood, water, sand, labour
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme is not going to pollute water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	programme is not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The programme will not temper with the natural ecology but help to maintained
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	The programme will help to promote the well-being of teachers transferred to these communities
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Some form of job assistance could be given to local community members
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	Programme has no influence on waste generation and disposal

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will ensure equitable distribution in provision of basic services
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will make use of local materials in its implementation
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	The programme will provide utilization of cleaner production technologies
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	The programme will be executed with minimum usage of energy
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	Programme has no influence on aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	Programme has no influence on the aim
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The programme will be executed according to zoning standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Construction of 14no.CHPS centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of 14no.CHPS centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The construction of the project is within the locality and are fallow land area earmarked is for such purposes
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	1	The programme will involve the use of large take up of land area
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	2	The execution of the programme will make use of energy in its implementation process as it is very important to the programme
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	The programme will neither produce nor absorb poisonous gases
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The programme will have no effect on the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will encourage the use of local raw materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The programme will not pollute water bodies
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	The programme will not damage aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The programme will tamper the natural state of sensitive ecology
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	The programme will help to enhance the health status of the local people
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The facility will be readily available to help assist community members and build their capacity on nutrition and well-being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The programme will provide temporal jobs to the local people
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The programme will assist local community members to participate in the execution of the project
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme implementation will help to ensure equal distribution of basic services to all
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Programme has no influence on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	3	Programme has no influence on economic growth
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Programme will use local materials in its implementation process
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	Programme has no influence on the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	3	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Programme will provide the opportunity for technology and skills transfer to the local people during the process of construction
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	The programme will make sure to encourage the usage of cleaner technology productions
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	2	As part of the sustainability process the programme will have to employ continuous usage of energy in other to keep the programme on cause
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Research and development will be promoted by the programme to assist in its programme operations
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	Programme will increase participation in local governance
Human Rights:	4	The programme will ensure community's right to health
Access to information:	4	Community will have adequate information to health
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Programme will be executed according to zoning standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

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

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Drilling of boreholes in 32 communities, district wide		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construction of police station at Donkorkom		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The area for construction is fallow
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The programme involves the use of land but not as much to take away large tracts of habitable land
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	The project has no influence on aim
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will promote the use of local energy resources
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	The programme will not hinder on ecological zones to destroy them
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Gender: <i>should encourage and empower women and promote</i> access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	During the process of construction some local community people could be employed and given job assistance
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The local community will be involve to participate in the implementation process
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Economic and habitable land belonging to the poor will be ensure is keep in safer hands
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	3	Free and fair equitable distribution of basic services for all will be improved by the project
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	The project aim has no impact on the programme
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	This has no influence to the project aim but will be encouraged
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	The project will make sure to maintained energy cost in it utilization
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Human Rights:	3	The project will neither influence people positively nor negatively which in long term will not have any effect to the aim
Access to information:	4	Local people will gain access to information whenever it is needed in cases of security and maintain law and order
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The project will be executed within earmarked zones and comply with environmental standards and guidelines

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Construct 2no. Area Council Offices		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies : Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Construct 2no. Area Council Offices		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	Bio-diversity will be protected by the project without destroying their system of existence
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The programme will neither positively nor negatively contribute to minimize land take
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	3	Programme has no influence on energy utilization practices
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	Wood poles for electrification will be used in other to promote the local sector
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Ecological zones will not be destruct by the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	The programme will help area council members to coordinate their activities
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The programme will adopt the grassroots participation to involve every community member
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Land for community members will be maintained
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will ensure the provision and distribution of basic services and give opportunity to all
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	The programme has no influence on disaster
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	The programme will make use of local input
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	The programme will help to minimize the cost of energy utilization
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	4	This will promote participation in local governance
Human Rights:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Access to information:	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The programme will be executed within the right zoning area

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Provide electricity to 50 Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people dispersed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

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

Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Provision of mini-grids to island Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies	4	The programme will strongly contribute to efficient energy utilization
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The programme will utilize local energy resources such as wood
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	The programme will not contribute the destruction of scenic beauty but rather conserved and improve where possible
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Programme will not interfere with ecological site destruction but to maintained its natural state
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	The programme will help enhance social cohesion among community members through their area council meeting to coordinate activities within their locality
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	3	The programme will not have influence on the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The programme will aid in supporting local participation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	The programme will provide energy to the poor for effective and efficient productivities
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Land to the poor will be maintained
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	The programme will help to provide basic services
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	The programme has no influence on disaster
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Communities without energy sources will now be able to work with electricity
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Programme will support the usage of local energy resources
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Programme is not relevance to the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	3	The programme will not affect the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Public private partnership will be enhanced
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Skills will be transferred to local people to build their capacity
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Cleaner production technologies will be encourage
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	The programme will help contribute to minimum cost of energy utilization
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Research and development is important to discover new technologies
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	Programme has no impact on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Programme not relevance to the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles:	3	Programme has no impact on the aim
Human Rights:	3	The programme has no influence on the aim
Access to information:	3	People will have access to information through modern technologies
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The programme will be implanted within the right zones and comply with industry guidelines