

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

OFFINSO-NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP) 2014 – 2017

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MISSION

The Mission of the Offinso-North District Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the people, through the effective mobilization and utilization of human and material resources and by involving the people in the provision of the needed services.

FUNCTIONS

The Functions of the District Assembly as stipulated in the Local Government Act (1993, Act 462) are as follows;

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district,
- Collaborate with the relevant National and Local security agencies to maintain security and public safety,
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the overall development of the district,
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacle to initiate development,
- Promote Justice and ensure easy access to law-courts in the district,
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE 2010-2013 DMTDP

1.0 REVIEW OF THE DMTDP (2010-2013)

The DMTDP (2010-2013) was formulated and implemented in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) also known as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). The focus was to reduce poverty through pro-poor programmes and projects. The DMTDP (2010-2013) of the Offinso-North District was anchored on Seven (7) thematic areas which were;

- Ensuring and sustaining Macroeconomic stability
- Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

During its implementation several factors worked in concert against partial or total non-implementation of some projects within the district. These included;

- Late releases of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) leading to delay in payment of contractors and hence delay in project completion.
- Unexpected deductions from the DACF allocations to the District which threw the District Budget off gear.

- Natural disasters and emergency situations required prompt attention at the expense of other projects.
- Non-commitment on the part of some contractors who often abandoned projects.
- Difficulty in accessing some project sites leading to project delays.
- Non-commitment and inability of some communities to contribute to community initiated projects.
- Projection of too many projects for the district within the plan period.
- Rapid increase in inflation rates resulting in budget deficit
- Inadequate logistics and other resources to facilitate timely monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU
- Low Internally Generated Revenue

These undoubtedly adversely affected the implementation of the DMTDP (2010-2013). The overall performance however was an improvement as compared to the previous plan period especially in the implementation of physical projects.

The pages that follow cover the performance review of the DMTDP (2010-2013)

Table 1.1 Showing the Assessment of Performance of Programmes, Projects And Activities Of DMTDP (2010-2013)

THEMATIC AREAS INCLUDING OTHER INTERVENTIONS	PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS				REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN TO REMEDY THE SITUATION
	Fully Implemented	Partially Implemented	On- going	Not Implemented		
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability						
Rehabilitation of 3 no. markets				Not implemented	Inadequate sources of funds	Seeking for donor support
Construction of 2 no. markets		Partially implemented			Lack of sources of funds	No actions taken
Training of 40 revenue staff	Fully implemented					
Carry out 4 no. IE&C on the need to pay taxes	Fully implemented					
Revaluation of residential and commercial properties				Not Implemented	Inadequate sources of funds	
Conduct socio-economic surveys		Partially implemented				

THEMATIC AREAS INCLUDING OTHER INTERVENTIONS	PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS				REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN TO REMEDY THE SITUATION
	Fully Implemented	Partially Implemented	On- going	Not Implemented		
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
Provision of support to 60 SMEs		Partially implemented			Inadequate sources of funds	Seeking for donor support
Provision of Micro credit to 60 SMEs	Fully Implemented					
Provision of skill training and Employable skills to 200 people	Fully Implemented					
Creation of employment for 400 unemployed youth	Fully Implemented					

Strengthening the BAC by providing office accommodation, furniture, computers and accessories	Fully Implemented					
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
Provision of adequate agricultural extension services	Fully Implemented					
Provision of 100 no. improved storage facilities				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	Seeking for donor support
Provision of Agro-processing machines to communities		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	Seeking for donor support
Provision of improved seeds, okro, maize and green pepper, cabbage and tomato to farmers	Fully Implemented					
Provision of Agricultural inputs e.g. fertilizers		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	Seeking for donor support

Provision of improved breed of livestock/housing to farmers (sheep, goats, and pigs)		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	Seeking for donor support
Promoting and supporting 2000 farmers in block farming				Not implemented	inadequate funds	Seeking for donor support
Development of database on agriculture in the district		Partially implemented			Inadequate sources of funds	
Promotion of the growing of tree crops			On-going			
Control of bushfires			On-going			
Support for re-afforestation programmes	Fully implemented					
Training of 5,000 farmers on the safe use of agro-chemicals		Partially implemented			Inadequate sources of funds	Seeking for donor support
THEMATIC AREAS INCLUDING OTHER INTERVENTIONS	PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS				REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN TO REMEDY THE SITUATION
	Fully Implemented	Partially Implemented	On- going	Not Implemented		
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement						

Extension of national grid to 20 communities in the district		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	No actions taken
Maintenance and repair of streetlights		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	No actions were taken
Rehabilitation of 225.78 km feeder road network		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	Seeking for donor support
Development of layout schemes				Not implemented	inadequate funds	
Rehabilitate 2 no. slaughter house				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Rehabilitation of DCE's bungalow	Fully implemented					
Rehabilitation of Assembly guesthouses		Partially implemented			inadequate funds	
Construction of 6 no. Teachers' quarters		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Rehabilitation of 2 no. Teachers' quarters		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Completion of 6 no. staff bungalows				Not Implemented	Inadequate funds	

Construction of 2 no. 10 seater water closet facilities	Fully implemented					
Construction of 2 no. 10 seater Enviro-Loo toilet facilities	Fully implemented					
Evacuation of refuse dumps	Fully implemented					
Construction of 1 no. 8-seater KVIP toilet facility	Fully implemented					
Procurement of 20 no. wheelbarrows				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Procurement of 10 no. 14m ³ communal refuse containers		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Acquisition of 2 no. final disposal sites		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Carrying out 16 no. IE&C activities on environmental sanitation	Fully implemented					
Construction of 2 no. ICT centres		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	

Procurement of 50 no. computers for ICT centre and offices		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Procurement of 1 no. grader	Fully implemented					

THEMATIC AREAS INCLUDING OTHER INTERVENTIONS	PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS				REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN TO REMEDY THE SITUATION
	Fully Implemented	Partially Implemented	On- going	Not Implemented		
Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
Increase in enrolment			On-going			
Improve upon BECE results from 32.1% to 40%		Partially implemented			Low motivation for teachers, inadequate learning aids and materials	
Organize STME Clinics				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Improve upon school supervision		Partially implemented			Low motivation for teachers	
Support to girl-child education programme		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Promote schools sports development			On-going			
Completion of 1 no. dormitory block for the physically		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	

challenged						
Rehabilitation of 5 no. 3-unit classroom blocks		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Completion of 4 no. 3-unit classroom blocks and sanitary facilities			On-going			
Completion of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block				Not implemented		
Construction of 10 no. 6-unit classroom blocks with office, store, library and ancillary facilities		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Construction of 2 no. kindergarten blocks		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Rehabilitation of 1 no. KG block				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Construction of 7 no. 3-unit classroom blocks with sanitary facilities		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Rehabilitation of 4 no. 6-unit classroom blocks		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	

Support for 80 no. brilliant, but needy students		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Construction of welded wire mesh fence wall at Akomadan DA Primary Sch.	Fully implemented					
Construction of 1no. dormitory block for Nkenkaasu senior high school			On-going			
Completion of 1no. 2-storey classroom block at Akomadan senior high school	Fully implemented					
Procurement of 600 pieces of student desk for Akomadan Senior High school	Fully Implemented					
Procurement of 2,000 dual desk for basic school	Fully implemented					
Reduction in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) Number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per			On-going			

10,000 live births						
Reducing under five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)			On-going			
Increasing access to reproductive health service		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Rehabilitation of facilities of Akomadan health care				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Completion, equipping and furnishing of 1no.MCH block		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Construction of 5no. community based health planning schemes(CHPs) compounds		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	

Completion of 1no.community based health planning service (CHPs)compound	Fully Implemented					
Construction of 1no. Clinic.				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Support to the district initiative on HIV/AIDS		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Support for the national immunization programme		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Support to roll back malaria programme		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Provision of 40no.boreholes		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	

Transparent and Accountable Governance						
Construction of 1no. 10-unit office block for the District Administration (Annex)	Fully implemented					
Construction of Assembly block		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Strengthen sub-district structures (SDS)		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Building the capacity of staff and assembly members	Fully implemented					
Rehabilitation of 1no. police station				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Rehabilitation of 1 no. district police commanders residence	Fully implemented					
Provision of logistics for the police to combat crime		Partially Implemented			Inadequate funds	

Construction of 1no. magistrate court			On-going			
Construction of 1no. district library			On-going			
Procurement of 50 no. executive desk /chairs		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Furnishing of 6no. staff bungalows and quarters		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Strengthening of DPCU with 4no. laptops, 1no.projector and screen, 1no.digital camera, 3no. internet modems, IPADS, GPS, etc		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Carry out 10 IE&C activities on the rights of women and children		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Carry out 10 IE&C on the need for the active involvement of women in governance and on		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	

good governance						
Support for the physically challenged		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Prevention of child labour		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Support community initiated projects	Fully implemented					
Support disaster prevention and management		Partially implemented			Inadequate funds	
Procurement of 1no. pickup (4x4 wheel drive)				Not implemented	Inadequate funds	
Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects	Fully implemented					
Promotion of sister city relations.	Fully implemented					

1.1 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP (2010 – 2013)

A. ENHANCING AND ENSURING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Total Number of Projects – 6(100%)

- Fully Implemented – 2(33.3%)
- Partially Implemented – 2(33.3%)
- On-going Projects – 1(16.7)
- Not implemented – 1(16.7%)

B. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA’S PRIVATE SECTOR

Total Number of Projects- 4(100%)

- Fully Implemented-1(25%)
- Partially Implemented- 0(0%)
- On-going Projects-0(%)
- Not implemented- 3(75%)

C. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Total Number of Projects-15(100%)

- Fully Implemented -8(53.3%)
- Partially Implemented-0(0%)
- On-going Projects- 2(13.3%)
- Not implemented-5(33.3%)

D. INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Total Number of Projects- 22(100%)

- Fully Implemented -4(18.2%)

- Partially Implemented-3(13.6%)
- On-going Projects- 6(27.3%)
- Not implemented-8(36.4%)

E. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Total Number of Projects- 37(100%)

- Fully Implemented -21(56.8%)
- Partially Implemented-4(10.8%)
- On-going Projects- 8(21.6%)
- Not implemented-3(8.1%)

F. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Total Number of Projects- 18(100%)

- Fully Implemented -12(66.7%)
- Partially Implemented-0(0%)
- On-going Projects- 2(11.1%)
- Not implemented-4(22.2%)

Table 1.2 Showing the Review of Other Interventions Not Covered By GSGDA 1

INTERVENTION	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT	PROBLEMS DURING IMPLEMENTATION
UNDP (Localisation of the MDGs)	Grasscutter, rabbit, mushroom, snail and goat project at Afrancho	Completed, but lack of interest amongst the group is killing the project		Running of project left in the hands of one person and consultant failed to supply all the compost for mushrooms.
UNDP(Localisation Of the MDGs)	Grasscutter project at Amponsakrom	All the grasscutters are dead		Inadequate knowledge on grasscutter culture
UNDP(Localisation Of the MDGs)	Grinding Mill Project at Dwenedabi	Completed	Add asset to the community's assets	
UNDP(Localisation Of the MDGs)	Cashew Cracker at Nyamebkyere No.1	Not completed		Stalled as a result of differences with community
GGHSP	Construction of CHPS Compound at Tanokwaem	completed	Reduced maternal and morbidity substantially	
CBRDP	Construction of CHPS Compound at Amponsakrom	Not completed		Programme folded up
SIF	Construction of ICT centre at Akumadan	Completed	Improved ICT in the district	

Table 1.3: Performance of the Offinso-North District from 2010-2013

No.	THEMATIC AREA/INDICATOR	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET (%)	2010 Indicator Level	2011 Indicator Level	2012 Target	2013 Indicator Level
1	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization	Minimizing revenue collection leakages	Percentage increase in fiscal revenue mobilization	100	45	59	89.52	80.66

2	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Develop a comprehensive tourism policy	Improving tourism in the District	Percentage increase in tourist arrivals	3	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.4
3	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Establish a comprehensive Agricultural Development Policy	Improving Agricultural output in the District	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	10	1.2, 0.7, 0.2	0.8, 1.1, 0.4	0.3, 0.8, 0.7	0.5, 0.9, 1.3
		Establish a comprehensive Natural Resource Development Policy	Improving and sustaining natural resources in the District	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/ restored	5	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.3
4	INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Establish a comprehensive Infrastructure, Energy and	Improving Infrastructure, Energy and Human	Teledensity/ penetration rate	3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
				Proportion/ length of roads	225.78km	-	103.6km	49.1km	14.0km

		Human Settlement Policy	Settlements in the District	maintained/ rehabilitated					
				% change in number of households with access to electricity	7	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2
				Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	80%	54%	57%	72%	82%
				Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation(flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	70%	23%	25%	42%	43%
5	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Establish a comprehensive Human Development, Productivity	Improving Human Development , Productivity and	a)Gross enrolment rate (indicates the number of pupils/ students of	50%	35%	39%	42%	45%

		and Employment Policy	Employment in the District	<p>a given level of schooling – regardless of age- as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KG - Primary -Junior High School -Senior High School 						
				<p>b) Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicates</p>	100%	103%	102.5%	105%	105.3%	

				primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)					
				Gender parity index (ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance is 1.00)					
				- KG	1	0.98%	0.98%	0.99%	0.99%
				- Primary	1	0.97%	0.98%	0.99%	0.99%
				-Junior High School	1	0.94%	0.92%	0.94%	0.96%
				-Senior High School	1	0.73%	0.76%	0.81	0.85%
				HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of adult population (15-49 years)	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8

				Maternal mortality ratio(number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)		Survey not conducted	Survey not conducted	Survey not conducted	Survey not conducted
				Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	100 per 100,000 LB	198 per 100,000 LB	190 per 100,000 LB	168 per 100,000 LB	140 per 100,000 LB
				Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	10 per 1,000 LB	16 per 1,000 LB	37 per 1,000 LB	-	18 per 1,000 LB
				Proportion of unemployed youth	200	250	180	248	202

				benefiting from skilled / apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training					
6.	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Promote coordination, harmonization, and ownership of the development process	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	GH¢ 1,105,136.60				
				Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP Budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)					

				Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)					
				Police Citizen Ratio		1:1,537	1:1,556	1:1,565	1:1,596

1.2 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Income and Expenditure

Year	Income(GHC)	Expenditure(GHC)
2010	1,183,625.07	1,177,601.32
2011	1,801,659.39	1,738,526.13
2012	2,722,202.94	2,654,959.40
2013	2,631,552.79	2,736,670.02
Total	8,339,040.19	8,307,756.87

Yearly IGF Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

IGF	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	235,231.41	223,131.00	320,735.00	252,264.00
Expenditure	210,634.56	155,519.44	181,937.00	436,479.00

Yearly DACF Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

DACF	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	558,243.39	993,733.46	496,280.52	611,123.11
Expenditure	556,712.01	1,028,254.18	481,471.96	604,095.67

Yearly DACF Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

Year Sectors	2010	2011	2012	2013
ADMINISTRATION		852,916.07	380,742.76	540,927.23
HEALTH/ENV'T		25,000.00	222,000.00	68,000.00
ECONOMIC		138,028.35	199,692.62	355,000.00
SOCIAL		155,511.01		388,640.52
MISCELLANEOUS		513,092.24	40,000.00	192,938.61

TOTAL		1,684,547.67	842,435.30	1,545,506.36
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Yearly DDF Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

DDF	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	766,930.00	904,279.63	616,322.74	264,839.00
Expenditure	333,899.92	902,204.98	434,692.85	393,613.26

Yearly DDF Application of Funds

Year Sectors	2010	2011	2012	2013
ADMIN.	39,039.00	41,990.00		
EDUCATION	136,000.00	106,923.00		
HEALTH / ENV'T	120,000.00	193,845.00		
ECONOMIC		75,000.00		
SOCIAL	38,860.92	31,923.00		
TOTAL	333,899.92	449,681.00		

Yearly CWSP Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

CWSP	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	-	-	-	905.82
Expenditure	-	2,301.53	-	905.00

Yearly HIPC Funds Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

HIPC Funds	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	25,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00	25,165.00
Expenditure	25,046.00	24,977.80	74,556.33	25,000.00

Yearly MSHAP Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

MSHAP	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	8,610.04	4,167.20	-	5,100.00
Expenditure	4,386.00	8,008.00	373.00	4,078.00

Yearly GSFP Budgetary Allocation and Application of Funds

GSFP	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	259,657.73	178,092.00	578,068.80	820,962.80
Expenditure	257,387.72	176,826.00	604,633.24	823,434.47

1.3 KEY PROBLEMS/ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

The following key problems/issues were encountered during the implementation stage;

1. Irregular disbursements and unexpected deductions from the DACF inhibited the full implementation of the programmes/projects. This explains why most of them are either on-going or stand-still.
2. Natural disasters and emergency situations required prompt attention at the expense of other projects.
3. Non-commitment on the part of some contractors who often abandoned projects also affected projects completion dates.

4. Difficulty in accessing some project sites led to project delays.
5. Non-commitment and inability of some communities to contribute to community initiated projects.
6. Projection of too many projects for the district within the plan period.
7. Rapid increase in inflation rates resulting in budget deficit
8. Inadequate logistics and other resources to facilitate timely monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU.
9. Low Internally Generated Revenue.
10. The Assembly had no access to contract documents and payment certificates on projects such as the GETfund and Schools under Trees Projects hence making it difficult to ensure value for money for those projects.

1.4 LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2014-2017)

Some of the lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2014-2017) are;

1. So many contracts were awarded without regard to the DAs ability to fund them. This led to a situation where some projects which were awarded as far back as 2004 and 2005 still not completed because funding has become a problem. It would be better if a few projects were awarded and completed within the stipulated time. This would also ensure an optimum utilization of resources thereby ensuring value for money.
2. Some of the programmes/projects fell within the domain of the private sector and the financial institutions e.g. the provision of micro-finance to small and medium scale enterprises. The DA could only play a facilitating role since it could not directly provide micro credit facilities to small and medium enterprises. It could only facilitate the procedure to make such facilities available to these businesses by the financial institutions especially the Rural Banks.
3. Not much funding was received from development partners. However, they had been considered as part of the funding sources for the plan implementation. The implementation therefore suffered as a result of the inadequate funds received from our development partners.

4. The Assembly can however seek for funds through submitting project/programme proposals to funders and donors such as the Japanese Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGHSP Scheme) during the 2014-2017 plan period.

1.5 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION AND COMPILATION OF DISTRICT PROFILE

1.5.1 Introduction

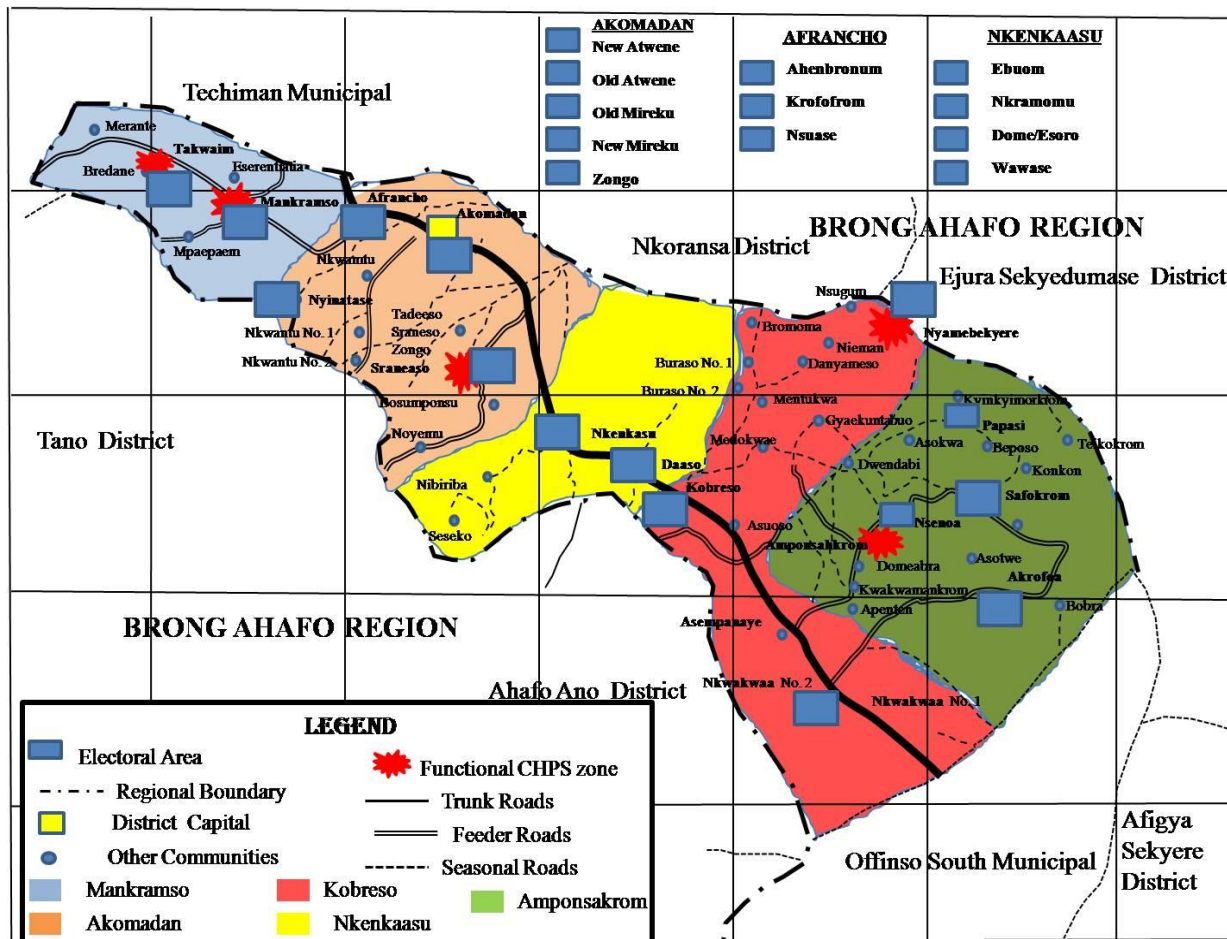
The Offinso North District Assembly was inaugurated on 29th February, 2008 and established by LI 1856. It was carved out of the former Offinso District Assembly, now Offinso Municipal Assembly. It is one of the 30 District Assemblies in the Ashanti Region and has its capital as Akumadan.

1.5.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.5.2.1 Location and Size

The district lies between longitudes 1^o 60 W and 1^o 45 E and latitudes 7^o 20 N and 6^o 50 S. The total land area is about 741 kilometres square. It shares boundaries with the Techiman Municipal Assembly in the North, the Sunyani Municipal Assembly in the West, the Ejura Sekyeredumasi District Assembly in the East and the Offinso Municipal Assembly in the South; the others are the Nkoranza South District Assembly in the Northeast, the Wenchi District Assembly in the Northwest, the Tano North and South District Assemblies in the Southwest. The South-North Trans-West African Highway traverses the district, thus making it the main gateway to the Ashanti Region from the northern part of the country. Some of these District and Municipal Assemblies that share common boundaries with the Offinso North District Assembly are in the Brong Ahafo Region.

Fig 1.1: Map of Offinso North District Assembly



Source: (Town and Country Planning Department, 2013)

1.5.2.2 Climate

It lies in the semi-equatorial climatic zone and experiences a double maxima rainfall regime. The first rainfall season starts from April to June, whilst the second period starts from September and ends in October. The mean annual rainfall is between 125cm and 180cm. The dry season is quite pronounced and occurs between the months of November and March. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75-80 per cent in the rainy season and 70-72 per cent in the dry season. A maximum temperature of 30°C is experienced between March and April. The mean monthly temperature is about 27°C.

1.5.2.3 Vegetation

The Offinso North District Assembly lies in the moist semi-deciduous forest zone which is interspersed with thick vegetation cover. However, there is the vast emergence of guinea savannah and this is most prevalent in areas such as Afrancho, Akumadan, Nkenkaasu and Nsenoa.

There are four (4) forest reserves in the district, namely;

- The Afram Headwaters Forest Reserve (189.90km²)
- The Afrensu-Brohoma Forest Reserve (89.06km²)
- The Mankrang Forest Reserve (92.49km²)
- The Opro River Forest Reserve (103.60km²)

The common tree species in the reserves include odum, mahogany, ceiba, cassia and wawa. They have immense economic value as they are used for lumbering, fuelwood and medicine.

1.5.2.4 Culture

The indigenes are Asantes. The Asante Culture is therefore, the dominant culture in the district. There are, however, other sub cultures which are practised by the migrant settlers mostly from the North. The communal spirit in the district is very high. Traditional knowledge of the people is seen in folk tales, proverbs and art. The culture also promotes participation and this is depicted in household, families and communities. Women are given place in decision making. The only notable festival in the district is the “Mmoanninko” which is celebrated annually. This has a historical significance and marks the choice of land by one of the Asantehenes asked Nana Wiafe Akenten to choose between treasures of gold and land. It is therefore celebrated to commemorate the occasion. During the celebration which takes place at Offinso citizens of the Offinso North are invited to attend. It is a period for stocktaking and the new initiatives in the area of development projects. The Festival of “Mmmoanninko” is a rallying point for

development. However, the unresolved chieftaincy disputes are a disincentive to peace and development.

1.5.2.5 Ethnic Composition

The district can be said to be homogeneous in character in terms of ethnic composition. The Asante ethnic group constitutes about 80 per cent of the population in the district. The remaining 20 per cent consists of other ethnic groups of northern origin (Dagaatis, Dagombas, Mampruis, Walas, Moshies) and Ewes from the Volta Region. The various ethnic groups co-exist peacefully and this is an ingredient for national integration and development

1.5.2.6 Traditional Set-Up

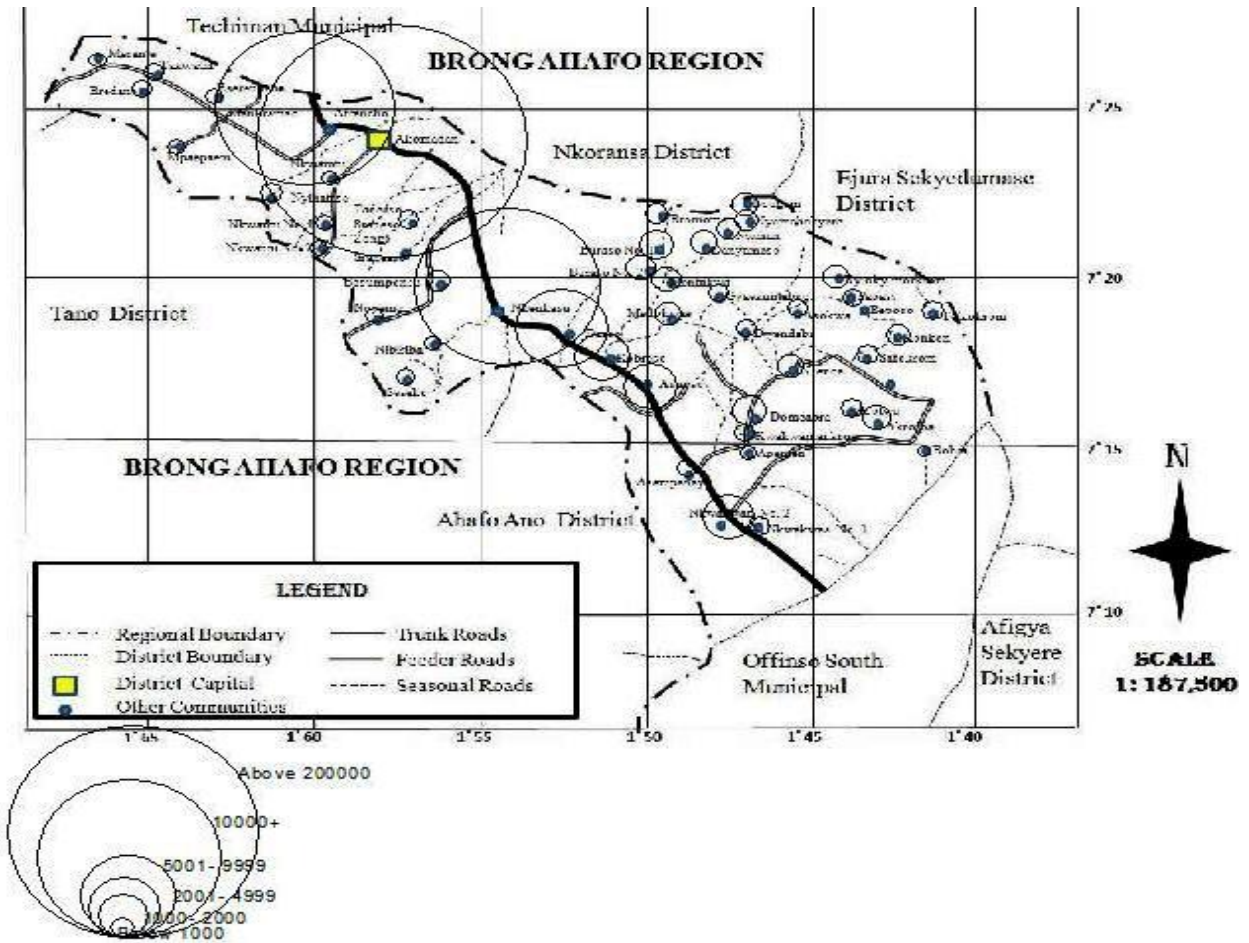
The district has sub-chiefs and ‘odikros’. They all owe allegiance and pay homage to the Offinsohene who is the Paramount Chief. There are also lineage and family heads who are the fulcrum around whom the unity, cohesion and stability of lineages, families and communities revolve. However, the district has a number of protracted chieftaincy disputes.

1.6 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

1.6.1 Settlement systems and Linkages

The settlement system and spatial linkages have been analyzed using scalogram analysis. The services considered include both social and economic facilities in Twenty Eight (28) communities at a population cut off of 164 persons. The three (3) principal towns; namely, Akumadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu provide high order goods and services. In terms of services and infrastructure distribution these communities enjoy the concentration of health facilities, electricity supply, educational facilities, pipe borne water supply, agricultural extension services, banking, police and fire service. They also serve as the production and marketing centres.

FIGURE 1.2: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



1.7 FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATION

1.7.1 Surface Accessibility to Services

Surface accessibility to services such as health, education (SHS), extension services and banking are based on observed vehicular speeds on the various types of roads (first and third class roads) in the district.

- **Travel Speed and Waiting Time in the district**

Facility

Vehicle Speed

Waiting Times

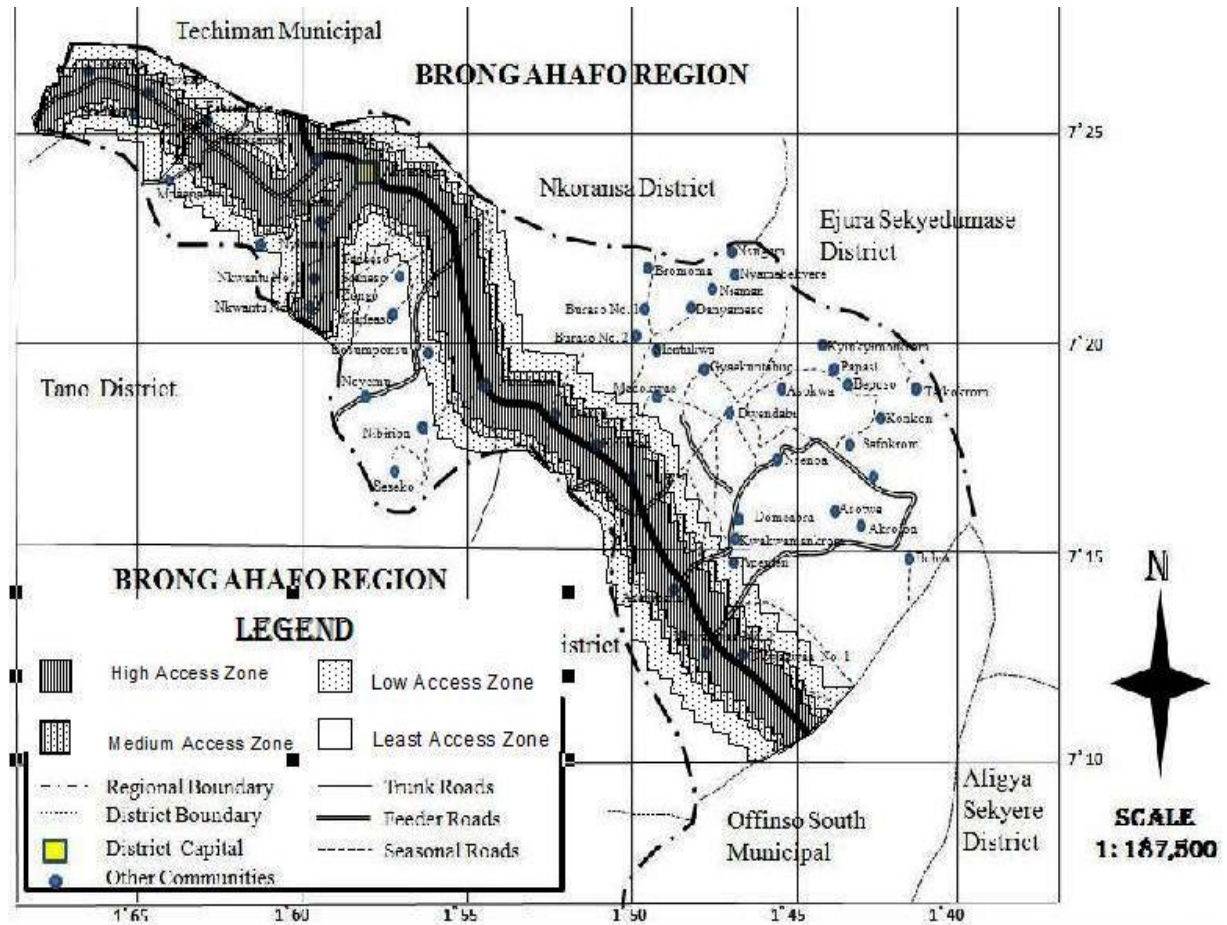
First Class Road	120km/hr	15 minutes
Third Class Road	25km/hr	2 hours

The accessibility analysis indicates that about 70% of the habitable area of the district falls within considerable aggregate accessibility. This implies that about 30% of the habitable area of the district is not within easy reach of any of the facilities studied.

1.7.2 Aggregate Accessibility

About 65% of the communities enjoy at least one chosen facility within the acceptable time e.g agricultural extension services. Transportation to these facilities needs to be improved. The road network in the district also needs to be improved. It is equally important for the population threshold for most of the services to be reviewed to enable majority of the communities enjoy higher level services.

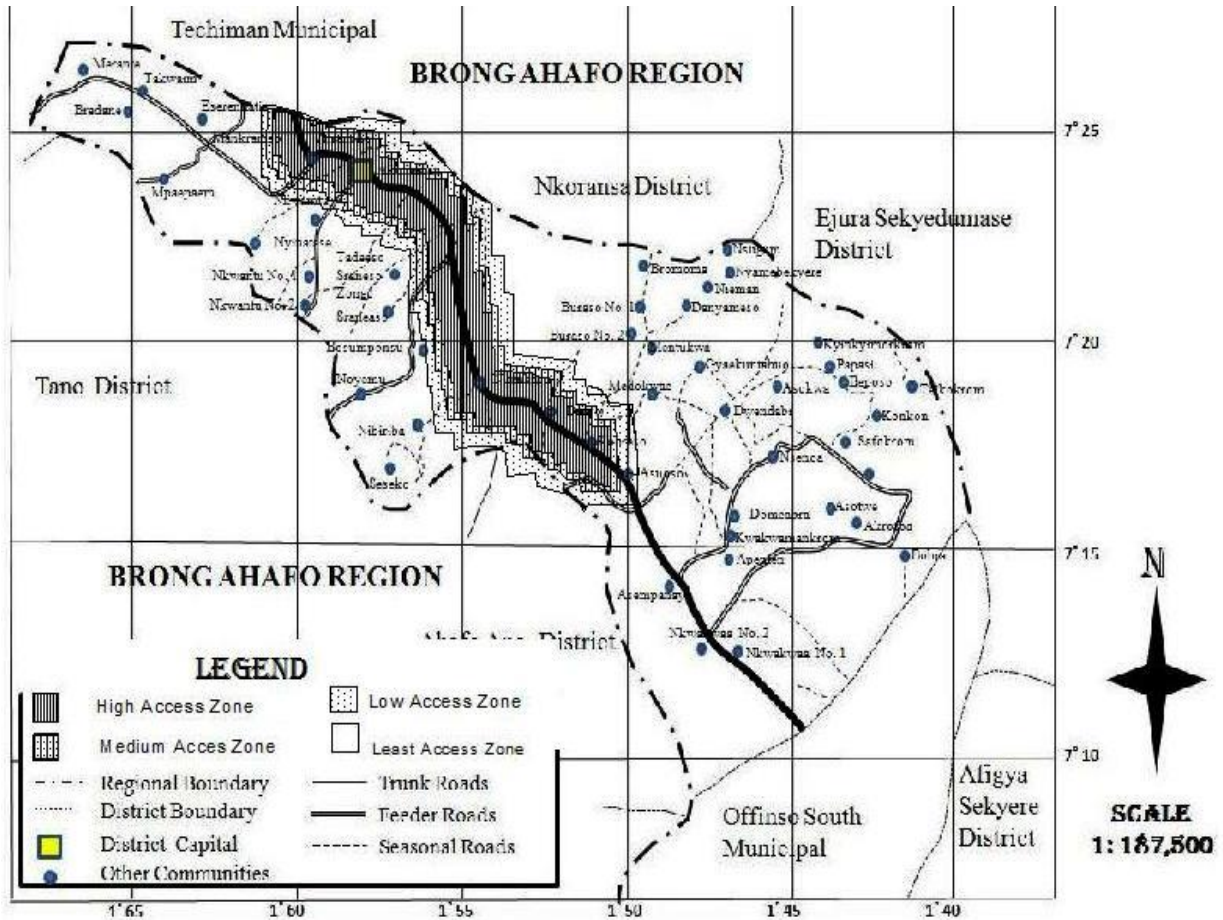
FIG. 1.3: AGGREGATE ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES



1.7.3 Optimum Accessibility

This is about the communities that have access to all the facilities/services. These communities are Akumadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho. They constitute about 68.1% of the total population. The situation needs to be improved.

FIG.1.4: OPTIMUM ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES



1.7.4 Composite Poverty Pockets

The result of the poverty mapping and profiling indicate that poverty pocket 1 is well endowed; poverty pocket 2 is less endowed whilst poverty pocket 3 is most deprived. This implies that any immediate intervention measures should be targeted at poverty pockets 3 and 2. Here, poverty is visible.

1.7.5 Commodity Flow

In terms of commodity flow the district is a net exporter of produce agricultural produce. A variety of agricultural produce including maize, yam, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and vegetables. Some cocoa is produce around Mpaepaem and Tanokwaem for the export market. The district therefore feeds such principal markets which are outside the district, namely; Abofour, Kumasi and Techiman. There are other relatively smaller marketing centres in the district. These are the Nkenkaasu, Akomadan and Darso markets. The district however receives agricultural inputs (cutlasses, hoes, fertilizer and agro-chemicals), clothing and textiles and other manufactured goods from outside the district. In terms of industrial or manufactured goods therefore the district is a net importer.

These peripheral communities are connected by poor road networks and it is along these bad roads that foodstuff are transported to the functional areas.

The updated poverty profiling and mapping and pro-poor programming is attached. A Scalogram and geo-referenced data is attached.

1.7.6 Nature of Physical Development/Development Control

Out of over 95 settlements in the district, only three have an approved planning scheme and these are Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. This scheme is limited in scope and has even outlived its usefulness because land allocation and development have no recourse to it. The absence of settlement planning schemes has therefore led to haphazard development. Development control and enforcement are therefore relaxed. There is therefore the urgent need to at least develop planning schemes for the three (3) principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu.

1.7.7 Poverty Profiling, Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming

Poverty as a relative term may exhibit different characteristics as one move from one socio-cultural environment to the other. These characteristics therefore epitomize the people's perception and understanding of poverty, its dimensions and manifestations in any given geographical area, hence this district.

1.7.8 Poverty Pockets/Dimensions in the District

On the basis of agreed definitions of poverty (its manifestation and physical accessibility to some basic facilities and services) three poverty pockets have been identified. Thus;

- **Pocket One**

These are the relatively endowed areas. They have access to health care, potable water to some extent, quality education somehow and good access roads. These consist of towns such as Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu and are situated along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road.

- **Pocket Two**

These are the less endowed areas. They are not as endowed as pocket one. They have relatively good schools; good access to health care; access to potable water and good sanitation; better access roads than pocket three. These are the smaller communities along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road. These communities are Kobreso, Darso, Asuoso, Asempaneye and Nkwaakwa.

- **Pocket Three**

Pocket Three is the least endowed area. These areas are characterised by poor access roads, poor educational facilities, absence of health care facilities and lack of access to potable water and good sanitation. They consist essentially of the farming communities. Poverty transcends the life of the people in pocket three. Some of the communities are Sarfokrom, Mantukwa, Nyamebkyere, Konkon, Tanokwaem, Sraneso, Pruso, Brehoma etc. The three poverty pockets represent about 69% of the total population.

1.7.9 Tentative Poverty Pockets

On the basis of agreed perceptions of poverty, its dimensions and manifestations and the physical and financial accessibility to some basic facilities and services against the background of their knowledge of the district the participants came out with demarcated composite poverty pockets for the district.

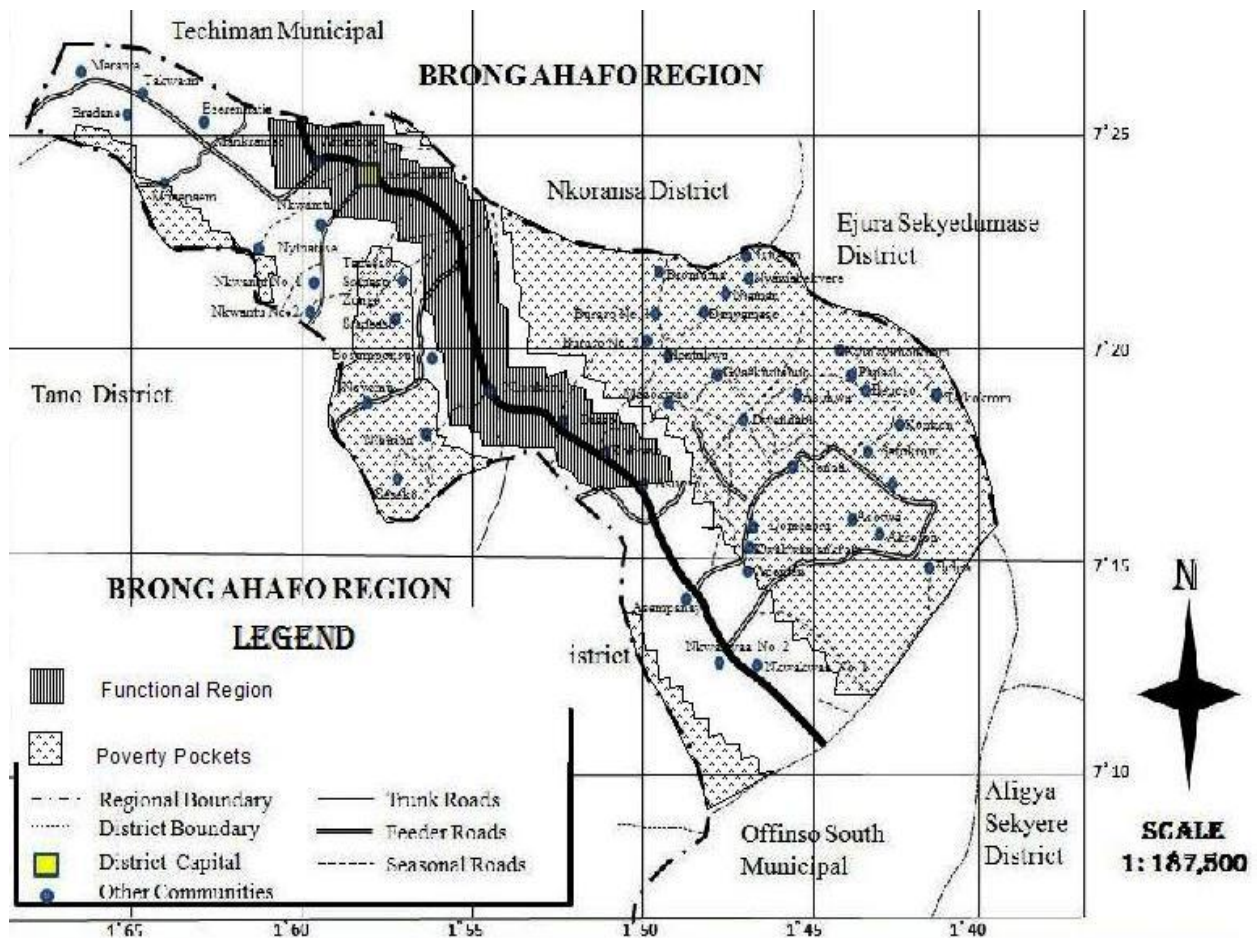
In the final analysis three poverty pockets were identified and ranked based on the severity of poverty as shown on Figure 4.

It is significant to note that the communities identified as poorest and most deprived are at the periphery of the district and far away from the Kumasi-Techiman Highway and are also less accessible.

The people in these communities are subsistence farmers. Their populations fall far below the minimum threshold of most basic facilities and services. The few basic facilities such as primary schools and water have been provided on the principle of equity and not economic efficiency.

FUNCTIONAL REGION AND POVERTY POCKETS

FIG 1.5: Composite poverty pockets



TAB 1.4: FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF EXISTING SETTLEMENTS (SCALOGRAM) 2010-2013

FACILITY/SERVICE	POPULATION	AGRIC. EXT	AGRIC. STATION	FORESTRY	KINDERGATEN	PRIMARY	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	FEEDER ROAD	FIRST CLASS ROAD	KVIP	SEPTIC TANK	WATER CLOSET	ELECTRICITY	POST OFFICE	TELEPHONE	AREA COUNCIL	AREA COUNCIL OFFICES	POLICE STATION	FIRE SERVICE	HAND DUG WELL	BORE HOLE	PIPE BORNE	WEEKLY MARKET	MICRO-FINANCE BANK	RURAL BANK	COMMERCIAL BANK	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	GUESTHOUSE	TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL PERCENTAGE SCORE	HIERARCHY LEVEL	
Akomadan	25,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	x		X	X	X		x	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	23	10.5	1 st	
Afrancho	12053	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		x	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X				x		X	15	6.8	3 rd
Nkenkaasu	15585	X			X	X	X	x		X	X	X		x	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X					X	20	9.09	2 nd	
Asuoso	2,596	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		x	X	X	X					X										11	5.0	4 th	
Darso	6192	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		x	X	X						X		X								11	5.0	4 th	
Kobreso	2,866	X			X	X	X			X	X		X	x	X	X						X										10	4.5	5 th	
Nkwankwaa	2040	X			X	X	X			X	X			x	X	X						X										9	4.09	6 th	
Asempanaye	983	X			X	X	X			X	X			x	X	X					X	X										9	4.09	6 th	
Seseko	867	X			X	X			X						X	X						X										8	3.6	7 th	
Mantukwa	1004	X			X	X			X						X	X						X										6	2.7	9 th	
Brohoma	675	X			X	X	X			X	X				X	X						X										8	3.6	7 th	
Sraneso No.1	701	X			X	X	X			X	X				X	X						X										7	3.2	8 th	
Sraneso No.2	579	X				x			X						X	X						X										5	2.3	10 th	
Tanokwaem	603	X			X	X	X			X	X				X	X						X										7	3.2	8 th	
Mankramso	1002	X				X			X						X	X						X										5	2.3	10 th	
Nsenoafie	402	X				X			X						X	X						X										4	1.8	11 th	
Sarfokrom	378	X			X	X			X						X	X						X										6	2.7	9 th	
Nyamebkyere No1	253	X			X	X	X			X	X				X	X						X										7	3.2	8 th	
Konkon	362	X			X	X			X						X	X						X										6	2.7	9 th	
Mpaepaem	788	X				X			X						X	X						X										4	1.8	11 th	
Kyeredagya	463	X				X			X						X	X						X										5	2.3	10 th	
Papasisi	507	X				X			X						X	X						X										4	1.8	11 th	
Bosompono No.1	562	X				X			X						X	X						X										4	1.8	11 th	
Nyinataase	298	X			X	X			X						X	X						X										5	2.3	10 th	
Amponsakrom	361	X			X	X			X						X	X						X										5	2.3	10 th	
Apenten	188	X			X	X			X						X	X						X										5	2.3	10 th	
Dwenedabi	483	X			X	X	X		X						X	X						X										7	3.2	8 th	
Srentiantia	458	X				X			X						X	X						X										4	1.8	11 th	
NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	28	28	1	1	20	26	14	2	21	8	9	5	1	8	2	29	5	3	3	1	1	26	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	220	100		
TOTAL WEIGHT		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	
CENTRALITY INDEX		3.6	10.0	10.0	5.0	3.8	7.1	5.0	4.8	12.5	11.1	2.0	10.0	12.5	50	3.4	2.0	33.0	3.3	10.0	10.0	8	33.3	33.3	10.0	50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50				

TAB 1.5: FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENS (SCALOGRAM) FOR THE PLAN PERIOD (2014-2017)

FACILITY/SERVICE SETTLEMENT	POPULATION	AGRIC. EXT	AGRIC. STATION	FORESTRY	KINDERGATEN	PRIMARY	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	SHS	ICT CENTRE	FEEDER ROAD	FIRST CLASS ROAD	KVIP	SEPTIC TANK TOILET	WATER CLOSET	ENVIRO-LOO TOILETS	ELECTRICITY	DISTRICT LIBRARY	YOUTH FRIENDLY CENTRE	POST OFFICE	TELEPHONE	AREA COUNCIL	AREA COUNCIL OFFICES	POLICE STATION	FIRE SERVICE	HAND DUG WELL	BORE HOLE	PIPE BORNE	WEEKLY MARKET	MICRO - FINANCE INST.	RURAL BANK	COMMERCIAL BANK	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	MAGISTRATE COURT	GUESTHOUSE	TOTAL NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	TOTAL PERCENTAGE SCORE	HIERARCHY LEVEL
Akomadan	25,725	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	29	9.86	1 st	
Afrancho	12053	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X			X	X						X			18	6.12	3 rd	
Nkenkaasu	15,585	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				X			X	23	7.82	2 nd	
Asuoso	2,596	X			X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X				X										13	4.42	4 th	
Darso	6,192	X			X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X				X	X					X										12	4.08	5 th	
Kobreso	2,866	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X				X	X					X										12	4.08	5 th	
Nkwankwaa	2,040	X			X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X				X	X		X											X			13	4.42	4 th
Asempanaye	983	X			X	X	X				X	X				X				X	X				X	X		X									11	3.74	6 th
Seseko	867	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X					X											9	3.06	8 th
Mantukwa	1004	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X					X											9	3.06	8 th
Brohoma	675	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X					X											9	3.06	8 th
Sraneso No.1	701	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X													X			10	3.40	7 th
Sraneso No.2	579	X			X	X				X					X	X				X	X					X											8	2.72	9 th
Tanokwaem	603	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X						X										10	3.40	7 th
Mankramso	1002	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X					X											9	3.06	8 th
Nsenoafie	402	X			X	X				X						X				X	X					X											6	2.04	11 th
Sarfokrom	378	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X	X					X										11	3.74	6 th
Nyamebekyere No1	253	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X						X										10	3.40	7 th
Konkon	362	X			X	X	X			X				X	X					X	X						X										9	3.06	8 th
Mpaepaem	788	X				X				X						X				X	X						X										7	2.38	10 th
Kyeredagya	463	X				X				X						X				X	X						X										7	2.38	10 th
Papasi	507	X				X				X						X				X	X						X										6	2.04	11 th
Bosomponso No. 1	562	X			X	X	X			X						X				X	X						X										8	2.72	9 th
Nyinataase	298	X			X	X				X						X				X	X						X										7	2.38	10 th
Amponsakrom	361	X			X	X				X						X				X	X						X										8	2.72	9 th
Apenten	188	X			X	X				X						X				X	X						X										7	2.38	10 th
Dwenedabi	483	X			X	X	X			X		X				X				X	X						X										9	3.06	8 th
Srentiantia	452	X			X	X				X						X				X	X						X										7	2.38	10 th
NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	28	28	1	1	24	28	19	3	2	20	8	17	7	4	5	28	1	1	2	28	4	4	4	1	1	28	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	2	29	100	
TOTAL WEIGHT	7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
CENTRALITY INDEX		3.6	10.0	10.0	5.0	3.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	12.5	5.9	14.3	25.0	20.0	3.4	10.0	10.0	50.0	3.6	25.0	25.0	25.0	1.0	10.0	3.4	33.3	2.0	10.0	33.3	10.0	10.0	1.0	14.3	1.0	5.0			

The scalogram analysis therefore reveals that the major service centres are Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. These communities are all along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road. The rest of the communities have one or more facilities thereby providing different levels of service. This is an indication that for an even development of the district, a critical and objective consideration would have to be given to the location of future services.

It is significant to know that the spread and distribution of facilities in the district is skewed towards some few communities to the disadvantage of the others. These few communities provide high order goods and services. Peripheral communities which have no access to these facilities/services have to travel to the core or centre to access them. To ensure equity, these facilities/services should be made accessible to the peripheral communities through the provision of good roads.

1.8 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

1.8.1 Structure of the District Economy

The structure of the district economy is made up of agriculture, service, commerce and industry as depicted in the table below;

Table 1.6: Structure of the District Economy

No.	Sector	Percentage
1	Agriculture	64.7
2	Commerce	17.2
3	Service	14.8
4	Industry	3.3

Source: District Statistical Office, 2013

1.8.2 Major Economic Activities

- **Primary Production**

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Over 80% of the active population in the district is farmers. Out of this figure, the youth constitute about 25%. Fishing is done on a limited scale whilst livestock production is basically on free range. Poultry farming is also on a limited scale.

- **Food Security**

Most of the land in the district is put under food crop production each year. Large tracks of fertile lands also remain uncultivated. The major crops cultivated are maize, plantain, cassava, yam and vegetables. Cocoa and cashew production in the district are low and are the only exportable commodities.

- **Pro-Poor Programmes**

Based on the Poverty Profiling and Mapping Exercises, key poverty issues and problems were identified under GPRS I, revised under GPRS II and the GSGDA 2010-2013 and currently the generation of the DMTDP 2014 - 2017. Stemming from these exercises, some interventions were suggested to address these issues. Table 12 outlines the thematic areas, target groups and pro-poor interventions.

Table 1.7: Pro-Poor Programming for the DMTDP 2014 – 2017

THEMATIC AREA	TARGET GROUP	PRO – POOR INTERVENTIONS
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers - Traders - Tax payers - Tax collectors - BAC office - NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of an enabling environment for business development - Creation of employment opportunities - Improve upon tax education and information practices
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SMEs - Entrepreneurs - Government Agencies - Traditional Authority - BAC office - NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Enterprise development - Provide skill training and entrepreneurial development programmes - Increase access to credit facilities - Increase access to markets - Strengthen collaboration in the private sector - Identify areas of partnership

Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployed - Farmers - MOFA staff - Plantation Developers - Forestry Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of Machinery/farm inputs - Retraining - Rehabilitation of the Akomadan Irrigation Scheme irrigation and developing simple schemes at Asuoso, Asempanaye, Mankranso, Mantukwa - Improve access to credit facilities - Increase access to markets - Training of farmers - Provision of subsidized agricultural inputs - Provision of improved storage facilities - Rehabilitation of existing markets - Promote and support plantation development - Promotion of environmentally sustainable practices
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrepreneurs - Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of land acquisition processes and procedures
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural Communities - Farmers - SMEs - Service Providers - Women - Children - Students - Government Departments and Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of Electricity - Rehabilitation of feeder road network - Rehabilitate farm tracks - Development of physical and layout scheme - Increase access to potable water and sanitation facilities - Development of ICT - Rehabilitation of District Police quarters
Human Development,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve upon education

Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students - Teachers - General Public - Women - Children - The Aged - PLHIVs - Physically Challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve upon health care delivery - Carry out sustained IE&C on the NHIS and the need to register - Skill training and legal services - Increase support and care for health programmes - Intensification of fight against HIV/AIDS - Establishment of safeguards against Ebola and other communicable diseases.
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DA - Urban/Town/Area Councils - Unit Committees - CSOs - Women - Children - Socially Excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the Local Governance System - Strengthen the participation of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making

• **Production Figures of Major Food Crops**

Table 1.8: Production figures of major food crops in 2013

NO.	FOOD CROPS	PRODUCTION(MT)	AREA OF PRODUCTION	YIELD (MT/HA)
1	Maize	13,240.5	9,457.5	1.40
2	Yam	8,456.4	610.8	13.85
3	Cassava	40,289.0	3,822.5	10.54
4	Plantain	25,592.8	2,389.6	10.71
5	Cocoyam	4,858.5	814.0	5.97
6	Tomatoes	8,025.5	5,350.0	15.00
7	Garden Eggs	1,000.0	100.0	10.00

8	Pepper	1,200.0	200.0	6.00
9	Okro	1,656.0	300.0	5.52
10	Cowpea	500.0	500.0	1.00

Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, 2013

- **Irrigation Schemes**

The Akomadan Irrigation Scheme has a potential cultivable area of about 1,000 hectares. However, only 76 hectares have been put under cultivation. Repair works on the dam have been completed by the IDA and an Indian Company with some support from the District Assembly.

It is hoped that it would create employment for the youth during the dry season when it is expected to resume production.

There is another irrigation scheme at Asuoso with a cultivable area of about 25 acres. It is a small dugout and water is drawn for irrigation by the use of a water pumping machine. It is used for vegetable and rice cultivation by the people of the community. It is used all year round.

- **Cocoa Production**

Cocoa production is not widespread in the district. It is concentrated in areas such as Akrofoa, Tanokwaem, Seseko, Nkenkaasu and Akumadan. Production levels are not very high, but could be boosted with the necessary interventions.

Cocoa farmers receive government support through the Cocoa Pests and Disease Control Programme (CODAPEC) where their farms are sprayed free of charge. Again cocoa fertilizers have been subsidized by the government making it quite affordable to farmers.

The ministry could intervene by introducing a facility that could assist the farmers to acquire the palm oil extraction machinery. At the moment, there is no direct support for oil palm farmers in the district. However, farmers regularly receive extension advice from the Directorate.

- **Oil Palm Production**

About 1200Ha of land is estimated to be under oil palm production. Oil palm production is still lucrative and receiving quite a good patronage. Lack of processing machinery appears to be the

major challenge faced especially by farmers who could be described as medium scale farmers.

- **Citrus Production**

About 376Ha of land is estimated to be under citrus production in the district. Fruiting in the inland savannah is becoming a problem so farmers are being advised to go into oil palm production.

- **Cashew Production**

About 800Ha is being estimated to be under cashew production in the district. The greater percentage of the cashew production is concentrated at the Nsenoa area. Technoserve and ADRA, both NGOs, were very instrumental in promoting the production and marketing of the cashew. At the moment there is no direct involvement by any NGO in the cashew production in the district and some farmers have abandoned their farms. Area under production used to be around 1200 hectares some five (5) years ago.

- **Fishing(including aquaculture)**

This farming practice is not common in the district. One farmer was assisted by the Ministry about five (5) years ago to go into it when the then Fisheries Directorate was under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Till date the farmer appears to be the only one practicing commercial aquaculture.

- **Livestock Production**

Livestock production in the district is mainly free range especially, with the small ruminants. Cattle production however could be said to be semi-intensive. Farmers receive veterinary services from the District Directorate.

Table 1.9: Livestock Production in the district for 2013

No.	Type of livestock	Population
1	Cattle	2,050
2	Sheep	20,000
3	Goats	15,400
4	Pigs	7,000
5	Poultry(local)	15,000

6	Poultry (Commercial)	9,000
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Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, 2013

- **Agricultural Extension Services**

Agricultural Extension Services are provided for farmers in the district, but at the moment there are a lot of challenges. These challenges have to do with staff strength, staff mobility and staff accommodation.

However, the major and most important challenge lies with the collection of baseline agricultural data for the district. For a reliable data on agricultural production therefore the District Assembly should assist the District Directorate for its collection.

- **Manufacturing and Processing**

Table Top Milling

There are about three (3) table milling businesses in the district (2 in Akomadan, 1 in Nkenkaasu). There used to be two (2) large saw mill companies operation at Nkenkaasu, but they have folded up as a result of the exhaustion of their concessions

Agro-Based Industries

Agro-processing in the district is the areas of gari –processing, palm oil and palm kernel extraction. Gari-processing is carried out in communities such as Dwenedabi, Mantukwa and Brohoma and Tanokwaem.

The people of Dwenedabi have been assisted by the UNDP/A2000N to procure a gari-processing plant. This would enable them stepped up production to raise their income levels as well as create employment.

Textiles

Tie and dye production is done in Akomadan. There are a number of tailors and seamstresses in the district. There are a few people who are engaged in the sale of smocks and Kente.

Brewery

Pito brewing also occurs at Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu and the Nsenoa area. Distilling of akpeteshie(a locally distilled hard liquor) is carried out around Afrancho, Tanokwaem and Nkenkaasu. These are owned by individuals. They meet the demand in and outside the district.

Sandwinning

Sandwinning is carried out in communities such as Akomadan and Darso. As an infant district it is carried out on a small scale.

Soap Production

There are a few individuals who are into soap making, but these are rather on a small scale.

Mushroom Production

Mushroom production has been carried out by a group at Afrancho. They were supported by the UNDP in pursuance of the Millennium Development Goals. However, the group has not been able to advance the project because the support was woefully inadequate.

Snail Production

Snail production has also been supported by the UNDP. Snail production is one of the subproject activities undertaken by the group at Afrancho. This subproject has also not been productive.

Grasscutter Rearing

Grasscutter rearing forms part of the UNDP Project at Afrancho. The project has not been lucrative, because the mortality rate has been high. This is because the people do not understand grasscutter culture.

The above phenomenon has also been so because the concept of group ownership and management of projects of this kind have not been successful in the District. This is also because the whole exercise of fending for the animals is left in the hands of one person most of the time.

1.9.1 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The most common farming practice in the district is by the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice leaves the land bare and makes it susceptible to erosion thereby destroying the natural environment in the process and eventually altering the ecology of the district. The Offinso North District was once a forest area but the vegetation has been altered as a result of the

type of farming practice and perennial bushfires. These phenomena reinforce each other year in year out and the effect has been that the district has become grassland and savannah.

It has been estimated that over 90% of households depend on wood and charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking. This situation is a contributory factor for the destruction of the ecosystem. It has therefore become imperative for reforesting the district. Another phenomenon contributing to the rapid disappearance of the forest cover is the activities of chainsaw operators. The exploitation of the forest timber by Timber Firms has also contributed immensely to the depletion of the forest. The extent of degradation of the natural environment and its consequences on the environment generally (land, water bodies and man) are overwhelming with implication on the climate. This has contributed to a change in rainfall pattern thereby contributing immensely to climate warming. There is therefore the need for all stakeholders to re-examine their activities. It must be emphasized that the authorities have not done much as far as the protection of the environment is concerned. It therefore calls for reawakening in environmental consciousness.

1.9.2 Conditions of the Built Environment

Over 90% of houses in the district are compound houses. They are built with sandcrete, landcrete and mud. Landcrete houses form majority of the housing stock in the district. Sandcrete houses are found mostly in the principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. Even though some of the houses built of mud can be found in these large communities they are rather predominant in the rural communities. Materials used in roofing are mostly iron or aluminum sheets whilst those used by the rural communities in the hinterland are thatch.

The district has no land use map. Among the three principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu it is only the former which has a layout scheme, but it has outlived its usefulness in that it has not been adhered to over the years. This phenomenon has led to haphazard development. Development precedes service provision. As a result the newly developed areas have no water supply, electricity and road network.

The housing environment is characterized by poor drains, heaps of refuse dumps, strong stench from drains and public places of convenience, out of vogue toilet facilities and unkempt surroundings. Erosion has taken a serious toll thereby exposing the foundations of most buildings. The situation is most serious at Afrancho. Wall of most of the buildings have structural defects (cracks) and have not seen any paintings ever since they were constructed.

In terms of in-house facilities, majority of the houses have no toilet facilities, kitchens and bathhouses. Some of the houses have their bathhouses detached from the houses. Over 90% of the occupants depend on public toilets such as KVIPs and pit latrines.

The method of refuse disposal in the district is surface dumping. The only town with a final disposal site is Akomadan. Plans are afoot to acquire one each for Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuoso and Nkwankwaa. This situation has adverse effects on the health of the people.

Potable water supply in the district is woefully inadequate. A vast majority of the people have no access to potable water supply. With the exception of Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Akomadan which have access to pipe borne water and a few communities which have access to boreholes, the remaining communities depend on rivers and streams as their sources of water supply. The resultant effect is that there is high prevalence of water borne diseases such as intestinal worms, diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid.

Electricity supply in the district has been limited to only the communities along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road which passes through the district. These communities are Nkwankwaa, Asempanaye, Asuoso, Kobreso, Darso, Nkenkaasu, Akomadan and Afrancho. These constitute about 45% of all the settlements in the district. Housing in the district is a challenge. The housing supply falls short of demand. Most public and civil servants are posted to the district have difficulty in accessing accommodation, especially in the rural communities. The result is that the postings are withdrawn. This has a serious implication on the development of the district. There is therefore the urgent need for the construction of accommodation units in the rural areas particularly for teachers.

The district is bereft with poor road network. The only first class road is the 39.2km road that passes through the district. The rest of the roads are third class (feeder roads) and are rendered almost immotorable most part of the year. Reshaping has not helped as just a downpour is able to make it worse than it was. This has a serious implication on transportation in the district. There is therefore the need for a comprehensive look at the development of these roads since the district contributes a lot to the food basket of the country.

1.9.3 Geology and Minerals

The district is underlain by two rock formations, namely; the voltaian and granite rock formations. The voltaian rocks are found in Afrancho, Kobreso and Nsenoa which are located in the northern, central and eastern parts of the district respectively. The rocks are rich in sandstone, shale, mudstone and limestone. The granite rocks are found in Nyamebekyere in the southeastern corner, Bredane through Mpaepaem in the northwestern part to Nkenkaasu and Darso in the central part of the district. The granite rocks form the basis for quarry stones.

1.9.4 Relief and Drainage

It has two main relief features, namely; highlands and lowlands. The highest point is about 1950 feet above sea level and that is found around Papasisi and Mantukwa in the eastern corridor of the district whilst the lowest point has an elevation of 600 – 1000 feet above sea level and is found around Nkenkaasu and Afrancho. It is drained chiefly by the Pru and Mankran Rivers. However, there are a number of streams that traverse the district. However, some of them dry up during the dry season.

1.9.5 Soil and Agricultural Land Use

There are four (4) major soil associations in the district. These are;

- The Kumasi-Offinso Compound Association
- The Boamang-Suko Simple Association
- The Adujamso - Bechem Simple Association
- The Bekwai - Oda Compound Association

The Kumasi- Offinso Association comprises of Kumasi and Offin series and is developed from Cape Coast granite complex. They are suitable for both tree and arable crops. The Boamang-Suko Association has medium textures and is fairly low in nutrients. They have good characteristics for plant growth. Both soils are suitable for tree and arable crops such as oil palm, cocoa, citrus, plantain, maize, cassava and vegetables.

The Adujaso-Bechem Simple Association is developed from voltaian sandstone and are well drained and permeated. This is suitable for the cultivation of crops such as yam, cassava, maize, vegetables among others. The Bekwai-Oda Compound Association is deep and well drained and is similar to that of the Kumasi-Offinso Compound Association and is suitable for both tree and arable crops.

1.9.6 Impact of Human Activities including farming and bushfires

The activities of timber firms and chainsaw operators in the forest reserves have altered the natural environment considerably. The economic trees have been rapidly depleted. The slash and burn method of farming coupled with the perennial bushfires have also destroyed the ecosystem. Besides the forest cover, microorganisms in the soil have also been destroyed thereby rendering the lands quite infertile. This would invariably affect the water cycle. It has also led to the warming of the micro-climate and the altering of the rainfall pattern.

The once forest belt has witnessed the creeping in of the savannah mainly due to bushfires. The only notable savannah was around Amponsakrom, Gyamankrom, Adaankwanta, Asuafo and Aparenten in the Nsenoa area. Bushfires are very conspicuous in Akomadan, Nkenkaasu, Darso, Kobreso, Asempanaye and Nsenoa areas. These were all once serious cocoa growing areas, but the perennial bushfires have made it impossible for farmers to replant their cocoa farms after the 1983 Bushfires that almost swept across the length and breadth of the country.

Another impact of human activity on the environment is the uncontrolled and improper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals. The effect is that all the rivers and streams in the district have been contaminated. There is also a Sand winning activity at Darso. Even though the

effect has not yet been noticed, it is worth putting in some restoration measures before it gets out of hand.

1.9.7 Aesthetic Features

The district has a few historical, scientific and aesthetic features which could be developed to serve as tourist attractions. These are the four (4) forest reserves; namely, the Afram Headwaters Forest Reserve (189.90km²), Afrensu-Brohoma Forest Reserve (89.06km²), Mankrang Forest Reserve (92.49km²) and the Opro River Forest Reserve (103.60km²)

There is also a waterfall around Akomadan. The highest point in the district which is around Papisisi is made up of sedimentary rock formations. This landmark has a lot of caves and it is believed that it used to be the abode of fairies (dwarfs) before the 1983 bushfires. The area is currently grassland.

1.9.8 Land Management

The lands in the district are of communal ownership with titles vested in the paramount stool and individual family heads. The District Assembly however, exercises spatial control through the Department of Town and Country Planning which is mandated to manage the spatial development of settlements by planned schemes/layouts. As a planning authority the district assembly ensures that water points and sanitation sites within the planned areas are adequately protected from encroachment.

1.9.9 Implications for Development

The phenomena described above have a myriad of implications for the development of the district. These have been outlined as follows;

- Streams have dried up because vegetative covers on watersheds have been cleared as a result of farming and lumbering activities.

- The slash and burn method of farming has contributed to the depletion of the forest cover as well as the destruction of micro-organisms in the soil. This has affected the fertility of the land culminating in low crop yields.
- The absence of layout schemes has resulted in unplanned development. The result is that there are no well-developed lanes in between houses that could be used for rescue in times of emergencies and disasters.
- The absence of layout schemes has also led to the loss of revenue to the Assembly in terms of property rates.
- The poor road network is not opening up the district for trade and investment.
- The improper application of fertilizer and other agro-chemicals has resulted in the contamination of water bodies and this has serious health implications for the people.
- The inadequacy of sanitary facilities has serious implication for environmental purity and therefore on the health of the people.
- The perennial bushfires has limited the capacity of the people to replant their cocoa farms and to venture into other cash crops the returns of which would have led to increased incomes.

1.9.10 Communication

Communication in the relatively smaller communities is by the means of the traditional gong-gong. The gong-gong is beaten to pass on information from the traditional authorities to their subjects. They are often beaten to summon the communities to communal labour, to respond to emergencies or to educate the people on issues of local government.

In larger communities like Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu, Information Centres have been established. These are connected to specific FM Stations outside the district to broadcast prime time news. During the day, they are also used to make local announcements but they have limited radius. There are currently two radio stations in District, Cruz FM and Time FM.

1.10 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.10.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The population of the Offinso North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census stood at 56,881 and by the annual growth rate of 0.24% it is projected to be 57,291 at the end of 2013. The variance increase within censal period (2000-2010) is 1,399. The concentration is in the principal towns of Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho which are urban settlements. The high population numbers are due to the presence of a significant migrant population mostly from Northern Ghana who are farmers.

1.10.2 Spatial Distribution

The Offinso District has over 95 communities. By the national standards, rural-urban classification of localities is based on whether the population of a settlement is more or less than 5,000. In the case of a rural community it should be less than 5,000 whilst an urban population should be 5,000 or more. In the case of the Offinso North District only three (3) of the communities can be said to be urban. This includes Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho

The vast majority of the communities are therefore rural communities.

1.10.3 Population Density

The 2010 Population and Housing Census kept the population density at 76.7 people per square kilometer. It is lower than the national figure of 103.3 in 2010. This is an indication that there would be no pressure on land in the near future.

1.10.4 Household Size and Characteristics

The total number of households in the district is 11,164. The average household size is 5.0. The composition consists of persons from the nuclear and extended families as well as those outside the two mentioned. Heads of households are mainly males. However, there are female household heads too, who are either single or single parent households. Children constitute about 37.3 per cent of the average household.

1.10.5 Religious Composition

There are three (3) main religious denominations in the district. These are Christians (72%), Moslems (17%), Traditional (2%) and those who are outside these three religious groupings (9%).

1.10.6 Rural-Urban Dichotomy

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the rural-urban split at 58.75:41.25 as compared to a national average of 56.2:43.8. This revelation shows that the District has most of its population in the rural areas. The situation therefore poses a problem for the distribution of higher order services and functions in the district. Services must have the required threshold population before they are provided.

1.10.7 Age Distribution

Table 1 outlines the age distribution in 2013

Table 1.10: Age Distribution for the Offinso North District in 2013

Age Cohort	Pop. Figures	%	Cum.%
0-4	9,442	16.6	16.6
5-9	8,760	15.4	32
10-14	7043	12.4	44.4
15-19	5404	9.5	53.9
20-24	4607	8.1	62
25-29	4494	7.9	69.9
30-34	3697	6.5	76.4
35-39	3242	5.7	82.1
40-44	2560	4.5	86.6
45-49	1877	3.3	89.9
50-54	1535	2.7	92.6
55-59	853	1.5	94.1
60-64	967	1.7	95.8
65-69	626	1.1	96.9

70-74	739	1.3	98.2
75-79	284	0.5	98.7
80-84	341	0.6	99.3
85+	398	0.7	100
Total	56,881	100	100

Source: District Statistical Office, 2013

Analysis of table 6 reveals that the population of the district is a young and a growing population with 0-14 constituting about 44% of the total population of the district. The implication for development is that more resources have to be channeled into the construction of schools, provision of water and health facilities. The rural areas would also have to be developed to hold them back as they are a potential stream of migrants. Developing the rural areas would therefore attract them so as to stem the spate of migration and the upsurge in crime.

1.10.8 Sex Specific Ratio

Table 1.11: outlines the age specific ratio for the district in 2013

Sex	Population	%
Male	28,300	49.75
Female	28,581	50.25
Total	56,881	100

Source: District Statistical Office, 2013

The 2010 Population and Housing Census estimated the male/female ratio at 1:1.09 indicating that there are more females than males.

1.10.9 Dependency Ratio

Table 1.12: Dependency Ratio of the Offinso-North District

Age Cohort	Pop.	%	Cum. %
0 – 14	25,255	44.4	44.4
15- 64	29,351	51.6	96.0
65+	2,275	4.0	100
Total	56,881	100	100

Source: District Statistical Office, 2013

The 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that children under 15 years accounted for about 44.4 per cent of the population, economically active population (15-64years) 51.6 per cent and the elderly (65 years and above) 4.1 per cent. This implied a low dependency ratio of 0.9 as there is more people in the working bracket to feed the aged and children.

1.10.10 Labour Force

In terms of labour force, government employees constitute about 6%, self-employed 87%, unpaid family workers 4%, apprentices 2%, domestic employees 0 and others 1%.

1.10.11 Occupational Distribution

About 62.3 % of the population is engaged in agriculture. This reveals that it is the major economic activity. It is followed by commerce which employs about 19.4%; service, 14.5% and industry, 3.8%.

1.10.12 Market Centres in the Offinso North District

Table 1.13 shows communities with market centres in the district.

S/NO	TOWN/MARKET	STATUS	MARKET DAY
1	Akomadan	Daily/Weekly	Tuesday
2	Afrancho	Daily	-
3	Nkenkaasu	Weekly	Wednesday
4	Darso	Weekly	Sunday

1.10.13 Migration Trend

Migration is mostly from the Northern and Volta regions into the district. Some come as either settler farmers whilst others come to work during the long spell dry season in the north and return when the farming season is ushered in. However, there are others mostly the indigenes who migrate from the district to the cities of Kumasi and Accra in search of non-existent jobs.

The implications of the issues for the development of the district are varied as outlined below. The increasing human numbers over the years puts pressure on services and infrastructure. There is therefore the need to provide enough services and infrastructure to meet the needs of the growing population to forestall the overstretching of the existing facilities as some of them have exceeded their carrying capacities.

Besides the in-migration of people from the north, the segment of out- migration of the youth to the towns and cities need to be viewed seriously. This group of people believes that farming has not been lucrative as their hopes have been dashed by low prices of agricultural produce in the face of increasing cost of inputs. They therefore view migrating to these towns and cities as havens in search of jobs where unfortunately these perceived jobs are non-existent.

The effect has been overcrowding, sprawling slums and insanitary conditions, overstretched facilities, prostitution and armed robbery.

1.11 CLIMATE CHANGE

The phenomenon of climate change has been with us for a very long time, but it was not noticed until of late. These have been the result of perennial bushfires, the slash and burn method of farming, illegal lumbering and deforestation. The effects of these are the following;

1. Irregular rainfall pattern
2. Excessive Heat
3. Emergence of savanna grassland
4. Drying up of water bodies
5. Soil salination
6. Low soil productivity

7. Crop failure
8. Poor crop yield
9. Low incomes
10. Migration
11. Increased social vices
12. Increasing levels of poverty

To forestall climate change there is the need to embark on the following;

1. Afforestation
2. Sound agronomic practices
3. Growing of Tree Crops
4. Prevention of bushfires

1.11.1 The National Plantation Development Programme

Under the National Plantation Development Programme about 750 ha have been targeted for afforestation. So far 180 out of 187 ha on privately owned lands have been cleared, pegged and planted, whilst on government reserve a total of 35 ha out of 150 ha of land have been cleared, pegged and planted. In the Offinso North District therefore, the programme employs about 456 workers on both off and on-reserve lands.

1.11.2 Form Ghana Limited

The Company specialises in reforestation projects. In 2008, it started large scale reforestation operations in the Asubema Forest Reserve near Akomadan. The company has a corporate vision to replant 10,000 ha of degraded lands with at least 600ha every year. Some of the tree species are teak, mahogany, wawa, oframo and rubiaceae. Since 2008 it has planted about 1,556ha to restore the degraded forest.

It has a nursery capacity of over 2million teak trees per year. In terms of employment it employs about 350 workers during the planting season and maintains staff strength of 130 workers during the off-season.

Even though this is informed by commercial interest, it is one of the several attempts to address the issues of climate change.

1.12 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

1.12.1 Road Network

The Kumasi –Techiman Highway passes through the length of the district. It is about a 39.2km from the southern to its northern fringes.

1.12.2 Feeder Road Network

The district has a feeder road network of 225.78km. These feeder roads are poor in shape. The perennial sectional improvement activities by the Department of Feeder Roads are not helping. The surface worsens after a single downpour. It requires a more sustainable approach.

1.12.3 Energy

The national grid is connected to mainly the towns along the Kumasi – Techiman trunk road which passes through the district. About 12.5% of the communities have been connected to the national grid. Fuel wood is extensively used by the people to meet their domestic cooking requirements. Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG) is patronized but on a limited scale. It is obtained mainly from Techiman as there are no gas filling stations in the district. Solar energy abounds in the district but remains untapped.

1.12.4 Telecommunication

The district is covered by the following cellular mobile phone companies; inter alia, MTN, Vodafone, Zain, Tigo and Globacom. There are also community information centres in Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu as well as Radio Station in Akomadan.

There are no landlines in the district so the people rely on mobile phones for communication.

1.12.5 Financial Institutions

The district has a number of banking institutions. These include Ghana Commercial Bank at Akomadan; 3 Rural Banks- Fiagya Rural Bank at Afrancho, Otuasekan Rural Bank at Nkenkaasu and Offinso Rural Bank at Akomadan and LOC Micro-Finance Institution at Akomadan.

1.12.6 Tourism

There are no major tourists' attractions in the district. The highest point in the district is a sedimentary rock formation that stretches over a long distance and is around Papisisi. These rock formations have caves. Until the 1983 Bushfires the area was covered by large tracts of forest and cocoa farms and was believed to be home to fairies "mmoatia". The disappearance of the thick vegetative cover has left the area exposed.

The district is also endowed with four (4) forest reserves but they have not been developed for tourism purposes. Besides they are fast depleting as a result of logging and illegal chainsaw operators. There is also a waterfall on a stream known as Afrensu Waterfalls which remains undeveloped.

As a district that lies in the tropics, it is an ideal place for sun seekers with its serene setting. The people are highly hospitable and friendly. The district has two (2) guesthouses

1.13 INCOME LEVELS AND ANALYSIS

The Assembly performs several functions which require funds. As a result, it has been mandated to raise revenue internally to meet its expenditure requirements to complement the District Assemblies Common Fund.

Major Sources of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) are the following;

- a. Rates
- b. Land/forestry
- c. Fees and Fines
- d. Investment (markets)

The external sources of revenue include the following;

- a. Central government transfers
- b. Donors/Development Partners

The income of the Assembly can therefore be analyzed based on the following revenue components;

- a. Rates
- b. Lands/Forestry
- c. Fees and Fines
- d. Licenses
- e. Investments and
- f. Grants

1.13.1 Revenue Generation

Before 1994, the major sources of revenue to MMDAs were rates, fees, fines and licenses. However, with the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution the District Assemblies Common Fund was introduced as an enshrined provision. It was implemented in 1994 and has become the single most important and largest source of revenue to the Assembly. Its contribution to total annual revenue of the Assembly is in the region of 55%.

The rates are paid by the resident adult population and owners of immovable properties. The rate able population includes adults between the ages of 18-60 years. Students are however exempted. The property rate, on the other hand, is levied on immovable properties. These include residential, commercial and industrial properties. Temporary structures are also covered under property rate.

Licenses are charged on economic activities in the district. The license serves as the permit for undertaking any such activity in the district. Whilst some licenses are paid on annual or quarterly basis a significant number of them are paid on monthly basis. This thus increases the cost of collection.

The fees are paid by users of the services provided by the Assembly. These include market tolls, rent, and lorry park tolls. Interest accrues from monetary investments. Transfers are made up of revenue from the central government sources and the Lands Commission to the Assembly. Transfers from the central government include the District Assemblies Common Fund and wages and salaries of the local government staff at the Assembly. The Common Fund released to MMDAs is not less than 5% of the total national revenue. The purpose is to make available to MMDAs funds for development.

1.13.2 Administration of Revenue

The administration of revenue at the Assembly is of utmost importance. The success or otherwise of the performance in terms of funds depends very much on the effectiveness and efficiency of revenue administration to generate the required income. The billing and collection effort by the Assembly leaves much to be desired. A critical look must therefore be taken at the revenue administrative machinery, collection and structure.

- **Organization**

The unit for revenue mobilization is solely the responsibility of the Accounts Department with technical support from the Planning and Budget Unit. Since its inception, the Assembly has been employing two (2) means to collect its revenue. They are;

- a. Its own staff who collect property rate and a few other specific revenue items an
- b. Commission collectors are in charge of about 80% of other licenses and fees including those from the markets. The collectors receive 10% commission on monies received and paid to the Assembly.

1.13.3 Revenue and Expenditure Status

Table 1.14 shows the main revenue sources and patterns from 2012 to 2013.

Item	2012		2013	
	Amount(GH)	%	Amount(GHC)	%
Rates	56,024.00	17.5	58,854.88	30.2
Lands/Forestry	69,875.00	21.8	40,901.47	21
Fees and Fines	111,540.00	34.6	45,434.60	23.3
Licenses	69,996.00	21.9	45,198	23.2
Rent	7,000.00	2.2	-	-
Investment		-	-	-
Miscellaneous	6,300.00	2	4,508.11	2.3
Total	320,735.00	100		100

Source: District Finance Office, 2013

Analysis of table 6 indicates that in 2012, fees and fines contributed the bulk of the IGF. Its contribution stood at GHC111, 540.00 representing about 34.6% of total IGF. This was followed

by licenses and lands/forestry with 21.9% and 21.8% respectively. However, in 2013, rates topped the contribution to IGF with an amount of GHC58, 854.88 representing 30.2%. It was followed by fees/fines with an amount of GHC45, 434.60, Lands and Forestry GHC40, 901.47 representing 23.3% and 21.0% respectively. There is however more room for improvement in the collection methods of these revenue sources especially in the areas of Rates.

1.14 EXPENDITURE ITEMS AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF THE ASSEMBLY

1.14.1 Expenditure Items

Table 1.15: The Expenditure Patterns of the Assembly

Items	2012		2013	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Personnel Emolument	74,380.00	40.6	595,881.26	30.9
Travelling and Transport	64,000.00	34.9	55,939.95	2.9
General Expenditure	19,717.00	10.8	14,673.00	0.8
Maintenance Repairs and Renewal	20,500.00	11.2	6,920.70	0.4
Miscellaneous	-		-	
Capital Expenditure	4, 690.831	2.6	1,257,373.70	65
Total	183,287.83	100	1,930,786.96	100

Source: District Finance Office, 2013

From the table above it is observed that Personnel Emolument increased in actual figures from 74,380 in 2012 to 595,881.26 in 2013. However in terms of percentages it rather decreased by 10

percent. This phenomenon came about due to the fact, a lot was expended in the area of casual labourers. Efforts should be made to transfer them onto the Central Government Payroll so as to release more funds to Capital Expenditure.

The next item was expenditure on Travelling and Transport. On this issue, it is observed that in terms of both real figures and percentages the amount expended on Travelling and Transport reduced significantly due to prudent measures instituted by Management to reduce expenditure on that item in order to make savings for Capital expenditure.

1.15 PRUDENT FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The Local Government Act ,2003, Act 462 makes it explicitly clear that expenditure may be incurred only if that expenditure is included in the approved budget of the Assembly for the relevant year. Added to this is the fact that, expenditure is guided by the Financial Administration Regulations.

In adherence to the letter of the Local Government Act and the Financial Administration Regulations all payments must be authorized by the District Coordinating Director and approved by the District Chief Executive before payments are made by the District Finance Officer.

The Local Government Inspector who serves as an Internal Auditor, independently pre-audits every payment made by the Assembly and gives his/her opinion. He makes in each report such observations as they appear to him necessary as to the conduct of the financial officers of the Assembly during the period under review and finally sends copies of each report to the Local Government Minister, the District Chief Executive and the Regional Coordinating Council.

1.16 DISBURSEMENT OF COMMON FUND

In disbursing the Fund, requests/memoranda are submitted to the District Chief Executive. Approval is then given and disbursement forms raised. The forms are then endorsed by the

District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director and the District Finance Officer as laid down by the Administrator of the Common Fund. Vouchers are raised to upon submission of all relevant documents to support the voucher. Cheques are sent together with the disbursement forms to the Bank.

- **Financing of Contracts**

Contracts are financed mainly through the Common Fund and other interventions such as the Community-Based Rural Development Project, Social Investment Fund, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, GETfund etc. Recurrent expenditure is financed from the Assembly's own internally generated revenue.

- **Income levels and Analysis**

Revenue performance of the Assembly over the period under review has not been encouraging. This is as a result of the following;

- a. People's unwillingness to pay their taxes and basic rates
- b. Revenue collectors not paying all monies collected to the Assembly
- c. Property owners avoiding the payment of property rates
- d. Operators in the small scale business sector avoid payment of levies and fees to the Assembly
- e. Absence of reliable data and adequate data on all economic activities in the district e.g. hairdressers, seamstresses, traders, etc.

If targets are to be met then there is the need to block these revenue leakages. The Assembly could therefore generate enough money to meet recurrent expenditure and also undertake development projects.

1.17 GOOD GOVERNANCE

1.17.1 Modern Political Administration

The Offinso North District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. Under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) the Assembly exercises deliberative, administrative and executive functions in the district.

It is responsible for the overall development of the district by way of preparation of development plans and the budget related to the approved plans. Its functions include;

- Formulating and executing plans, programmes/projects and strategies for the effective mobilization of all resources in the district.
- Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district.
- Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure.
- Developing and managing human settlements and the environment.
- Ensuring ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice and
- Coordinating, integrating and harmonising the execution of programmes and projects under approved development programmes promoted or carried out by ministries and departments.

The District Chief Executive is the political and executive head of the Assembly. He is nominated by the President of the Republic of Ghana and approved by two-thirds of members present and voting.

1.17.2 The Assembly

The Assembly has a total membership of 32:21 elected members and 11 government appointees and 1 Member of Parliament. Out of this 27 are males whilst 5 are females. Those elected are elected by the people in the electoral areas they represent whilst the government appointees are appointed by the government. These government appointees are normally people of varied professional backgrounds and the notion behind their appointment is that they would bring their

expertise to bear on the Assemblies performance. Meetings of the Assembly are presided over by the Presiding Member who also chairs the Complaints Committee.

1.17.3 The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is the body that assists the District Chief Executive in the performance of functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on the policy issues in relation to the Assembly.

Under section 20(2) of the Local Government Act, the District Chief Executive is the chairman of the Executive Committee and he presides over its meetings. The District Chief Executive is responsible for the day - to - day performance of the executive and administration functions of the Assembly and the supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the Assembly Coordinating Director who is the head of the administrative machinery in the district: key personnel of the District Administration, heads of department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the district.

1.17.4 Key Departments

The Departments of the Assembly includes;

- Ghana Education Service
- Ghana Health Service
- Department of Food and Agriculture
- Fire service
- Town and Country Planning
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Environmental Health and Sanitation
- Birth and Death Registry

1.17.5 Sub-Committees of the Assembly

In compliance with section 24(1) of the Local Government Act, 1993 Act (462) the following sub-committees have been established;

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

Under section (xi) of Act 462, every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to the Executive Committee of the Assembly.

Other committees formed are the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) which is chaired by the Presiding member of the Assembly and the Local Economic Development committee which is also chaired by the Convener of the Development Planning Sub-committee.

1.17.6 Sub-District Structures

In line with the 1992 Constitution, the assembly has the following sub-district structures;

- Urban Council - 1 (Akomadan/Afrancho)
- Town Council - 1 (Nkenkaasu)
- Area Council - 2 (Asuoso and Nsenoaman)
- Unit Committees - 49

These structures are meant to promote and enhance good governance, participation in decision - making, transparency, accountability and to accelerate the development process at the local and community levels.

With exception of the Nsenoaman Area Council, the other three Urban/Town/Area Councils have permanent office accommodation. All these sub-structures lack permanent staff and logistics as such are not functioning the way they should. However, with the pressure to provide office accommodation for departments, the Afrancho, Akomadan and Nkenkaasu offices are being used by these departments.

1.17.6 Civil Society Organisations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs)

There is collaboration between civil society organizations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the district. They include Single Parent Foundation, Ahenema Development Foundation, Ghana Social Marketing Foundation, Tim Africa Aid Ghana, Environmental Organic Farmers and Reproductive Health Services, Christian Mothers and other Women's Fellowships.

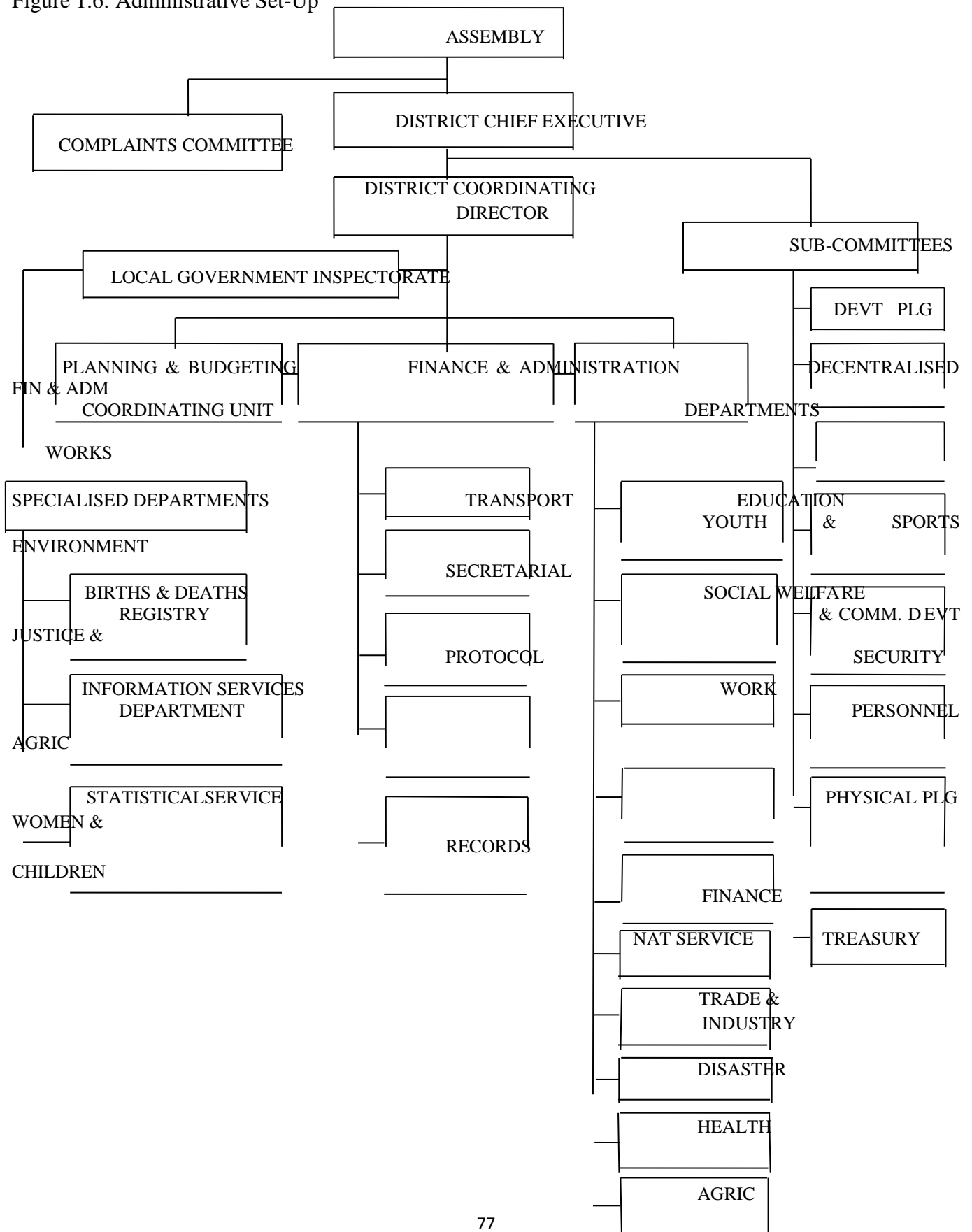
1.17.7 Justice and Security

The district has three (3) police stations. These are at Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. The Assembly has also set up a District Security Committee (DISEC) which meets regularly to review the security situation in the district. It is chaired by the District Chief Executive. However, there is no court in the district and so cases are sent to Offinso for prosecution.

The offices of the Commissioner on Human and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Units (DVVSU) have not been established in the district yet.

There are a number of chieftaincy disputes in the district. This is a threat to security and inimical to development in that there is no unity amongst the various contenders and their followers. This does not foster consensus building as a democratic principle.

Figure 1.6: Administrative Set-Up



1.18 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.18.1 Education

The district is endowed with the following educational institutions;

- Pre-school -(Public 48, Private 12) -60
- Primary -(Public 48, Private 12) -60
- JHS -(Public 30, Private 9) -39
- SHS -(Public 2) -2

- **Enrolment Levels at the Basic Level**

The Enrolments at the Basic Level have been indicated in tables 19 and 20.

Table 8: Enrolment levels in the district for the 2012/2013 Academic Year

Level Gender	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total
KG	3071	52.7	2750	47.2	5822
Primary	8331	56.3	6447	43.7	14809
JHS	2578	58.2	2158	41.8	4735
Total	13980	55.1	11355	44.9	25366

Source: District Education Directorate, 2013

- **Gross Enrolment Rates**

The following are the Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for the various levels;

- KG – 157
- Primary – 135
- JHS -100
- SHS – 37.7

- **Net Enrolment Rates**

The following are the Net Enrolment Rates (NER) for the various levels;

- KG – 42.52%
- Primary – 94.1

JHS – 44
SHS – 13.2

- **Gender Parity Indices**

The following are the Gender Parity Indices for the various levels;

KG – 1.09
Primary – 1.00
JHS – 1.04
SHS - 0.87

- **Number of Teachers in the district**

Table 9 outlines the number of Teachers in the district during the 2012/2013 academic year. It further categorizes them into trained and untrained.

Level Teachers	No. of Trained Teachers	%	No. of Untrained Teachers	%	Total
KG	72	58	53	42	125
Primary	314	70.9	129	29.1	443
JHS	264	79.5	68	20.5	332
Total	650	72.2	244	27.8	900

Source: District Education Directorate, 2013

Out of the total number of 900 teachers in the district 650 are trained whilst 244 are untrained. This represents 72.2% and 27.8% respectively. The bulk of the untrained teachers are at the Primary level. This partly accounts for the abysmal performance at the BECE.

In instances where their appointments are terminated, some schools are allowed to lay fallow for months before there are replacements. This does not augur well for effective education in these rural communities.

To arrest this therefore, there is the need to undertake the following;

1. Provision of teachers accommodation units in the rural areas
2. Extension of the national grid to the rural communities
3. Provision of good classroom infrastructure
4. Sponsorship of teacher trainees

5. Provision of bicycles to teachers who would be posted to difficult and hard to reach areas
6. Provision of incentives to teachers who would accept postings to these deprived areas.
7. Making it mandatory for newly trained teachers to teach in the rural areas for at least two (2) years before their request for transfer to urban communities would be approved of.

Until these are done, the pupils in the rural areas would continue to suffer from deprivation and the cycle of poverty would remain spiral and generational.

- **Teacher/Pupil Ratio**

1: 32.9(2010/2011)

1: 29.9(2011/2012)

- **Male/Female Teacher Ratio**

Table 1.16: Outline of the Male/Female Teacher Ratio in the district

Gender	Male	Female
Total	582	318
Ratio	1.8	1

Source: District Education Directorate, 2013

The male/female teacher ratio of 1:8: 1 is skewed in favour of the male. In sponsoring teacher trainees therefore more female applicants should be considered. This would help close the gap.

- **School Performance**

Table 1.17: BECE Results for 2012/2013 Academic Year

Year	Total No. Presented		No. Passed		% Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2012/2013	566	321	366	171	64.0	36.0
	887		267		32.1	

Source: District Education Directorate, 2013

Out of a total number of 887 candidates that was presented for the 2012 BECE Examinations, 537 of them passed representing 60.5%. In terms of gender, 566 were boys whilst 321 were girls representing 63.8% and 36.2% respectively. Out of the 321 girls presented, 171 of them passed thereby representing 36% and out of the 566 boys presented 366 of them passed which also represents 64%.

The implication is that, there is a lot to be done in terms of improving the quality of teaching and learning in schools in the district. In the face of this, the following have been recommended to ensure improvement in the BECE performance and education in the district in general;

1. Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
2. Regular and effective supervision
3. Supply of trained teachers
4. Supply of Textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
5. Provision of logistics and
6. Motivation to hardworking teachers and supervisors
7. Provision of awards to pupils who perform exceptionally well

- **Enrolment Levels in Senior High Schools in the district**

Table 1.18: Enrolment levels at the Senior High Schools 2012/2013

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Akomadan Senior High School	1,321	956	2277
Wiafe Akenten Secondary/Tech	22	14	36
Nkenkaasu Senior High School	353	298	651
Total	1,696	1,268	2,964

Source: District Education Directorate, 2013

Out of the total of 2,964 students enrolled in the two (3) Senior High Secondary Schools in the district during the 2011/20112 academic year, 1,696 were boys and 1,268 girls which represents 57.2% and 42.8% respectively.

The import of this is that, there is a lot to be done at the Basic Level on the girl child. There is also the need to intensify education on the need to send the girl child to school whilst not neglecting the boy child.

- **Information, Communication Technology (ICT)**

Information, Communication and Technology is not developed in the district. The district has only two internet cafés. One owned by a private individual and the other by the Akomadan Senior High School. However, with the support of the Social Investment Fund (SIF) the District Assembly has constructed an ICT Centre in Akomadan. The low level of ICT in the district is a setback in the use of ICT as a tool for development.

- **Girl Child Education**

Girl child education is of utmost importance. Education over the years is skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male children to school at the expense of the girl child. This phenomenon is more pronounced among Muslim communities and the poor in society.

To correct this imbalance, the Girl Child Education Unit was set up to promote girl child education in the Offinso-North District. Some of the activities of the Girl Child Education Unit include;

1. Monitor enrolment, retention and progress of girl child education
2. Sensitize communities on the importance of education and the need to support the girl child.
3. Sensitize pupils on the importance of education.
4. Organize training workshops for School-Based Girl Child Coordinators and Community-Based Coordinators.
5. Monitor Girl Clubs activities in schools.
6. Tracking girls' performance in the district.
7. Organize Science, Technical and Mathematics Education (STME) Clinics for Junior High Schools (JHS).
8. Carry out sensitization on adult reproductive health and teenage pregnancy.
9. Organize "back to school programmes" for drop-outs and teenage mothers.
10. Organize extra classes for girls, durbars and the celebration of Girls Week in the district.

1.18.2 Availability of Health Professionals

Trend in Some Staff Category to Population Ratio

INDICATOR	YEAR				REMARKS
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Number of Doctors	2	2	2	2	1 DDHS
Doctor to Population ratio	1:83070	1:42,961	1:29,997	1:30807	
Number of MAs	4 (3 at post)	4	4	5	CHAG-1 CONTRACT - 1
MA to Population ratio	1:27690	1:21,481	1:14,999	1:15404	
Number of Nurses (all categories)	53	78	112	153	CHAG- 7
Nurse to Population ratio	1:1567	1:1,102	1:536	1:403	
Number of midwives	6	8	10	13	CHAG-1

Source: District Health Directorate, 2013

1.18.3 Health Infrastructure

Sub district	Health facility	Ownership	Location
Akomadan	1. Akomadan Health Centre	1. Government	Akomadan
	2. A.M.E ZION Health Centre	2. Mission	Afrancho
Nkenkaasu	1. Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	1. Government	Nkenkaasu
Kobreso	1. Kobreso Health Centre	1. Government	Kobreso
Taakwaemu	1. CHPS compound	1. Government	Taakwaemu
Amponsakrom	1. CHPS compound	1. Government	Amponsakrom
Health facility :Population ratio		1: 10546	

1.18.4 Status of the District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

It has not been possible to get figures specifically for the Offinso-North district. The Scheme Office at Offinso Municipal argues that it is not possible to disaggregate the data in terms of coverage for the Offinso Municipal from that of Offinso North District. As such no figure is given in terms of coverage.

However, it is common knowledge that most of the people in areas such as Nsenoaman, Brehoma, Mantukwa, Seseko, Sraneso, Mpaepaem, Bosomponso, Mankramso and Tanokweam have not been registered.

For those who have registered in the three principal towns some get their cards one year after having registered. The cards arrive at a time that they are due for renewal and as such people do not benefit from the Scheme.

1.18.5 Access to Health Facilities

The district is serviced by the Nkenkaasu Hospital, Akomadan Health Centre, Nyamebekyere No.1 Clinic and the AME Zion Clinic at Afrancho. Besides the Nyamebekyere Clinic, the rest of the facilities are in the three (3) principal towns. The Nyamebekyere No. 1 Clinic is yet to take off because there are no accommodation facilities for the critical health staff. As such it is reached by an outreach team from Offinso Saint Patrick Hospital that visits the area from time to time.

Access to health facilities therefore has been skewed in favour of the three (3) principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu and those along the Kumasi – Techiman trunk road where one needs to travel less than 2km to reach a health facility. The rest of the communities which are mostly rural have to travel on rugged terrain to access health care. In some instances the people cover over 20km in order to reach a health facility.

The construction of CHPs Compounds have also been completed at Kobreso, Amponsakrom, Nyamebekyere No.1, Tanokwaem and Nkwankwa. The facilities however lack the necessary equipment to kick start their operation. An additional four (4) facilities have been earmarked for Seseko, Sraneso No.1 and Nsugwasua to bring accessibility to health care closer to the underserved areas. Some facilities in the district example Akomadan Health Centre and some units of Nkenkaasu Hospital need rehabilitation to broaden the scope of service to ensure quality of care.

Referral cases are either sent to the Techiman Holy Family Hospital, the Saint Patrick Hospital at Maase, Offinso or the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi.

1.18.6 Incidence of Diseases

The Ten (10) top diseases in the district are as outlined in table 1.19.

Table 1.19: General top ten (10) morbidity 2013

YR	2012 (HY)			2013 (HY)		
	DISEASES	CASES	%	DISEASES	CASES	%
1	MALARIA	22,243	45.0	MALARIA	10870	44.2
2	ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS	6,495	13.1	UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS	3733	15.2
3	DIARRHOEA DISEASES	4,665	9.4	RHEUMATISM & OTHER JOINT PAINS	2144	8.7
4	RHEUMATISM & OTHER JOINT PAINS	3,788	7.7	DIARRHOEA DISEASES	2071	8.4
5	SKIN DISEASES & ULCERS	2,448	4.9	SKIN DISEASES	1287	5.2
6	INTESTINAL WORMS	2,425	4.9	INTESTINAL WORMS	888	3.6

7	ANAEMIA	1,340	2.7	ANAEMIA	879	3.6
8	HYPERTENSION	795	1.6	HYPERTENSION	442	1.8
9	ACUTE URINARY TRACT INFECTION	628	1.3	ACUTE URINARY TRACT INFECTION	379	1.5
10	TYPHOID FEVER	550	1.1	PNEUMONIA	321	1.3

(Source: District Health Directorate, 2013)

1.18.7 Under 5yrs top Ten (10) Morbidity 2013

Table 1.20: Under 5yrs top ten(10) Morbidity 2013

YR	2011			2012			2013		
	Diseases	Cases	%	Diseases	Cases	%	Diseases	Cases	%
1	MALARIA	11,905	59.4	MALARIA	16,093	55.5	MALARIA	17,582	56.3
2	OTHER ARI	2,288	11.4	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INF.	3,443	11.9	ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	4,018	12.9
3	DIARRHOEA DISEASES	1,634	8.1	DIARRHOEA DISEASES	3,138	10.8	DIARRHOEA DISEASES	3,871	12.4
4	SKIN DISEASES & ULCERS	1,054	5.3	SKIN DISEASES & ULCERS	1,771	6.1	SKIN DISEASES AND ULCERS	1,950	6.2
5	ANAEMIA	917	4.6	ANAEMIA	1,362	4.7	INTESTINAL	995	3.2

							WORMS		
6	INTESTINAL WORMS	847	4.2	INTESTINAL WORMS	1,041	3.6	ANAEMIA	786	2.5
7	TYPHOID /ENTERIC FEVER	172	0.9	ACUTE URINARY TRACT INF.	339	1.2	ENTERIC FEVER	386	1.2
8	PNEUMONIA	161	0.8	TYPHOID/ ENTERIC FEVER	258	0.9	UTI	136	0.4
9	SEPTICAEMIA	128	0.6	PNEUMONIA	226	0.8	CHICKEN POX	88	0.3
10	ACUTE EYE INFECTION	94	0.5	ACUTE EYE INFECTION	150	0.5	OTHER ORAL CONDITION	234	0.7
	OTHER DISEASES	853	4.3	OTHER DISEASES	1,178	4.1	OTHER DISEASES	1,200	3.8
	TOTAL	20053	100	TOTAL	28,999	100.0	TOTAL	31,246	100.0

District Health Directorate, 2013

Table 1.21: Top Five Causes of Admission (2011- 2013)

2011(HY)			2012 (HY)			2013 (HY)		
Cases	Adm	%	Cases	Adm	%	Cases	Adm	%
MALARIA	936	70.8	MALARIA	1680	59.6	MALARIA	844	30.1

DIARRHOEA	64	4.8	GASTROENTERITIS	82	2.9	GASTROENTERITIS	67	2.4
ANAEMIA	49	3.7	PNEUMONIA	53	1.9	ANAEMIA	65	2.3
PNEUMONIA	23	1.7	ANAEMIA	49	1.7	HYPERTENSION	53	1.9
SEPTICAEMIA	21	1.6	HYPERTENSION	46	1.6	PNEUMONIA	41	1.5

District Health Directorate, 2013

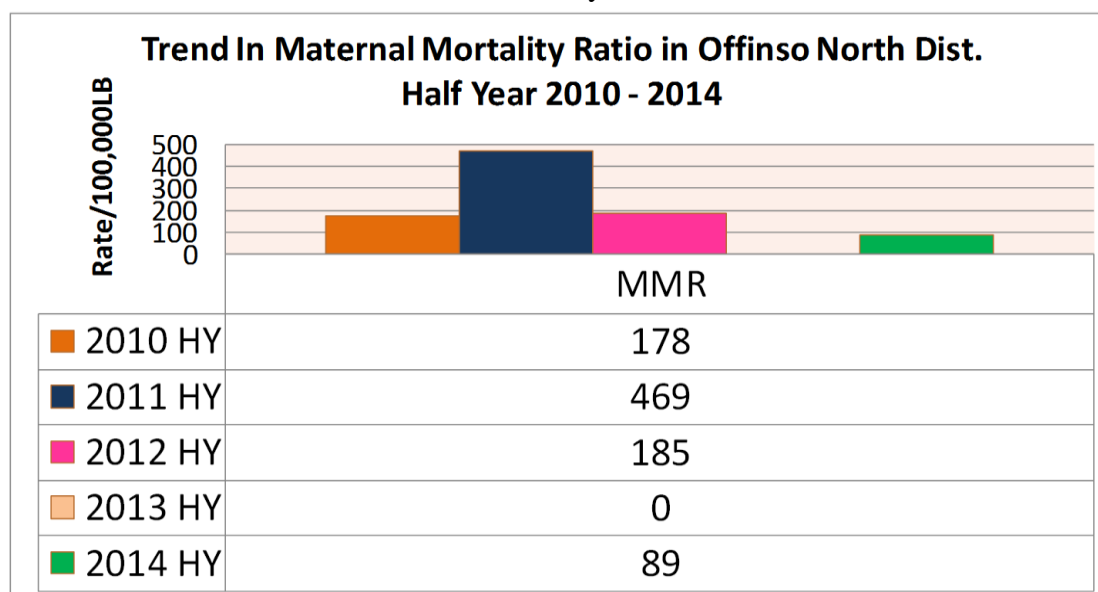
Top Five Causes of Death

Cases	Death	CFR Per 1,000	Cases	Death	CFR Per 1,000	Cases	Death	CFR Per 1,000
MALARIA	15	0.8	MALARIA	19	0.9	MALARIA	9	0.8

PNEUMONIA	7	26.4	PNEUMONIA	2	4.7	ANAEMIA	6	6.8
CVA	4	222.2	ANAEMIA	2	1.5	CVA	2	231.3
HEPATITIS	3	100.0	HYPERTENSION	2	2.5	HYPERTENSION	2	4.5
ANAEMIA	2	1.9	HIV	2	76.9	SEPTIC AEMIA	2	24.4

1.18.8 Infant Mortality Rate

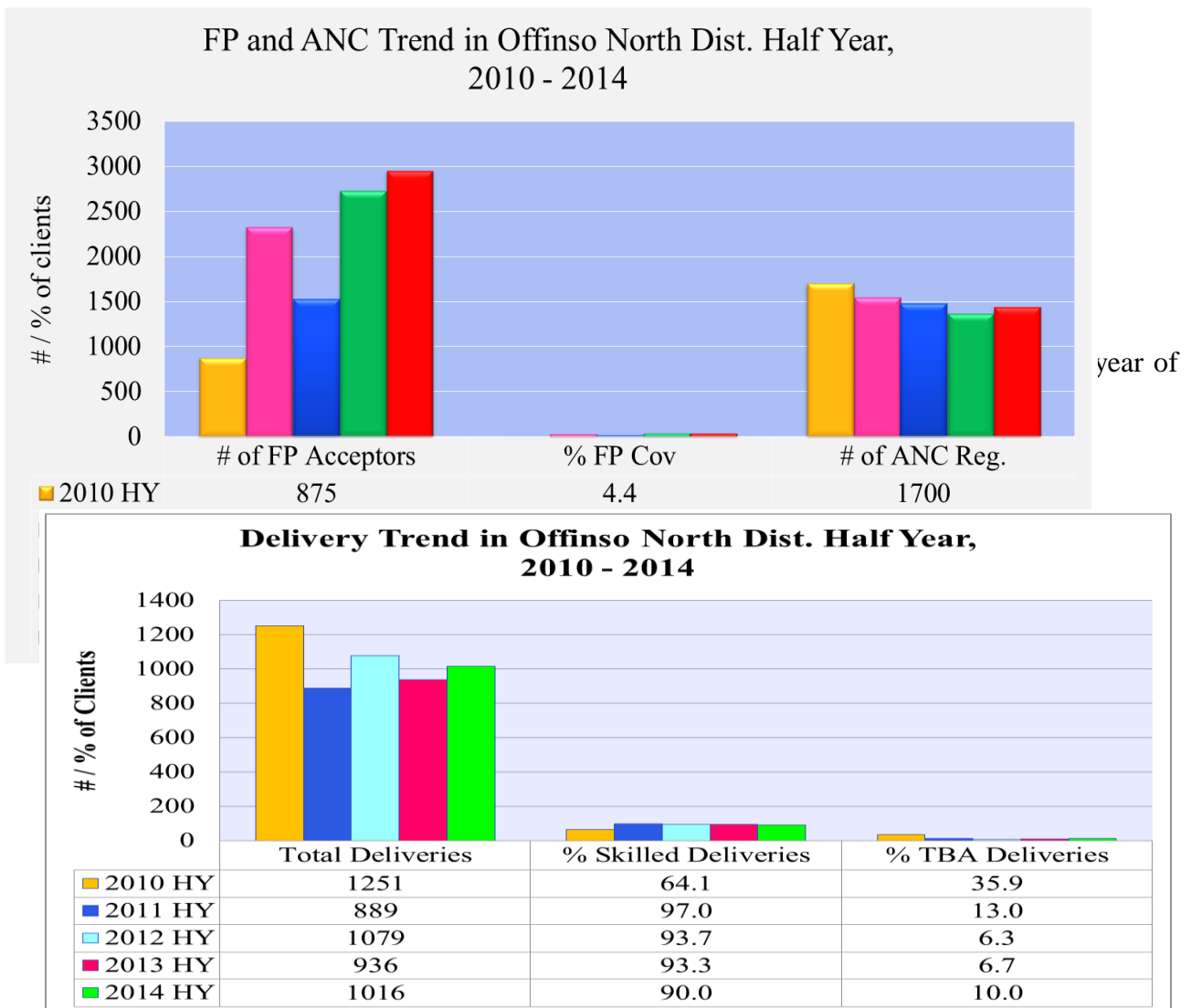
Table 1.22 below indicates the infant mortality rates in the district for 2012 and 2013



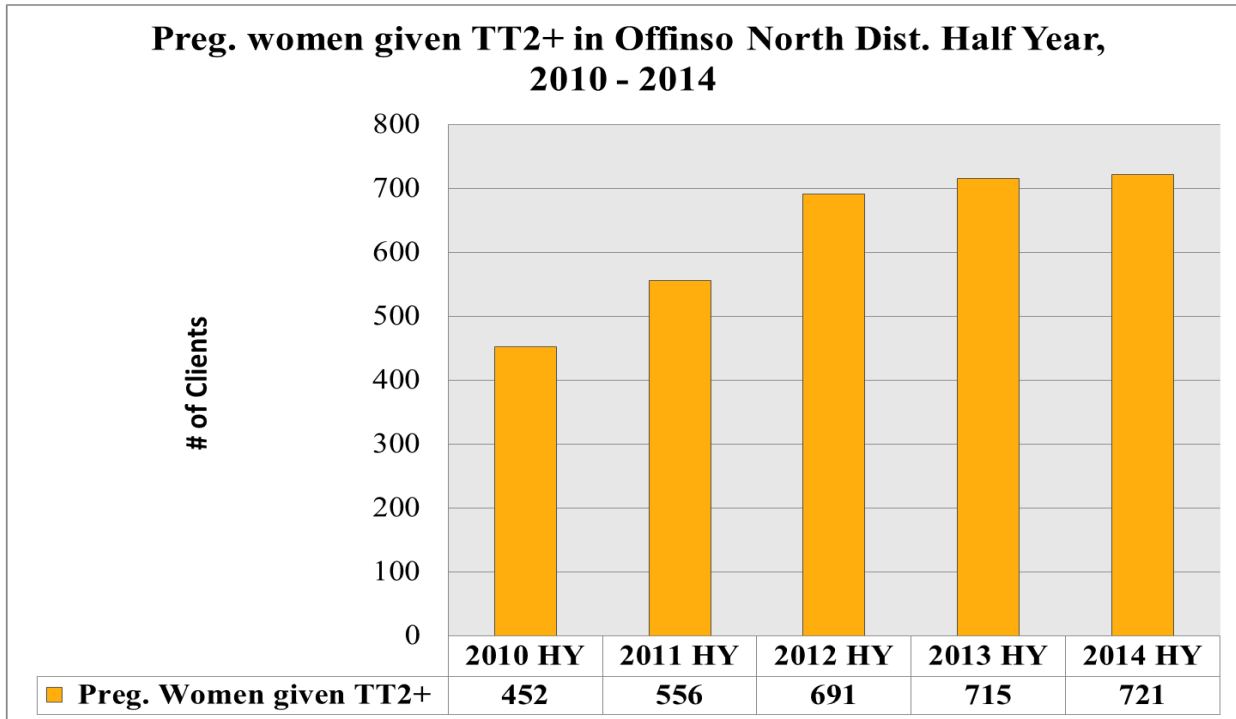
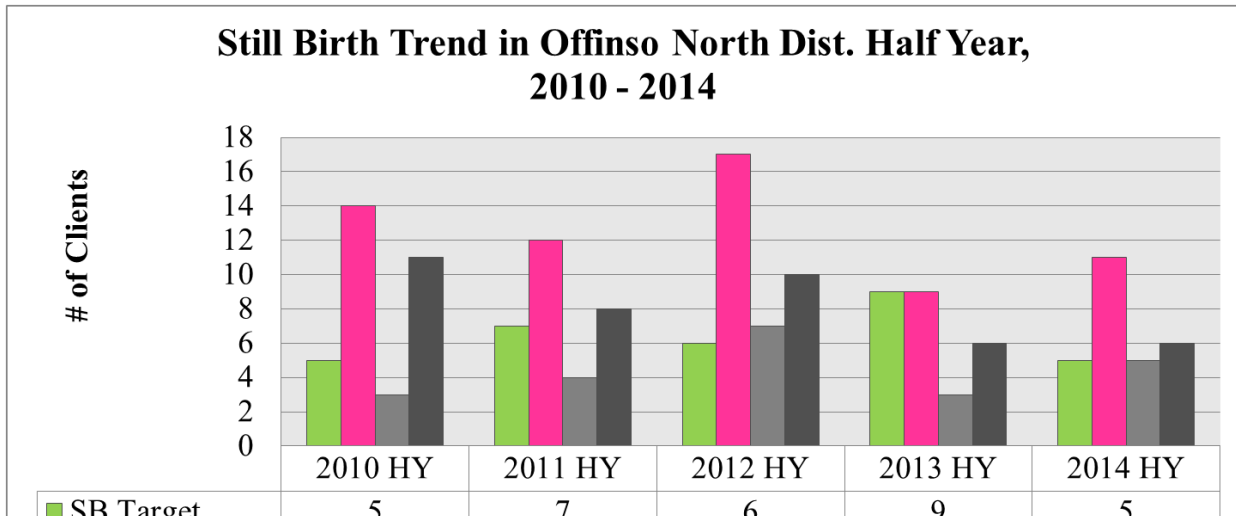
Source: District Health Directorate of 2014

From the above figure, the district recorded one(1) maternal death (89/100,000 LB This was partly due to the wide coverage of the National Immunizations Programme and the administration of Vitamin A Supplements.

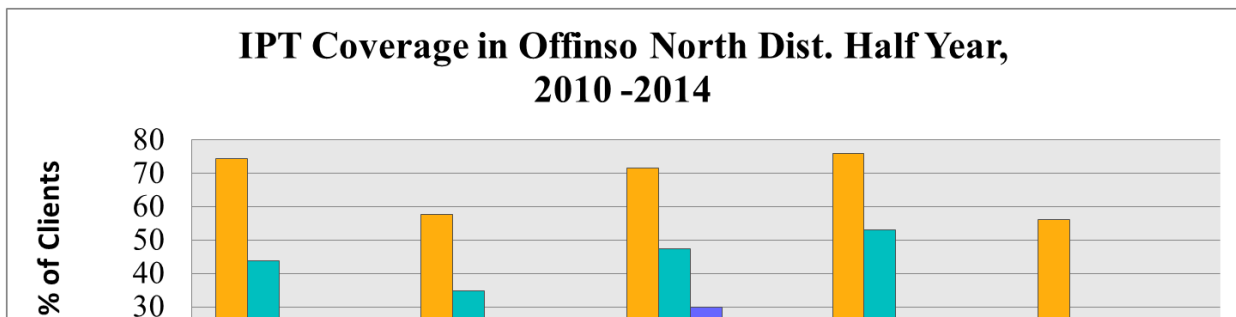
HO 3: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services



The figure above shows a declined in skilled deliveries from 93.3% to 90.0% in the half year of 2013 to 2014 respectively. TBA deliveries also increased from 6.7% to 10.0% in half year 2013 to 2014 respectively.

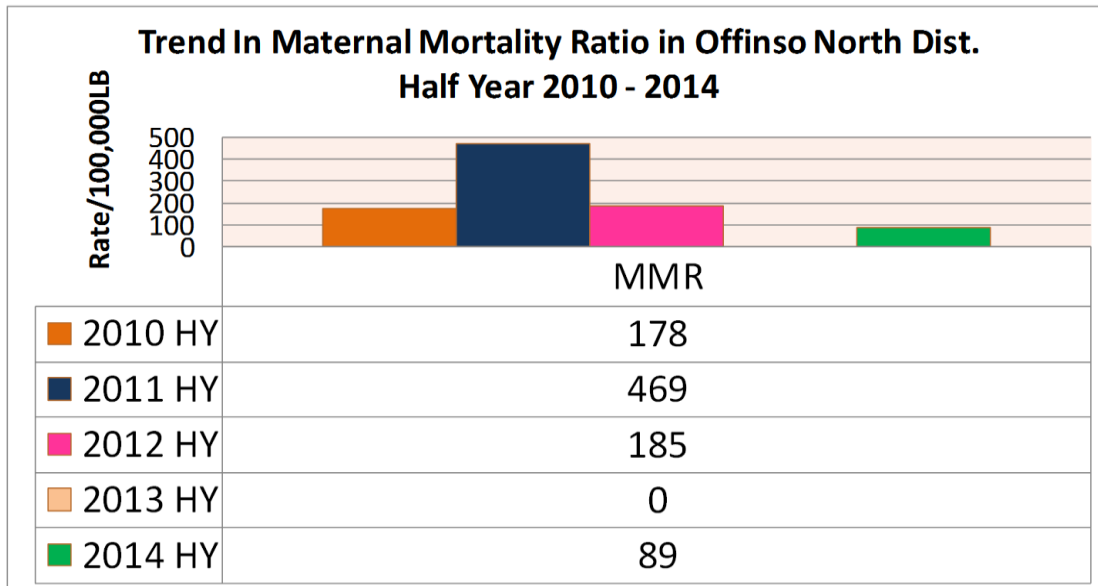


2013 to 2014 respectively) as shown in the figure above.

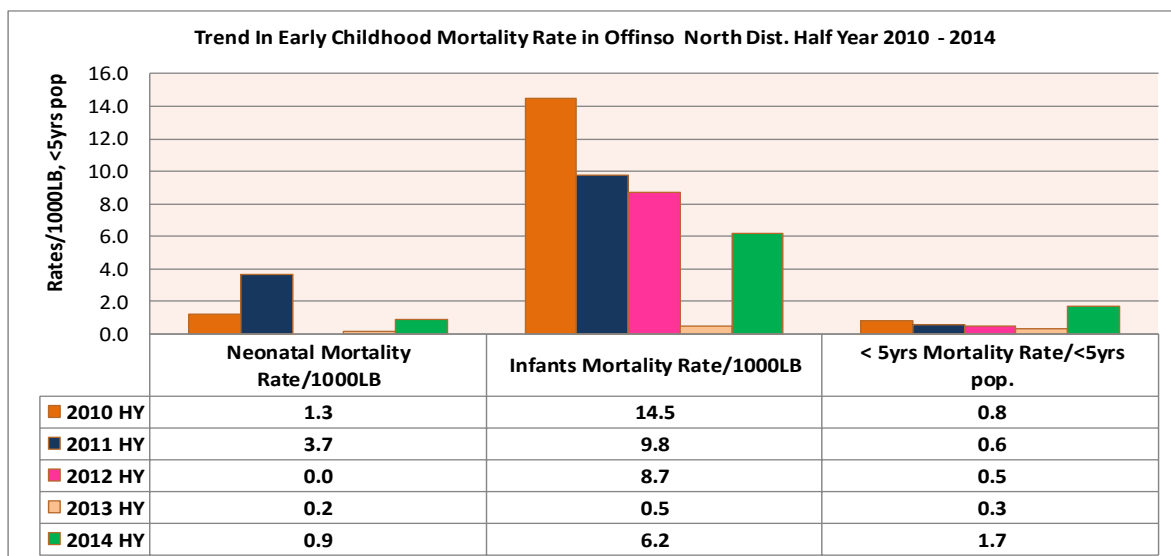


Source: DHIMS 2

There has been decrease in IPT coverages as indicated in the figure above. IPT 1 decrease from 76.1% to 56.2%, IPT 2 from 53.0% to 26.4%, IPT 3 from 25.4% to 10.9% in first half of 2013 and 2014 respectively.

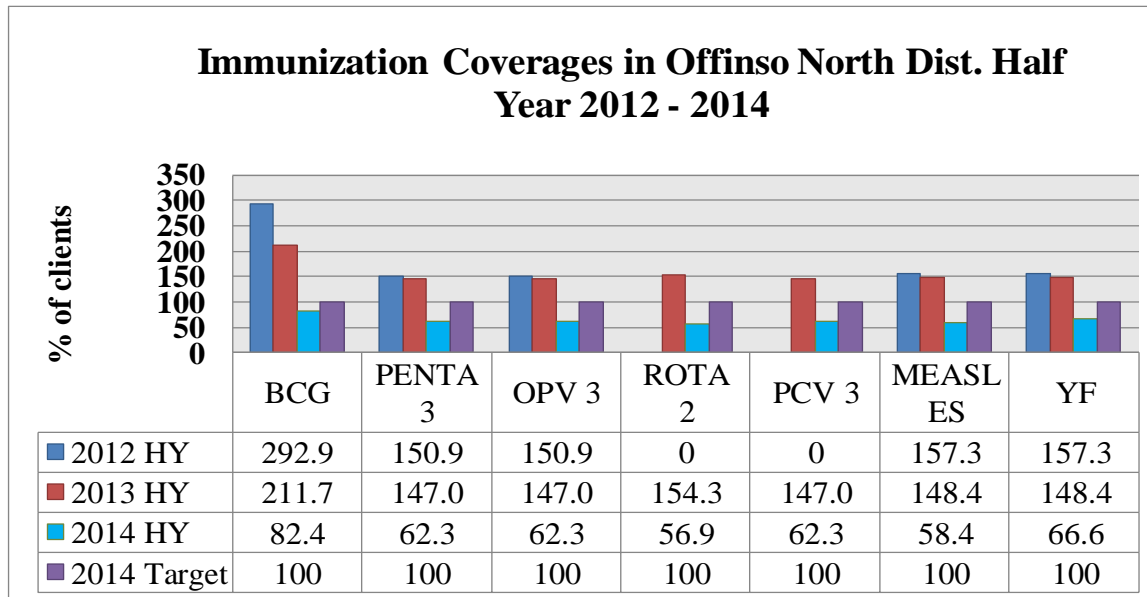


Source: DHIMS 2



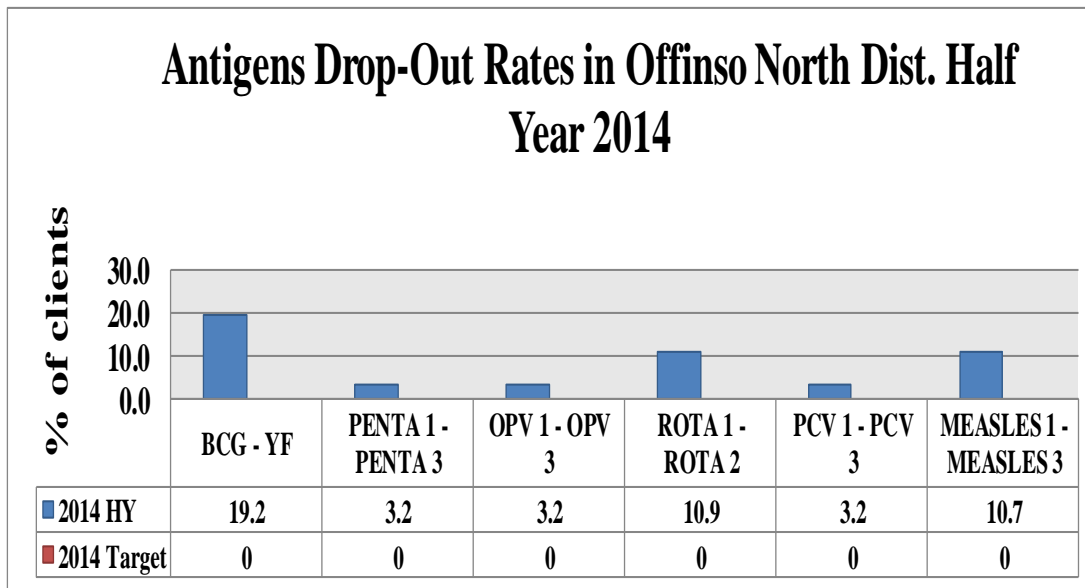
Source: DHIMS 2

From the above figure infant mortality rate increased from 0.5 to 6.2/1000LB in the first half of 2013 and 2014 respectively. Under five mortality also increased from 0.3 to 1.7/1000 <5yrs pop in 2013 to 2014 respectively.



Source: DHIMS 2

Figure above indicates a general decrease in immunization coverages.



Source: DHIMS 2

The figure above indicates a massive decrease in drop-out rates in all the immunization antigens.

1.19 WATER AND SANITATION

1.19.1 Access to Safe Water

The population with access to safe drinking water is about 23,002 representing about 40.4% of the population. Besides, Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu which have limited pipe-borne water service another segment is served by 76 boreholes whilst a much larger segment rely on streams for domestic needs.

This situation has serious health implications since these streams are heavily contaminated with agro-chemicals. There is also incidence of water borne diseases. It is against the background of the demand for increasing access to safe drinking water that the District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP) 2008 - 2015 have been drawn.

1.19.2 Waste Management

Waste Management is poor in the district. The district is characterised by heaped refuse dump sites, unkempt surroundings and inadequate toilet facilities. The district has only one refuse disposal site at Akomadan. Currently ZoomLion Co. Ltd is helping in management waste collection and disposal along the principal streets in some of the areas in the district.

The district has a total of 1,123 toilets. Out of this, 956 fall under private toilets whilst the public and institutions have 125 and 42 respectively. In terms of the types, VIP Toilets constitute about 83.4% whilst 82.4% are private. The total number of Pit Latrines is 132 representing about 11.8%. Pit Latrines are the dominant facilities in the rural areas. The provision of decent toilet facilities is therefore of paramount concern in the district.

1.19.3 Drainage

Drains in the district have been categorized into three main systems. These are primary, secondary and tertiary drains. The length of Primary, secondary and tertiary drains in the district are 5,157m; 2,666m and 1,502m respectively. The district is not susceptible to flooding. However, for easy

flow of run-offs and sullage conveyance it would be necessary for the construction of more drains.

1.19.4 Housing

The housing stock in the district is not known as no data has been gathered. However, it is noted that most of the houses are built with landcrete. There are also sandcrete houses which are mostly found in the communities such as Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu and some of the communities along the trunk road. These houses are mostly compound houses. There are also a few two-storey buildings located at Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Kobreso and Asempanaye.

However, it is common knowledge that the population outstrips housing. This therefore means that more houses need to be built to meet the housing needs of the people in the district.

1.20 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children, the aged, the poor, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs) and orphans.

The vulnerability factors in the district include shocks (high cost of petroleum products, high cost of inputs, high lending rates) resulting from government policy, perennial bushfires, drought, postharvest losses, deforestation, vagaries of the weather and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

1.20.1 Programmes/Projects to Support the Vulnerable

There are a number of programmes and projects that have been designed to assist vulnerable groups in the district. These include;

- **Rehabilitation Centre**

There is a Rehabilitation Centre established at Nkenkaasu which offers training for the physically challenged in employable skills (shoemaking, dressmaking and carpentry). The Assembly is currently constructing a dormitory block for the Nkenkaasu Centre.

- **Support to the District Association of the Physically Challenged**

The Assembly has offered financial support to the District Association of the Physically Challenged for running its programmes and activities. It has also started the construction of a dormitory block for the Physically Challenges School at Nkenkaasu. This is near completion.

- **UNDP/A2000N Community Support Packages under the Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Project (SRLPs)**

UNDP/Africa 2000 Network are currently providing community support packages under the Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Project to four (4) communities in the district towards the attainment of the MDGs (Localisation of the MDGs). The communities have developed Community Action Plans for implementation under the programme. These communities are Dwenedabi, Afrancho, Mpaepaem and Asempanaye. The support is in the form of a gari-processing machine and corn mill, improved maize and vegetable seeds, livestock (sheep, goats and pigs) and bicycles for the Village Development Committees (VDCs). There is a District Coordinating Team (DCT) which assists the Village Development Committees. These interventions are meant to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

Hitherto, the UNDP had provided a corn mill and cashew nut cracker to Dwenedabi and Nyamebkyere No.1. It had also supported some communities such as Afrancho and Dwenedabi in grasscutter rearing, snail rearing, mushroom production as well as small ruminants' production. However, the latter have not been sustainable because they are run on group lines. The care and management have therefore suffered.

- **Scholarship Programmes**

The district since its inception has offered financial support to 22 brilliant, but needy students at both Basic and Secondary Levels.

- **Civic and Child Responsibilities**

The Children's ACT, 1998 (ACT 560), stipulates children's rights to education and well-being, opinion, protection from exploitative labour, protection from torture and degrading treatment in Sub-Part I, section 8, 11, 12 and 13 respectively as enshrined in the Act.

Parental duty and responsibility as enshrined in the Children's Act, (Act 560), Sub-Part I, Section 6, Sub-Section 2 stipulates that "Every child has the right to life, dignity, respect, leisure, liberty, health, education and shelter from his parents".

Towns and villages in Offinso-North District are mainly farming towns and villages. Most of the natives depend on proceeds from farming to cater for themselves and their families.

In 2013, the Department of Social Welfare undertook public education on the rights of the child in 27 communities. It also visited two (2) Early Childhood Development Centres and further handled six (6) maintenance cases. There are indications that parental neglect is high in the district.

The factors responsible for these child maintenance cases are as follows;

- First, most of the relationships are out of wedlock or not under the three main legitimate marriage ordinances in Ghana. The fathers refuse to fulfill their duty as such because they think they are not bound by law to do so to their wards.
- Divorce is one reason why parents fail to maintain their child. One party fails to maintain their children when the children are in the custody of the other party. Parental duty and responsibility is not clearly spelt out in moments of divorce.

- Again, residents in Offinso-North District are mostly farmers. They depend on monies accrued from farm produce to make a living. This affects their ability to maintain their children accordingly as expected.
- Moreover, most of the couples are immature as mothers and fathers. They have not develop the skills, experience and exposure to act as mothers and fathers, thereby, preventing them to maintain their children properly.
- Last, but not the least, residents and parents in Offinso North District are ignorant of the duty and responsibility of parents and guardians to their wards as enshrined in the Children's Act. This is due to inadequate education and awareness on the parental duty and responsibility to a child as enshrined in the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).

In view of these adverse factors affecting welfare of Children in the District of their rights to proper maintenance and parental duty and protection, the Department of Social Welfare has started education and awareness creation on Child Rights and Parental Duty and Responsibility in some communities and hopes to extend to other communities to benefit accordingly.

1.21 GENDER

Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and control of resources as well as decision-making.

These existing social protection programmes and projects are aimed at reducing vulnerability to the barest minimum if not eradicated. The import is that these interventions would reduce the vulnerability factors and also provide safety nets to poor, women and children and the socially excluded. This would ensure that no segments of the society are left behind in terms of development

It also means that infrastructural development should take into consideration designs that are friendly to the vulnerable especially the physically challenged.

It further requires that in the face of extreme deprivation in the district, more pro-poor programmes for especially among the rural population aimed at ensuring equity(access to quality healthcare, quality education, good roads, micro-finance, improved technology, inputs storage and marketing should be embarked upon).

1.21.1 Implications for Development

These existing social protection programmes and projects are aimed at reducing vulnerability to the barest minimum if not eradicated. The import is that these interventions would reduce the vulnerability factors and also provide safety nets to poor, women and children and the socially excluded. This would ensure that no segments of the society are left behind in terms of development

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It further requires that in the face of extreme deprivation in the district, more pro-poor programmes for especially among the rural population aimed at ensuring equity(access to quality healthcare, quality education, good roads, micro-finance, improved technology, inputs storage and marketing should be embarked upon).

1.22 HIV/AIDS

The district has set up a Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project (MSHAP) office. There is also an MSHAP Plan in place. This plan is the blueprint for the decentralized response to the fight against HIV/AIDS in the district. The district has been receiving support from the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC). In addition to the support from GAC, the Assembly also contributes 0.5 % of its share of the Common Fund to the MSHAP Account. It has provided support to PLHIV Associations in the district.

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high, except that it has not been translated into positive Behaviourial change. People still engage in high risk sexual behavior. However, the practice of high risk sexual behaviour still remains high with low condom use and multiple sexual partners. Indeed there is a big gap between knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its effects and the people’s readiness to change their negative lifestyles.

Behavioral change takes a long time to effect. It is a difficult and a gradual process achieved through vigorous and a sustained education over a long period of time. In pursuit of effecting a positive behavioral change therefore, the DAC, NGOs and CBOs are currently working in the district on HIV/AIDS in collaboration with GHS.

From 2004 to 2012, HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in the district. Data gathered from the District Directorate of Health gives the situation of disease in the district as indicated in table 34. These figures have been obtained through PMTCT, CT and during “Know Your Status Campaigns”. The district has no sentinel survey centre. Stigma is also quite high. The implication for development is very disturbing as the human resource which is the most critical stands the risk of being wiped out. The human being is the object of development and must be protected at all cost. This therefore calls for intensified and concerted effort by all stakeholders in the provision of education through regular durbars to demystify the condition. Awareness creation should be carried out amongst herbalists, bone setters and spiritualists on the disease.

Table 1.23: HIV/AIDS Status in the district

YEAR	2011	2012	2013
TESTED CASES	5123	5134	5453
POSITIVE	201	222	230

Source: District Directorate of Health, 2013

The following are some of the activities carried out in the fight against the disease in the district;

- Know Your Status Campaign
- Counseling and Testing
- Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
- Screening of Blood Donors

1.22.1 Opportunistic Infections and STIs

Mostly there is co-infection of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. All patients tested for tuberculosis are tested for HIV/AIDS and vice versa. The following are other opportunistic infections from HIV/AIDS apart from tuberculosis;

1. Herpes Zooster
2. STIs
3. Acute Respiratory Tract Infections
4. Diarrhoea

The following are the STI cases reported in the district;

1. Gonorrhea
2. Syphilis
3. Hepatitis B

Although the district is new there is an effective disease surveillance system on the ground to capture these diseases.

1.22.2 Characteristics of Vulnerable Population subgroups, particularly Children Orphaned made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS

The population subgroups in the district vulnerable to HIV/AIDS are women (including girls who are sexually active). The most vulnerable women are between the ages of 25-29. The predisposing factors are poverty, illiteracy, lack of parental care and control .Women are also more vulnerable than their men counterparts because of the nature of their genitals.

Most parents who die as a result of HIV/AIDS often have their children infected. However as a result of stigmatization such children are not taken for testing.

1.23.3 High Risk and Transmission Areas

Based on the “Know Your Status Campaign” carried out in 2009, the Sraneso Zone has been classified as the highest risk area for HIV/AIDS infection.

1.23 MALARIA CONTROL

Malaria continues to be the highest cause of morbidity and mortality in the district. In 2009 malaria cases at the OPD level stood at 26,391. Table 36 outlines the trend of admissions and deaths from 2012.

Table 1.24: Trend of Admissions and Deaths

Indicator	Year			
	2012		2013	
Admission/Deaths	Admission	Deaths	Admission	Deaths
		1,362	18	1,078

Source: District Health Directorate, 2013

Whereas the admission cases dropped from 1,362 in 2012 to 1,078 in 2013, the number of deaths increased from 18 in 2012 to 28 in 2013. This rise in the number of deaths was due to patients having to wait at home until their conditions got out of hand.

The strategies adopted in the control of the disease include;

- **Intermittent Preventive Treatment(IPT)**

This strategy is aimed at preventing pregnant women from being infected by malaria. Sulphadoxine Pyrimethime is administered to pregnant mothers who have passed their first trimester (quickening). All pregnant women are supposed to administer it three times in a month interval before delivery i.e IPT1, IPT2 and IPT3.

- **Insecticide Treated Bed Nets(ITN)**

The Ghana Health Service sells subsidized treated mosquito bed nets to all pregnant women and mothers/guardians with children less than five (5) years of age.

- **Education**

Advocacy, communication and social mobilisation are carried out in all communities within the district during outreach child welfare clinics. With the support from “Mobilise Against Malaria and Tim Africa Aid Ghana (an NGO)” some community-based volunteers have been selected to be trained to educate the general populace on malaria.

1.24 .BASELINE INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The following have been identified as Key Development Needs of the district;

1. Adequate educational facilities
2. Adequate office and residential accommodation for teachers
3. Adequate supply of trained teachers
4. Adequate teaching and learning aids
5. High School Performance at BECE Examinations
6. Low School Drop-Out
7. Enhanced access to healthcare
8. High coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
9. Low incidence of malaria
10. Low prevalence of HIV/AIDS
11. Availability of permanent staff for the Area/Town/Urban Councils
12. Adequate office accommodation for Area/Town/Urban Councils
13. High participation of women in decision making
14. Availability of office and residential accommodation for health staff
15. Improved Road Network

16. Improved access to micro-finance
17. Improved returns on agriculture
18. Affordable farm inputs
19. Improved agro-processing technology
20. Improved storage facilities
21. Availability of agric. extension officers
22. Availability of water and sanitation facilities
23. Adequate electricity supply
24. Improved revenue generation
25. Low youth unemployment
26. Availability of employable skills
27. Regular rainfall pattern
28. Low incidence of bushfires
29. Reforestation

1.25. KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT

The following have been identified as the key development gaps in the district;

30. Inadequate educational infrastructure
31. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for teachers
32. Inadequate supply of trained teachers
33. Inadequate teaching and learning aids
34. Poor School Performance at BECE Examinations
35. High School Drop-Out
36. Poor access to healthcare
37. Low coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
38. High incidence of malaria
39. High prevalence of HIV/AIDS
40. Lack of permanent staff for the Area/Town/Urban Councils
41. Inadequate office accommodation for Area/Town/Urban Councils

42. Low participation of women in decision making
43. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for health staff
44. Poor Road Network
45. Poor access to micro-finance
46. Low prices of agricultural produce
47. High cost of inputs
48. Inadequate agro-processing technology
49. Poor storage facilities
50. Inadequate extension supply of agric. extension staff
51. Inadequate water and sanitation facilities
52. Inadequate electricity supply
53. Low revenue generation
54. High youth unemployment
55. Inadequate employable skills
56. Irregular rainfall pattern
57. Perennial bushfires
58. Deforestation

1.26 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

Problem identification and assessment of community needs and aspiration are the basis for effective and rational project planning and design. The identification of community problems and assessment of needs therefore lead to the design of intervention mechanisms that guarantee sustainable qualitative and quantitative living conditions for the people.

Harmonised Development Gaps with the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

THEMATIC AREA	Needs
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economy Stability	
Low revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase revenue generation and mobilization • Tax education • Build the capacity of Revenue Collectors • Revaluation of Property • Reduce leakage in revenue collection • Conduct socioeconomic surveys • Prosecution of defaulters
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	
Low entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Entrepreneurial Skills
Inadequate access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access to credit
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities
Inadequate employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in employable skills
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Irregular rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of simple irrigation schemes
Poor storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of improved storage facilities
Inadequate agric. extension service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate agric. extension service delivery
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Reafforestation • Facilitate the growing of tree crops • Formation of Community Volunteers and enforcement of laws on illegal lumbering • Encourage the establishment of community woodlots
Perennial Bushfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Bushfires • Setting up Fire Volunteers
Oil and Gas Development	
Inadequate fuel stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of land acquisition processes for fuel stations
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	
Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of road conditions
Inadequate electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity

Inadequate residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of residential accommodation
Inadequate office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide office accommodation
Absence of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Physical Planning and Layout Schemes
Haphazard development of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of planning schemes/layouts • Enforcement of building control regulations
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of potable water
Inadequate sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sanitation facilities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	
a. Education	
Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of educational infrastructure
Inadequate trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of trained teachers
Inadequate teacher accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of teacher accommodation
Poor School Performance at BECE Examinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in BECE Examinations
b. Health	
Poor access to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate health care facilities • Supply of adequate health care professionals • Provision of the state of the art facilities/equipment
Low coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of District Mutual Health Insurance Office • Carry out adequate IE&C on the DMHIS
Inadequate office and residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of office and residential accommodation
High incidence of malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out adequate IE&C on Malaria control and prevention • Supply of mosquito bed nets to the public • Embark on Mass Malaria Roll Back programme
Incidence of water borne diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of potable water
c. HIV/AIDS	
High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out more HIV awareness and sensitization programmes
Stigmatization of PLHIVs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out more IE&C on Stigma reduction
Low access to ART Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to ART Drugs
Transparency and Accountable Governance	

Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of office and residential accommodation for staff
Inadequate offices for Sub-district Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of offices for Sub-District Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)
Low participation of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of women
Increased child abuse and streetism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of child abuse and streetism

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.0 LINKING IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES TO GHANA’S SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDAII) 2014-2017

This section deals with linking harmonised identified development problems/issues to the Ghana’s Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017.

The GSGDA I (2010-2013) aimed 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 Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income Status. The GSGDA II however is a continuation of the pro-poor programmes and activities implemented under the GSGDA I. The GSGDA II re-emphasizes the themes of the GSGDA I but focuses on structural transformation. The framework also envisages protecting the environment and minimizing the impacts of climate change. The harmonized identified problems/issues under GSGDA I and GSGDA II are illustrated in table 39.

Table 2.1: Harmonized identified Problems/issues to GSGDA II

Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomy Stability	Needs
Low revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax education • Build the capacity of Revenue Collectors • Revaluation of Property • Pluck leakage in revenue collection • Conduct socioeconomic surveys • Prosecution of defaulters
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector	
Low entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Entrepreneurial Skills
Lack of support for local enterprises and entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support to local enterprises and entrepreneurs

Poor access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access to credit
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities
Inadequate employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in employable skills
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Unstable and unfair prices of agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of farmer cooperatives/groups to enhance farmers bargaining power
Use of crude farm methods and farm implements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of best farm practices and implements such as tractor services
Irregular rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of simple irrigation schemes
Poor storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of improved storage facilities
Inadequate agric. extension staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate agric. extension staff
Unstable prices of agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of farmer cooperatives/groups to enhance farmers bargaining power
Inadequate agro-processing technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of simple and appropriate technologies
High cost of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of subsidy for farm inputs
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Reafforestation programmes • Facilitate the growing of tree crops • Formation of Community Volunteers and enforcement of bye- laws on illegal lumbering • Encourage the establishment of community woodlots
Perennial Bushfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Bushfires • Setting up Fire Volunteers
Oil and Gas Development	
Inadequate oil and gas service facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the development of oil and gas facilities
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	
Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of road condition and network
Inadequate electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity
Inadequate residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of residential accommodation
Inadequate office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide office accommodation
Absence of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Physical Planning and Layout Schemes

Haphazard development of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of planning schemes/layouts • Enforcement of building control regulations
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of potable water
Inadequate toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of toilet facilities
Inadequate refuse dump sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of refuse dump sites
Inadequate refuse containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of refuse containers
Inadequate final refuse disposal sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of final refuse disposal sites
Poor environmental sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out periodic IE&C on environmental sanitation
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	
d. Education	
Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
Inadequate trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of trained teachers
Inadequate teaching and learning aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of teaching and learning aids
Inadequate teacher accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of teacher accommodation
Poor School Performance at BECE Examinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in BECE Examinations
High School Drop-Out rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in school drop-out rate
Low sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve upon Sports Development
e. Health	
Poor access to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate health care facilities • Supply of adequate health care professionals • Provision of the state of the art facilities/equipment
Low coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of adequate District Mutual Health Insurance Offices • Carry out periodic IE&C on DMHIS
Inadequate office and residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of office and residential accommodation
High incidence of malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of mosquito bed nets to the public • Embark on Malaria Roll Back programme • Carry out adequate IE&C on Malaria control and prevention
Incidence of water borne diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of potable water
f. HIV/AIDS	

High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embark on HIV awareness and sensitization programmes
Stigmatization of PLHIVs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigma reduction
Low access to ART Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to ART Drugs
Transparency and Accountable Governance	
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of office and residential accommodation for staff
Inadequate offices for Sub-district Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of offices for Sub-District Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)
Low participation of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of women
Increased child abuse and streetism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of child abuse and streetism
Inactive Sub-District Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the Sub-District Structures functional (Area/Town/Urban Councils)
Apathy among unit committee members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of incentives for unit committee

2.1 PRIORITISATION OF IDENTIFIED ISSUES

The district is faced by a myriad of development problems. As a result it is imperative to rank these problems in order of preference/importance in the face of limited resources.

In prioritizing these issues therefore the issues were discussed thoroughly and marks assigned to them in accordance with the following criteria;

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and the vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc;
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.

Marks were accordingly awarded based on the criteria.

Scoring/Definition	Score/Marks
Higher Linkage	3
Weak Relationship	2
No Relation	1

Issues/concerns/problems that have a higher number in the Total Effect Column are of a higher priority to the district. Lower numbers mean that the issues/concerns/problems are of a lower priority.

Table 2.2: DISTRICT PRIORITISATION OF IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

Issues/concerns/Problems	Wide Spread Effect	Linkage Effect	Multiplier Effect	Total Effect
Low revenue generation	3	3	3	9
Unstable and unfair prices of agricultural produce	3	3	3	9
Poor Road Network	3	3	3	9
Inadequate electricity supply	3	2	3	8
Use of crude farm methods and implements	2	2	3	7
Irregular rainfall pattern	3	2	2	7
Poor storage facilities	2	2	1	5
Inadequate agric. extension staff	2	2	2	6
Inadequate agro-processing technology	2	2	2	6
Deforestation	3	3	3	9
Poor access to health care	3	3	3	9
Low coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)	2	1	3	6
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for decentralised departments	3	3	3	9
High incidence of malaria	3	2	3	8
Incidence of water borne diseases	2	2	2	6
High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	3	3	3	9
Stigmatization of PLHIVs	2	2	2	6
Inadequate supply of potable water	3	2	3	8
Inadequate toilet facilities	3	2	2	7
Inadequate refuse dump sites	3	2	2	7
Inadequate refuse containers	2	2	2	7

Inadequate final refuse disposal sites	2	2	3	7
Poor environmental sanitation	3	3	3	9
Haphazard development of buildings	2	2	2	6
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	3	3	3	9
Inadequate offices for Sub-district Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)	3	3	3	9
Low participation in decision making	2	1	3	6
Inactive Sub-District Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)	2	2	2	6
Apathy among unit committee members	2	1	2	5
Poor access to credit	2	3	3	8
Unstable and unfair prices of agricultural produce	2	3	3	8
High youth unemployment	3	3	3	9
Inadequate employable skills	3	3	3	9
Low level of sports development	2	2	2	6
Inadequate educational infrastructure	3	3	3	9
Inadequate trained teachers	3	3	3	9
Inadequate teaching and learning aids	2	2	3	7
Inadequate teacher accommodation	2	2	2	6
Poor School Performance at BECE Examinations	3	3	3	9
High School Drop-Out rate	2	3	2	7

From the analysis above, concerns with the highest marks of 9 under the total effect column are of the highest priority whilst those with the lowest marks of 3 are of the least priority.

2.2 POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

Assessing the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges is essential for development-oriented planning. Key development issues, priorities and the formulation of programmes of action are done on the basis of the existing potentials and opportunities. These are the ingredients that would facilitate the chances of success of these programmes. Constraints are internal factors that inhibit effective plan implementation and which need to be addressed whereas challenges are external.

The outcome of POCC analysis of the district with respect to each of the thematic areas of the GSGDA (2014-2017) are presented below.

• **POCC ANALYSIS**

Table 2.3: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

KEY ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Improve revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Finance and Administration Sub-Committee • Existence of markets • Supervision of Area/Town/Urban Councils in revenue generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic inspection by auditors • Visits by Regional Budget Team • Presence of Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue leakages • Inadequate motivation of revenue staff • Low educational background of revenue collectors • Inadequate logistics for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax evasion
<p>Conclusion: The project is viable. The potentials exist to support it whilst the constraints can be addressed with the right measures taken. The challenges can also be managed with tax education and enforcement</p>				
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR				
Facilitate the growth of local enterprises and entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of BAC • Existence of key stakeholders such as DA and financial institutions • Existence of indigenous enterprises and entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NBSSI • Existence of MASLOC • Existence of AGI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a blueprint for a conscious local economic development • Inadequate funds • Low capacities of local enterprises and entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate knowledge of external opportunities • Bureaucratic strangulations
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities are there to ensure a successful implementation. The challenges can be addressed with the DA facilitating the process whilst the</p>				

constraints can be managed if local economic development is made a priority of the Assembly.				
Facilitate access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low loan repayment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of interest in giving out credit to the SMEs
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed through education.				
Formation of farmer cooperatives/groups to enhance farmers bargaining power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Business Advisory Centre(BAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rates as a disincentive • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Central Government support to NBSSI
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through sensitisation and dialogue with stakeholders whilst the challenges can be managed through setting priorities right and judicious use of resources.				
Provision of employment for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Office of Youth Employment Programme • Existence of employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Youth Employment Programme • Existence of Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate training facilities • Inadequate funds • Low literacy rate • Low levels of employable skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Absence of a clear cut employment policy
Conclusion: This project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through the pooling of resources by all stakeholders the process by the DA. The constraints can be addressed through facilitation by the DA.				
Provision of employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DA to facilitate the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Skill Training Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources • High illiteracy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
Conclusion: This project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through the pooling of resources by all stakeholders the process by the DA. The constraints can be addressed through facilitation by the DA.				
Provide improved technology for agro-processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Insufficient collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate external funding

Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by writing proposals for funding whilst challenges can be managed through Government funding.

ACCELERATING AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of agric. machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable lands • Availability mechanics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of support from government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of machinery
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Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities are vast and would support it. The constraints can be addressed by the formation of groups who would pool their resources together whilst the challenges can be managed through dialogue with central government and financial institutions.

Construction of small scale simple irrigation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of irrigable streams • Availability of irrigable land • Availability of surface water • Prevalence of high water table 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Irrigation Development Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities • Poor road network • Land tenure system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of support from external donors
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Conclusion: This project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through dialogue with stakeholders and the use of improved storage facilities. The challenges can be managed also through dialogue with external donors

Provide improved storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of experts • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension service • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in getting public/private partnership
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Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed by dialogue with the Sector Ministry to supply more extension staff whilst the challenges can be managed through extensive discussions with public and private sector operators.

Provide adequate agric. extension staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of famers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate accommodation • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of agric. extension staff
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Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by tackling the issues incrementally. The challenges can be managed by lobbying the sector ministry.

Embark on afforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of forestry personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Government Policy • Support from NGOs • Availability of seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perennial bushfires • Cumbersome land acquisition procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of interest on the part of financial institutions to support afforestation projects
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Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through education and dialogue whilst the challenges can be managed through advocacy.

Ensure stable and fair prices of agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of buyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of external markets • Existence of processing companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities • Inadequate crop diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High input cost
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Conclusion: This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed through the plucking of leakages, upgrading the skills of revenue collectors. Challenges can be managed through tax education and prosecution of defaulters.

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Generation of Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of labour • Availability of Filling Stations • Availability of land • Willingness of chiefs and other land owners to give out lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of Government Policy • Support from Banking and Insurance Sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agitations from regions around the oil fields • Emergence of social vices resulting from a high immigrant population
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Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials exist to support it as the district lies on a major international highway. The constraints can be addressed with support from financial institutions whilst the challenges can be managed through dialogue.

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Improve Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport • Availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate central government
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	<p>materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local road contractors 	<p>construction machinery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of development partners 		<p>funding</p>
<p>Conclusion: The project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to support. The constraints can be addressed through prudent fiscal management whilst the challenges can be managed through lobby.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate supply electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of self-help spirit • Availability of electrical contractors • Availability of Electric poles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of SHEP Programme • Availability of national grid • Availability of other energy sources e.g. solar, wind vane etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-diversified energy supply sources • Intermittent power cuts
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider</p>				
<p>Development of Physical Planning Schemes and layouts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Existence of Political Commitment • Presence of the T&CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Survey • Existence of Lands Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome land acquisition procedures
<p>Conclusion: The project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed through the Paramountcy, Asantehene and the Regional House of Chiefs whilst the challenges can be managed through strong advocacy for review of the status quo.</p>				
<p>Increase access to potable water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Team • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan • Availability of high water table • High success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Community and Water Agency(CWSA) • Existence of potential Donor Support • Availability of Drilling Firms • Availability of Water Technologists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of communities to pay for matching funds • Unwillingness on the part of some people to pay facility user fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of fund

	drilling rate			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of WATSAN 			
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project because the potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints can be addressed through dialogue with government and development partners and education for users of water facilities.</p>				
Provision of toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of materials • Availability of labour • Availability of District Environmental Health and Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan(DESSAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate donor support
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed if the communities can embark on self-help projects so that the Assembly can come in to support. The challenges can be managed through writing good proposals to our development partners.</p>				
Provision of refuse dump sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of materials • Availability of labour • Availability of District Environmental Health and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy • Support from Zoomlion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate donor support

	Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan(DESSAP)			
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed as these refuse dump sites are provided over a period of time. The challenges can be managed through the prudent use of resources generated internally.				
Provision of refuse containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of District Environmental Health and Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan(DESSAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Zoomlion • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy 	Inadequate funds	Inadequate funds
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed as these refuse dump sites are provided over a period of time. The challenges can be managed through the prudent use of resources generated internally.				
Provision of final refuse disposal sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Existence of District Environmental Health and Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan(DESSAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Zoomlion 	Inadequate funds	Inadequate funds
Conclusion: The project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through prudent fiscal management and judicious use of resources whereas, the challenges can be managed through well place priorities and the incremental execution of the projects				
Public education on environmental sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Environmental Health and Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan(DESSAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Environmental Health and Sanitation Department • Existence of Bye-laws 			
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project in that the potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints can be addressed with the limited resources whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with key stakeholders.</p>				
Provision of planning schemes/layouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Department of Town and Country Planning • Support from the Traditional Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Consultancy Services • Existence of Town and Country Planning Ordinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate donor support
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. It has been long overdue. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed because a lot of revenue would be generated from the sale and processing of building permits.</p>				
Provision of residential accommodation for staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Priority of the Assembly • Existence of Works Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports Government Policy • Existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deductions by Common Fund Secretariat
<p>Conclusion: The project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed with prudent fiscal management whilst the challenges can be managed.</p>				
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT				
a. EDUCATION				
Construction of Classroom Blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Central Government • Support from Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Absence of a Maintenance Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainstorms • Inadequate funds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of labour • Availability of competent local contractors 	Partners(CBRDP, GETfund, SIF, Japan ‘s Grant for Grassroot Human Schemes Projects)		
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid out priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed through tree planting to serve as windbreaks.</p>				
Provision of trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of District Directorate of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana Education Service • Presence of Teacher Training Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of Teacher Training Institutions • Inadequate motivation for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate Training Institutions • Inadequate Trained Teachers posted to rural communities
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed with time whilst the challenges can be managed through prudent policies and dialogue with key stakeholders in Education</p>				
Provision of teaching and learning aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of District Directorate of education • Availability of School Management Committees • Availability of Capitation Grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana Education Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed with time whilst the challenges can be managed through prudent policies and dialogue with key stakeholders in Education</p>				
Construction of Teachers Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Central Government • Support from Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds

	building materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of labour • Availability of competent local contractors 	Partners(CBRDP, GETfund, SIF, Japan ‘s Grant for Grassroot Human Schemes Projects)		
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid out priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed through dialogue with Development Partners.				
Improve School Performance at BECE Examinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of District Directorate of Education • Support from District Assembly • Presence of School Management Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Monitoring by Regional Directorate of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supervision • Inadequate Trained Teachers • Inadequate textbooks • Inadequate self-motivation on the part of teachers • Inadequate will to sanction non-performing teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to provide the required logistics
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed with time whilst the challenges can be managed dialogue with key stakeholders in Education.				
Reduction in Drop-Out Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of District Directorate of Education • Support from District Assembly • Presence of School Management Committees • Existence of School Feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy of Free School Uniforms • Government Policy of Free Compulsory Basic Education • MDG Goal of Universal Basic Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Bye-Laws to regulate it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of policy on sanctions against this phenomenon

	Programme • Existence of sponsorship for brilliant, but needy students			
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by the Assembly. The challenges can be managed by key stakeholders in Education through dialogue.				
a. HEALTH				
Improve access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities (Hospital, Health Centres and Clinic) • Presence of District Health Management Team (DHMT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH) • Existence of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS) • Support from External Source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics (transport) • Inadequate office and residential accommodation • Low patronage of DMHIS • Inadequate staffing (doctors, nurses and paramedics) • High cost of drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exodus of Health Personnel • Inadequate supply of doctors, nurses, paramedics
Conclusion: This is a viable programme. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. The constraints can be managed through proper planning whilst the challenges can be managed through the sponsorship of students pursuing courses in the medical discipline and bonding them after completion of their courses.				
Increase of coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of District Health Management Team (DMHIS) • Existence of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Central Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismanagement of Scheme • Inadequate funds • Undue delays in processing forms • Delays in refund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through constant supervision and judicious use of funds. The challenges can be managed with time.				
Provision of office	• Availability of	• Support from	• Inadequate funds	• Inadequate

and residential accommodation	<p>land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of building materials • Availability of labour • Availability of competent local contractors 	<p>Central Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Development Partners(CBRDP,SIF) 	<p>from the Assembly</p>	<p>donor support</p>
<p>Conclusion: The project is a viable one. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through prudent financial management and judicious use of resources. The challenges can be managed writing bankable proposals for donor support.</p>				
Reduce incidence of malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Health Management Team(DHMT) • Support from District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the National Roll Back Malaria Programme • Proximity to Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Poor environmental sanitation • Inadequate supply of potable water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Central Government funding
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the successful implementation of the programme. The constraints can be addressed by priority shift and the challenges managed through judicious use of internal resources.</p>				
Reduce incidence of water borne diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Team(DWST) • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan(DWSP) and District Environmental Sanitation and Strategic Action Plans(DESSAPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy • Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) • Availability of high ground water level leading to high success drilling rate • Roll Back Malaria Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate Environmental Health Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the District Health and Sanitation Department 			
<p>Conclusion: This is a feasible project. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints can be addressed by providing the necessary logistics and incentives. The challenges can be managed through the strengthening of mechanisms for internal resource generation</p>				
<p>b. HIV/AIDS</p>				
Reduce Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District AIDS Committee • Existence of PMTCT and CT Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) • Collaboration with NGOs and CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk sexual behaviours • Stigma and discrimination • Low rate of condom use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of long distance (haulage vehicles) drivers • Dwindling support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC)
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed through sustained information, communication and education (IE&C) whereas the challenges can be managed through education and seeking support from other development partners whilst increasing the Assemblies own contribution to the fight against the disease.</p>				
Reduce Stigmatization and discrimination of PLHIVs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District AIDS Committee • Existence of PMTCT and CT Centres • Existence of Workplace Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) • Collaboration with NGOs, CBOs and FBOs and Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Inadequate education • Superstition surrounding the disease and mode of transmission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwindling support from Ghana AIDS Commission • Inadequate knowledge on laws against discrimination
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through education whilst the challenges can be managed through the judicious use of the limited resources whilst more funds are sourced from other donor partners.</p>				
<p>TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</p>				
Provision of office and residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely

accommodation for staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of material (sand, stone, timber) • Availability of labour 			release of Common Fund
<p>Conclusion: Conclusion: This project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed through prudent financial management. The project is necessary for the deepening of the Decentralisation concept.</p>				
Provision of offices for Sub-District Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Area/Town/Urban Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for by Act 462 • Existence of 1992 Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Donor Support
<p>Conclusion: This project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed through dialogue with the respective Area Councils to communal labour. This is necessary for the deepening of the Decentralization concept.</p>				
Provision of permanent staff for Area/Town/Urban Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Sub-District Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for by Act 462 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from Central Government
<p>Conclusion: This project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed through a dialogue with the Area/Town/Urban Councils after some revenue items have been ceded to them. This is necessary for the deepening of the Decentralization concept.</p>				
Empowering women through participation in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Gender Desk in the Assembly • Existence of Sub-Committee on Women and Children Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs • Support from Development Partner • Support from Ministry of Women and Children Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inferiority complex on the part of majority of women • Traditional power relationship skewed in favour of men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from Development Partners
<p>Conclusion: This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities are there to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges through dialogue, education and lobbying development partners to support.</p>				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The broad strategic direction of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) is to addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy, placing it on the path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Middle Income Status.

3.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The Development focus of the District is to ensure the sustained delivery of quality services and the provision and improvement of all basic social and physical infrastructures that would lead to improvement in the living standards among the generality of the people in the district.

3.3 GOAL FORMULATION

The process of goal formulation for the district was done in consonance with the guidelines provided in the GSGDA II (2014 – 2017). The goal formulation stage in the planning process serves as an anchor between problem definition, identification of potentials, opportunities and constraints and plan formulation.

3.4 NATIONAL GOAL

The National Goal is formulated under the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014 – 2017) as follows;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development

5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement
6. Human Development, Productivity and Empowerment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

3.5 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The District Development Goals under the Seven (7) thematic areas are as follows;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Ensuring effective and efficient mobilisation and utilisation of resources for the improvement of the living conditions of the people in Offinso-North District.

2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Developing and sustaining the partnership between the public and private sectors for employment creation and efficient service delivery

3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Ensuring adequate supply of agriculture extension services and improved technology and agro-based industrial development

4. Oil and Gas Development

Ensuring and facilitating bureaucratic procedures and processes associated with land acquisition for fuel stations and supply.

5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Ensuring sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure for accelerated development

6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Ensuring the development of the human capital and increasing access to quality education and health care delivery, productivity and employment

7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Promotion of openness, transparency, accountability and good governance

3.6 GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

The Goal Compatibility Matrix is used to ensure that the goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan is compatible with the goal of the GSGDA (2014-2017). Each district objective is juxtaposed against the national objectives in order to establish their compatibility or otherwise. To establish this, the following scale is used;

Table 3.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix Score

DEFINITION	SCORE
Highly Compatible	2
Compatible	1
Neutral	0
Incompatible	-1
Highly Incompatible	-2

3.7 COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Table 3.2: Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2014-2017) and District Goal Compatibility Matrix

Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2014-2017) Goal: addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilising the economy, placing it on the path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income Status									
District Goal: Ensure effective and efficient service delivery and the provision of basic infrastructure for sustained quality of life	SCORING								
	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management	Oil and Gas Development	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Transparent and Accountable Governance	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
Ensure improvement of the District Economy	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13	13.2
Increase internally generated revenue	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	12	14.3
Ensure stable prices of agricultural produce	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	9	19.0
Facilitate access to credit facilities	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	9	19.0
Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	12	14.3
Rehabilitation of road network	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	10	17.1
Construction of simple irrigation systems	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	10	17.1
Integrate land use, development planning and service provision	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	9	19.0
Increase access to quality education	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	9	19.0
Increase access to quality health care	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	9	19.0

Provide support for mental health care	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5	34.2
Reduction in the HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	12	14.3
Reduction in Maternal and Child Mortality Rate	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	8	21.4
Ensure increase in access to potable water	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	10	17.1
Ensure adequate supply of agriculture extension services	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	10	17.1
Provision of employment for the unemployed youth	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	11	15.5
Ensure environmental protection and sustainability	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	34.2
Enhance participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making(e.g women, children, the physically challenged, the poor and the aged)	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	8	21.4
								171	

3.8 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2014 – 2017

The Development Projections for the district within the plan period (2014-2017) are as follows;

3.8.1 Population Projections

The assumptions underlying the projections are as follows;

1. The ratio of the population of the district to the country will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period.
2. The current migration trend in the district will remain constant within the plan period.
3. The percentage of the age-cohorts of the district will not change significantly during the plan period.

Based on the assumptions above, the population of the district was projected by using the geometric formula.

$P_o = P_i (1 + r)^t$: Where;

P_o is the Projected Population

P_i is the Base Year

1 is a constant

r is the rate of growth and

t is the time interval

The year 2010 has been used as the base year and an annual growth rate of 0.24. The population of the district has been estimated to be 56,881 in 2010. The projected population for the district between the periods of 2014-2017 is shown in table 40.

3.8.2 Projected Population

Table 3.3 outlines the projected population figures from the year 2014 to 2017

Table 3.3: Population projection from 2014 to 2017

Year	Projected Population
2010(Base Year)	56,881
2014	57,429
2015	57,452
2016	57,705
2017	57,844

3.9 PROJECTION FOR WATER, SANITATION AND HOUSING

3.9.1 Potable Water Needs

The supply of potable water in the district is woefully inadequate. Potable water is identified as one of the top priority needs of the people. According to the standards of Ghana Water Company (GWC) a standpipe has a threshold population of 400 whilst the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) indicate that the threshold population for a borehole is 300 people. The district is largely rural and served by boreholes and streams. In our quest for the supply of potable water therefore the Community Water and Sanitation Agency standard of 300 people per borehole was used to project the number of water points the district would require to serve the population as indicated in table 43.

Table 3.4: Projected Water Needs

Year	Projected Population	Number Existing	Backlog	Water Needs (Water Points)
2014	57,429	76	115	191
2015	57,452			192
2016	57,705			192
2017	57,844			193

Source: District Water and Sanitation Office, 2009

3.9.2 Sanitation Needs

Currently there is only one final refuse disposal site in the district. It is located at Akomadan. There are moves to provide 4 more final disposal sites at Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuoso and Nkwankwaa. This would rid the communities and invariably the entire district of filth.

The construction of Institutional and household toilets would be encouraged whilst that of public toilets would be located in areas where the needs are overwhelming and compelling.

3.10 PROJECTION IN SECURITY

Police/Citizen Ratio is currently 1:1,499. The issue of security in the district is paramount. At the moment there are three (3) police stations in the district; namely at Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. In terms of service coverage it is skewed in favour of the three principal towns in the district. There are plans to establish police posts at Asuoso, Nkwankwaa and Sarfokrom.

However, with the required logistical support their mobility, effectiveness and efficiency could be enhanced in handling all situations.

3.11 PROJECTION IN SERVICE AND COMMERCE

The district currently has markets at Akomadan (daily and weekly), Nkenkaasu (weekly), Afrancho (daily) and Darso (weekly). The Akomadan and Darso markets need some improvement and upgrading whilst a new market is needed at Asempanaye. The Afrancho market which was built in the 1990s but not utilized would have to be put to full utilisation upon the completion of rehabilitation works.

These markets besides creating employment would serve as marketing outlets for the enormous agricultural produce in the district thereby engendering the scaling up of the internally generated revenue of the Assembly.

In terms of electricity coverage, it is limited to only the towns along the truck road. Communities such as Tanokwaem, Mankramso, Sraneso No.1 and 2, Bosomponso No1 and 2, Seseko, Mantukwa, Brohoma, Apenten, Amponsakrom, Nsenoafie, Sarfokrom, Konkon Nymabekyere No1 and 2, Dwenedabi and Papisisi would have to be connected to the national grid or provided with alternative source of energy.

3.12 SPATIAL ORGANISATION

An examination of the district reveals that physical development is haphazardly done because there are no physical planning schemes and layouts. It is only Akomadan that has one, but it has not been adhered to and as such has outlived its usefulness. There is therefore the need to develop these planning schemes and layouts for the three (3) principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu.

It has also been observed that the distribution of amenities has not been even. It has been skewed in favour of Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho.

To ensure equity therefore electricity supply would have to be extended to the rural communities, good school infrastructure constructed whilst the entire feeder road network is rehabilitated.

3.13 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES REQUIREMENTS

Table 3.5 shows the agriculture extension service projections for the district

Table 3.5: Agriculture Extension Service Requirements

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of Services	Total Need	Backlog	Remarks
District Ratio 1: 1667 National Standard 1: 1500 The extension officers have been crowded out as they are unable to cover the wide operational areas. As a result a lot of farmers do not receive the required extension services	1:1667	1: 1500	167	Additional extension officers would have to be provided to reduce the deficit in ratio

3.14 SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTIONS AND TRAINED TEACHER REQUIREMENT

Table 3.6 and 3.7 outlines the school infrastructure projections and Trained Teacher requirements for the district.

3.14.1 School Infrastructure Projections

Table 3.6: School Infrastructure Projections

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of School Infrastructure	Total Need	Backlog	Remarks
Given the district ratio of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary 1:35 as against 1:40 JHS 1: 19 as against 1:35 The challenges in education are those of inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure and inadequate teacher accommodation	Pre-School – 62 Primary School – 60 JHS - 40	73 75 45	11 15 5	

1.14.2 Trained Teacher Requirement

Table 3.7: Trained Teachers Requirement

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of Trained Teachers	Total Need	Backlog	Remarks
Basic Level:				
KG	73	125	52	Untrained teachers constitute 27.3% of teachers in the district. Unfortunately the bulk of this is in the rural schools. This is unacceptable. There should therefore be vigorous lobbying for Trained Teachers to be posted to the district.
Primary	314	367	53	
JHS	263	286	23	

3.15 HEALTH PROJECTIONS

- Standard population for Hospital - 175,000
- Standard Doctor/Patient Ratio - 1: 20,000
- Standard Nurse/Patient Ratio - 1: 1,650

District Situation:

- Doctor/Population Ratio – 56,881
- Doctor/Patient Ratio – 1: 56,881
- Nurse/Population Ratio – 1: 403
- Nurse/Patient Ratio – 1: 1,347

Table 3.8: Projected Demand for Health Facilities

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of Hospitals	Number Required	Backlog	Remarks
District Situation:	Hospital: 1	-	-	The Nkenkaasu Hospital needs to be expanded and equipped to handle all manner of cases as well as accident cases on
The Nkenkaasu Hospital is not well equipped to	Health Centre: 2	-	-	
	Clinic: 1	-	-	

<p>handle complicated cases.</p> <p>There are also certain areas in the district where access to health care is very poor.</p>	<p>CHIPs Compound: 3</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>the Kumasi-Techiman Trunk Road.</p> <p>Additional 5 CHIPs compound need to be constructed in other zones</p>
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3.16 DISTRICT PRIORITISED OBJECTIVES UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDA II) 2014-2017

The District prioritised objectives under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 have been stated under the various thematic areas as follows;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

- To increase the rate of Internally Generated Revenue from 78% to 85% by the end of the plan period.
- To revalue residential and commercial property
- To provide training for 40 Revenue Collectors within the plan period
- To carry out 16No. IE&C on the need to pay taxes
- To conduct socio-economic survey within the plan period

Local Economic Development

- To rehabilitate 3No. markets at Nkenkaasu, Afrancho and Akomadan within the plan period
- To construct 2 markets at Darso and Asempanaye by the end of the plan period

2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Local Economic Development

- To provide support for 600 Small and Medium Scale Enterprises(SMEs) by the end of 2017
- To facilitate the formation of 4No. Trade Associations of Hairdressers/Beauticians, Tailors/Dressmakers and Garage/storeowners by the end of the plan period
- To establish a 500acre land bank by the end of 2015
- To facilitate the provision of micro-credit to businesses within the plan period

- To support District Sports Development by the end of the plan period

3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Local Economic Development

- To increase crop production from 55% to 60% by the year 2017
- To construct 5No. simple irrigation systems by the end of the plan period
- To ensure adequate supply of agriculture extension services by the end of the plan period
- To provide 300No. improved storage facilities by the end of 2017
- To facilitate the provision of agricultural machinery for farmers by the end of the plan period
- To provide agro-processing machines by the end of the plan period
- To provide improved seeds to farmers by the end of the plan period
- To provide subsidized agricultural inputs, e.g fertilisers, to farmers by the end of the plan period
- To increase livestock production from 35% to 54% by the end of 2017
- To provide improved breed of livestock/housing to farmer by the end of 2017
- To promote and support 2,000 farmers in block farming by the end of 2017
- To develop the production of valley bottom rice in the district by the end of the plan period
- To promote the growing of tree crops by the end of 2017
- To control bushfires by the end of the plan period
- To support reforestation of degraded forests by the end of the plan period
- To ensure environmental protection and sustainability
- To train 5,000 farmers on the safe use of agro-chemicals by the end of the plan period
- To provide subsidy on agricultural inputs by the end of 2017
- To facilitate the formation of Farmer Cooperatives by the end of 2016
- To provide micro-credit to Farmer Groups by the end of 2015

4. Oil and Gas Development

- To ensure timely processing and acquisition of documents regarding establishment of fuel filling stations in the District.

5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

- To extend electricity supply to 20No. Communities within the plan period
- To ensure the rehabilitation 302. 50km of road network within the plan period
- To construct 10No. Bridges/Culverts within the plan period
- To reshape 6km of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu Township Roads within the plan period
- To rehabilitate 5km of drains in Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu by the end of the plan period
- To develop 3No. Layout Schemes for Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu Townships by the end of the plan period
- To ensure the integration of land use, development planning and service provision by the end of 2017
- To construct 1No. Bungalow for District Magistrate by the end of 2015
- To construct 3No. Bungalows for Heads of Decentralized Departments of Education, Health and Agriculture by the end of the plan period
- To construct 15No. 6-Unit Teachers Accommodation by the end of 2016
- To rehabilitate 1No. Teachers Quarters at Dwenedabi by the end of 2015
- To complete 8No. Staff Bungalows by the end of 2016
- To construct 2No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facilities by the end of 2015
- To construct 15No. 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities by the end of the plan period
- To construct 60No. 4-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities for Basic Schools by the end of the plan period
- To construct 8No. 20-Seater Water Closet Toilet facilities at Akomadan, Asemanaye and Nkenkaasu by the end of the plan period
- To dislodge refuse dumps at Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu by the end of the plan period
- To procure 120No. Wheel Barrows within the plan period
- To train 15No. Environmental Health and Sanitation Officers in the handling and disposal of solid waste by the end of 2015
- To procure 20No. 15³ Communal Refuse Containers by the end of the plan period
- To construct 15No. Refuse Collection Stations by the end of 2015
- To acquire 4No. Final Disposal Sites by the end of 2016
- To carry out 16No. IE&C activities on environmental sanitation in the district by the end of 2013

- To procure 1No. Septic Emptier by the end of the plan period
- To construct 3,000 No. In-house toilet facilities by the end of the plan period
- To rehabilitate 6km of drains in the district by the end of 2016
- To construct 8No. Sullage Collection Points in Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu and Darso by the end of the plan period
- To rehabilitate the 1No. Slaughter House at Akomadan by the year 2010
- To construct 2No. ICT Centres by the end of the plan period
- To procure 50No. Computers for the ICT Centre and other offices by the end of 2011

6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

a. Education

- To increase the Gross Enrolment Rate from 132% to 145% by 2017
- To increase the Net Enrolment Rate from 86.9% to 95% by 2017
- To improve upon the Gender Parity Index from 0.9 to 1 by 2017
- To improve upon the BECE Results from 45% to 65% by 2017
- To strengthen schools supervision and monitoring by the end of 2015
- To strengthen 89 SMCs by the end of the plan period
- To supply 4,000No. Text Books, 80,000No. Exercise Books and 40,000No. Teaching and Learning Materials by the end of the plan period
- Award 12No. Best Teachers in the district by the end of the plan period
- To provide support for Girl Child Education within the plan period
- To provide support to School Health Education Programme (SHEP) by the end of the plan period
- To support Schools Sports Development in the district by the end of 2015
- To complete 1No. Dormitory for the Physically Challenged by the end of 2015
- To rehabilitate 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks by the end of 2016
- To complete 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks and sanitary facilities by the end of 2016
- To construct 13No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with office, store, library and sanitary facilities by the end of 2017
- To rehabilitate 3No. 4-Unit Classroom Blocks by the end of 2016
- To rehabilitate 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks by the end of 2015

- To construct 10No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with sanitary facilities by the end of 2015
- To construct 11No. Kindergarten Blocks by the end of 2017
- To rehabilitate 19No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks by the end of 2017
- To construct 2No. 3-Unit Classrooms for the Nkenkaasu Senior High School by the end of 2012
- To construct 1No. Science Laboratory for the Nkenkaasu Senior High School by the end of 2016
- To construct 1No. 2-Storey Girls Dormitory Block for the Nkenkaasu Senior High School by 2016
- To provide Small Town Water System for the Nkenkaasu Senior High School by the end of 2015
- To complete 1No. 2-Storey Classroom Block at the Akomadan Senior High School by the end of 2017
- To procure 2,000 pieces of Dual Desks for Basic Schools in the district by the end of the plan period
- To promote sport development by the end of the plan period

b. Health Care Delivery

- To maintain maternal mortality rate at 0/1000 within the plan period
- To reduce infant mortality rate from 0.06/100,000 to 0.005/100,000 within the plan period
- To increase coverage of the Roll Back Malaria Programme from 3.9% to 40.3% by the end of the plan period
- To reduce the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS from 1.5% to 0.5% by the end of the plan period
- To provide support to mental health programmes within the plan period.
- To sponsor General and Psychiatric Nurses' Trainees by the end of the plan period
- To increase access to potable water supply from the current 45% to 72% by the end of the plan period.
- To construct 1No. Laboratory Block at the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2016
- To rehabilitate facilities at the Akomadan Health Facilities by 2016
- To construct 1No. New Mortuary Block by the end of 2011
- To construct 1No. Staff Quarters for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2016

- To provide X-Ray Machines for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2015
- To renovate the X-Ray Department of the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2015
- To construct New Emergency Unit for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2017
- To establish Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre at the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2016

c. Local Economic Development (Productivity and Employment)

- To provide skill training and employable skills to 600 people by the end of 2015
- To create employment for 3,200 unemployed youth by the end of the plan period

7. Transparent And Accountable Governance

- To construct 1No. 10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration by the end of 2016
- To construct 1No. Assembly Office Complex and Assembly Hall by the end of 2017
- To rehabilitate 4No. Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings by 2015
- To construct 3No. District Offices for Decentralised Departments(Education, Health and Agriculture) by the end of 2016
- To strengthen the District Planning and Coordinating Unit(DPCU) throughout the plan period
- To provide logistics for the police to combat crime within the plan period
- To establish 3No. Police Post by the end of the plan period
- To construct a Magistrate Court by the end of 2014
- To construct 1No. District Library by the end of 2016
- To facilitate the formation of Community Volunteers by the end of the plan period
- To construct 3No. Community Centres by the end of 2017
- To furnish 6No. Staff Bungalows at Akomadan by the end of 2015
- To provide office accommodation for the Nsenoaman Area Council by the end of 2015
- To strengthen the Business Advisory Centre(BAC) by the end of 2015
- To provide 12 Permanent Staff for the Urban/Town/Area Councils by the end of 2015

- To carry out 40No. IEC activities on the rights of women and children by the end of the plan period
- To carry out 40No. IEC on the need for the involvement of women in governance by the end of the plan period
- To support the physically challenged by the end of 2017
- To prevent Child Labour in the district by the end of 2016
- To establish a Youth Centre at Akomadan by the end of 2015
- To support Community Initiated Projects by the end of the plan period
- To support disaster prevention and management throughout the plan period
- To Monitor and Evaluate Programmes and Projects throughout the plan period
- To procure 1No. Pickup (4x4 Wheel Drive) by the end of 2015

3.17 STRATEGIES TO BE ADOPTED TO ACHIEVE THE PRIORITISED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The following are the strategies to be adopted for the attainment of the prioritized objectives under the various themes of the GSGDA II (2014-2017).

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Development Objective 1

- Improve fiscal resource mobilization.

Strategy:

1. Minimise revenue collection leakages

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Development Objective 1

- Expand opportunities for job creation

Strategy:

1. Promote increased job creation

Development Objective 2

- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Strategy:

1. Enhance access to affordable credit
2. Provide training and business development services

Development Objective 3

- Ensure rapid industrialisation driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

Strategy:

1. Promote Public-Private Partnership
2. Improve access to land

Development Objective 4

- Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage.

Strategy:

1. Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical sites

ACCELERATING AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Development Objective 1

- Improve agricultural productivity

Strategy:

1. Develop human capacity in agricultural machinery management, operation and
2. Apply appropriate agricultural technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production

Development Objective 2

- Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance interaction into domestic and international markets

Strategy:

1. Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions

Development Objective 3

- Reduce production and distribution risks in agriculture and industry

Strategy:

1. Rehabilitate viable irrigation infrastructure

2. Promote the efficient utilization of existing irrigation facilities especially in drought prone areas
3. Provide support to projects and establishments which support the Youth in Agriculture programme
4. Provide selective subsidies for the procurement of improved technologies for poor peasant farmers and women
5. Provide incentives for the Youth in Agriculture to become more commercial minded as agriculture is made more profitable

Development Objective 4

- Promote selected crop development for security, export and industry

Strategy:

1. Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic layers
2. Intensify and extend the mass spraying exercise to include brushing, pest and disease control, shade management
3. Rehabilitate the road network in cocoa –growing areas to facilitate the evacuation of the crop

Development Objective 5

- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income

Strategy:

1. Enhance the performance of indigenous breeds livestock through a programme of selection
2. Promote integrated crop –livestock farming

Development Objective 6

- Maintain and enhance the protected area system

Strategy:

1. Provide alternative livelihood for local people to reduce pressure on lands adjacent to protected areas and water bodies

Development Objective 7

- Reverse forest and land degradation

Strategy:

1. Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the plantations and afforestation programmes

2. Promote plantain development among communities to meet the needs of society
3. Apply appropriate agricultural intensification techniques to reduce forest land clearance

Development Objective 8

- Encourage appropriate land use and management

Strategy:

1. Promote human resource development for effective land use planning and management
2. Promote the use of geographical information system in spatial planning

Development Objective 9

- Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise

Strategy:

1. Promote the education of the public on the outcome of improper disposal of waste
2. Enforcement of all sanitation laws
3. Provision of waste collection bins at vantage places in the communities and these bins should be emptied regularly
4. Promote the education of the public on the effects of noise pollution on the health of citizens

Development Objective 9

- Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability

Strategy:

1. Indicate education programmes to create public awareness
2. Integrate watershed management to combat desertification
3. Enforce by laws restricting structures in flood plains, water ways, wetlands

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Development Objective 1

- Ensure the development of oil and gas industry

Strategy:

- Incorporate lessons from best practices and set standards for industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Development Objective 1

- Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

Strategy:

4. Priorities the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs and future rehabilitation cost
5. Establish a disability awareness training programme for public transport providers

Development Objective 2

- Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision

Strategy:

1. Implement integrated land use and spatial planning

Development Objective 3

- To increase access to staff residential accommodation

Strategy:

1. Complete 6No. Staff Bungalows
2. Construct 1No. Bungalow for District Magistrate
3. Construct 3No. Bungalows for Heads of Decentralised Departments
4. Construct 15No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters

Development Objective 4

- Promote rapid development and deployment of the ICT infrastructure

Strategy:

1. Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure particularly in rural and urban communities

Development Objective 5

- Develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas

Strategy:

1. Create awareness on the importance and need to preserve historic and cultural heritage

Development Objective 6

- Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water

Strategy:

1. Strengthen Public –Private and NGO Partners in water provision
2. Establish and operationalize mechanisms for water quality monitoring

Development Objective 7

- Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation

Strategy:

1. Strengthen Public Private Partnerships in waste management
2. Develop M&E system for effective monitoring of environmental sanitation

Development Objective 8

- Ensure the development and implementation of health education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes

Strategy:

1. Promote hygienic means of excreta disposal
2. Promote behavioural change for ensuring Open Defecation Free Communities
3. Promote hand washing with soap at critical times
4. Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Development Objective 1

- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Strategy:

1. Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels
2. Provide uniforms to in public schools in deprived communities
3. Establish basic schools in all underserved communities
4. Accelerate the rehabilitation of basic school infrastructure especially school under trees

5. Accelerate integration of pre-school education into the FCUBE programme
6. Promote the achievement of universal basic education

Development Objective 2

- Improve quality of teaching and learning

Strategy:

1. Promote local production and distribution of TLMs
2. Provide distance learning opportunities for serving teachers

Development Objective 3

- Bridge gender in access to education

Strategy:

1. Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls' education especially underserved areas
2. Expand incentive schemes for increased enrolment, retention and completion for girls' particularly in deprived areas

Development Objective 4

- Develop and retain human resource capacity

Strategy:

1. Provide adequate resources and incentive for human resource capacity development
2. Prepare Human Resource Development Plan

Development Objective 5

- Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor

Strategy:

1. Expand access to primary health care
2. Accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy in under served areas

Development Objective 6

- Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles by the end of 2017

Strategy:

1. Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation

2. Scale- up community- and home-based management of selected areas

Development Objective 7

- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission by the end of 2017

Strategy:

1. Promote safe sex practices
2. Prevent mother to child transmission
3. Improve access to counselling and testing, male and female condoms and integrated youth-friendly services

Development Objective 8

- Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

Strategy:

1. Develop district infrastructure plans and improve business development services to facilitate local economic growth and private sector engagement
1. Improve agricultural productivity and incomes , and transform rural agriculture management and practices into viable business ventures

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Development Objective 1

- Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance

Strategy:

1. Develop feedback system between Government, CSOs and private sector
2. Ensure clarity in the roles and responsibilities of civil society organisations

Development Objective 2

- Encourage Public –Private Participation in socio-economic development plan period

Strategy:

1. Institutionalise Public Private dialogue in the development process
2. Improve Private Sector access to resources through partnerships with the public Sector

Development Objective 3

- Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act

Strategy:

1. Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation

Development Objective 4

- Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels

Strategy:

1. Strengthen institutions responsible for coordinating planning at all levels and ensure their effective linkage with the budgeting process
2. Implement District Budgeting

Development Objective 6

- Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource

Strategy:

1. Develop the capacity of the MMDAs towards effective revenue mobilisation
2. Revisit IGF sources
3. Strengthen the revenue bases of the assembly
4. Revaluation of property rates and strengthening of tax collection system

Development Objective 7

- Deepen on-going institutionalization and internationalization of policy formulation, planning and M&E system at all levels

Strategy:

1. Facilitate development planning and plan implementation
2. Strengthen M&E capacity and coordination at all levels
3. Enhance public dissemination of M&E information

Development Objective 8

- Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development

Strategy:

1. Sustain public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs and perceptions that promote gender discrimination

Development Objective 9

- Introduce and strengthen gender budgeting

Strategy:

1. Strengthen gender analysis in the policy formulation process

Development Objective 10

- Ensure co-ordinated implementation of new policy by the end of plan period

Strategy:

1. Introduce new initiatives for youth development

3.18 SUBJECTING THE ACTIVITIES TO THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The activities contained in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2010-2013 are geared towards the attainment of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Table 3.9: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Targets

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)	TARGETS
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	Target 1: Ensure that all boys and complete a full course of primary schooling.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 1: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary preferably at all levels by 2015
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	Target 1: Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five
Goal 5: Improve maternal mortality	Target 1: Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	Target 1: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Target 2: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people

	<p>without sustainable access to safe drinking water</p> <p>Target 3: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020</p>
<p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</p>	<p>Target 1: Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction nationally and internationally</p> <p>Target 2: Address the least developed countries needs, this includes tariff- and quota- free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 3: Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States</p> <p>Target 4: Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debts sustainable in the long term</p> <p>Target 5: In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth</p> <p>Target 6: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>Target 7: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communications technologies</p>

Table 49: Linking and subjecting activities of the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP) 2014-2017 to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	
<u>Programme/Activities</u>	
Increase crop production	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Increase livestock production	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construct 5No. Simple Irrigation Schemes	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provide adequate agriculture extension services	Ensure Environmental stability
Provide 300No. improved storage facilities	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Facilitate the provision of agricultural machinery to farmers	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provide agro-processing machines to communities	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provide improved seeds to farmers	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provide subsidised agricultural inputs e.g fertilizer	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provide improved breed of livestock/housing to farmers	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Promote and support 2,000 farmers in block farming	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Develop the production of valley bottom rice	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Develop database on agriculture in the district	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Promote the growing of tree crops	Ensure environmental sustainability Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Control bushfires	Ensure environmental sustainability
Support reforestation programmes	Ensure environmental sustainability
Ensure environmental protection and sustainability	Ensure environmental sustainability
Train 5,000 farmers on the safe use of agro-chemicals	Ensure environmental sustainability
4. OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT	
Facilitate the development of oil and gas facilities	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
5.INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN	

SETTLEMENT	
<u>Programme/Activities</u>	
Extend national grid to 20No. communities in the district	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Rehabilitate 302.50km of feeder road network	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construct 1No. Lorry Park	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
Construct 10No. Bridges/Culverts	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
Reshape 6km of Afrancho, Akomadan and Nkenkaasu Township Roads	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Develop physical planning and layout schemes for Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty Ensure environmental sustainability
Integrate land use, development planning and service provision	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty Ensure environmental sustainability
Construction of 2No. ICT Centres	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
Construct 3No. Bungalows for Heads of Decentralised Departments(Education, Health and Agriculture)	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
Construct 1No. Bungalow for the District Magistrate	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
Construct 15No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
Rehabilitate 1No. Teachers Quarters at Dwenedabi	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Complete 6No. Staff Bungalows/Quarters	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Establish 500acre land bank	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construct 2No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facilities	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construct 15No. 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construct 60No. 4-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities for Basic Schools	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Ensure environmental sustainability
Construct 3No. 20-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Ensure environmental sustainability

Facilities at Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Dislodge refuse dumps at Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Procure 150No. Wheel Barrows	Ensure environmental sustainability
Train 15No. Environmental Health Officers in the handling and disposal of solid waste	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Procure 20No. 15 ³ Communal Refuse Containers	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construct 15No. Refuse Collection Stations	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Acquire 4No. Final Refuse Disposal Sites	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Carry out 40 IE&C activities on environmental sanitation	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Procure 1No. Septic Emptier	Ensure environmental sustainability
Construct 3,000 in-house toilet facilities	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construct 10,000m of primary drains	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construct 5, 000m of secondary drains	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Rehabilitate 6km of drains in Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construct 8No. Sullage Collection Points	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Increasing solid waste collection and disposal	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Provision of refuse collection containers	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construction of incinerator	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construction of final waste disposal sites	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Improving the collection and disposal of liquid waste	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construction of primary and secondary drains	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Desilting of drains	Ensure environmental sustainability Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Carry out IE&C on environmental sanitation	Ensure environmental sustainability
Building the capacities of the environmental staff	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Rehabilitate 1No. Slaughter House at Akomadan	Ensure environmental sustainability
	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Construct 2No. ICT Centres	Ensure environmental sustainability
	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Procure 50No. Computers and Accessories for ICT Centre and Offices	Ensure environmental sustainability
	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
<u>Programme/Activities</u>	
Increase Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)from 132.1% to 145% by 2017	
Increase Net Enrolment Rate (NER) from 86.9% to 95% by 2017	
Improve upon the Gender Parity Index (GPI) from 0.9 to 1 by 2017	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
	Promote universal primary education
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
	Promote universal primary education
Improve upon BECE Results from 45% to 65% by 2017	Promote gender equality and empower women
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Strengthen supervision and monitoring role of supervisor	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Strengthen 89No. SMCs	Promote universal primary education
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Supply:	
40,000 No. of Text books	Promote universal primary education
80,000 No. exercise books	
40,000 No. Teaching and Learning Materials	Promote universal primary education
Rehabilitation of 19No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Promote universal primary education
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Rehabilitation of 3No. 4-Unit Classroom Blocks	Promote universal primary education
Rehabilitation of 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Promote universal primary education

Construction of 11No. Kindergarten Blocks	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of 13No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of 11No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks at Nkenkaasu High School	Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of 1No. Science Laboratory for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of 1No. Boys Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of 1No. Girls Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Promote universal primary education Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provision of Water to Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Completion of 1No. 2-Storey Classroom Block at Akomadan Senior High School	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Procurement of 600pieces of Mono Desks for Akomadan Senior High School	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Procurement of 2,000pieces of Dual Desks for Basic Schools	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provision of scholarship to needy, but brilliant students	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Promote gender equality and empower women
Provision of teachers accommodation units	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provision of sponsorship for Teacher Trainees	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Increasing access to quality health care	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Support the National Immunisation Programme	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Support the Roll Back Malaria Programme	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Reduction in the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Provision support to mental health programmes	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Completion of Maternal and Child Health Block	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of CHPs Compounds	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Support Nurses Trainees	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Provision of potable water supply	Reduce Child Mortality Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Reduce Child Mortality Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Reduce Child Mortality Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Reduce Child Mortality Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Reduce Child Mortality Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Reduce Child Mortality Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
6. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	
<u>Programme/Activities</u>	
Enhancing participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision- making	Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Reduce Child Mortality
Carry out IE&C on the need for the active involvement of women in governance	Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Reduce Child Mortality
Carry out IE&C on the rights of women and children	Improve Maternal Mortality Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
Completion of the dormitory for the physically challenges	
Protection of the Rights of the Child	
Construction of District Administration Block Complex	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of District Assembly Hall	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of 1No.10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Construction of law court building	Promote gender equality and empower women Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Establishment of Youth Friendly Centre	

Disaster Management	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Support Community Initiated Projects(Self-Help Projects)	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Procurement of Pickup(4x4 Wheel Drive)	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE PLAN PERIOD (2014-2017)

4.1 FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN A LOGICAL FRAME (LOGFRAME)

The Logical Frame which is also known as the Project Planning Matrix (PPM) focuses on the provision of a structure that would allow project planners and evaluators to state the components of their activities and identify the logical linkages between a set of means and a set of ends.

It is a four column table specifying the Narrative Summary in the first column. The Narrative Summary provides the basis of the programme strategy and which describes the goals, purpose, output/results and activities/inputs of the project. The goal being the highest level objective to which the programme purpose contributes to achieve whilst the purpose is what we expect to result from having achieved the programme output/results.

The Output/Results are the programme achievements to be realized in order to achieve the purpose. The activity level details the gamut of activities/inputs that need to be undertaken in order to achieve the programme results.

The Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) in the second column provides each programme objective (Goal, Purpose, Output and Activity) with the operational definition criteria to measure the achievement of the objective.

Whereas the Means of Verification (MOV) in the third column specifies the sources of all the data required to serve as evidence to measure the objectives.

The Important Assumptions in the fourth and last column indicates the factors that are outside the direct control of the programme which essentially could affect programme success or otherwise.

Table 4.1: Logical Frame

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</p> <p>Main Goal: Improvement in the growth of Internally Generated Revenue to total revenue generation</p> <p>Programme Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization.</p> <p>Programme Results/Output: Internally generated revenue increased by 7% as a result of prudent fiscal management</p> <p>Programme Activities: Carry out 16No. tax education Train 40No. Revenue Collectors Pluck revenue leakages Provide logistics Conduct survey on socio-economic assets Build an Assets Register Revalue residential and commercial property</p> <p>Prosecute revenue defaulters</p> <p>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<p>Internally Generated Revenue improved as a component of total revenue generation</p> <p>% increase in the growth of internally generated revenue to total revenue</p> <p>% increase in Internally Generated Revenue</p> <p>16No. of tax education carried out 40No. Revenue Collectors trained Revenue leakages plucked Logistics provided Survey conducted on socio-economic assets Assets Register built Residential and commercial property revalued Revenue defaulters prosecuted</p>	<p>Records from the Accounts Office</p> <p>Records from Revenue Office</p>	<p>Effectiveness of education on the payment of taxes</p> <p>Availability of logistics</p>

<p>Main Goal: Promote the growth and development of the Private Sector to play a leading role in Ghana's Development</p> <p>Programme Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs Ensure rapid industrialisation driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments</p> <p>Programme Results/Output: 4No. Trade Associations (Hairdressers/Beauticians/Tailors/Dressmakers/Garages/Storeowners formed 100people provided with skill training and employable skills 100 SMEs provided with micro-credit 3,200 unemployed youth provided with employment BAC strengthened</p>	<p>Increased competitiveness of the private sector</p> <p>No. of Trade Associations formed</p> <p>No. of people provided with skill training and employable skills</p> <p>No. of SMEs provided with micro-credit</p> <p>No. of unemployed youth employed</p> <p>BAC strengthened</p> <p>Businesses and Entrepreneurs registered People provided with skill training and employable skills Unemployed youth provided with employment People provided with micro-credit Amount of support given to BAC Sports Development Promoted</p>	<p>Records at BAC</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>Records at BAC</p> <p>BAC records</p>	<p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Effectiveness of Stakeholder Collaboration</p> <p>Development of Bankable Proposals</p>
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<p>Programme Activities:</p> <p>Register businesses and entrepreneurs</p> <p>Provide skill training and employable skills</p> <p>Provide employment for the unemployed youth</p> <p>Provide micro-credit for businesses</p> <p>Strengthen BAC</p> <p>Promote Sports Development</p> <p>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Main Goal: Ensuring food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management</p> <p>Programme Objective 1: Improve agricultural productivity</p> <p>Reduce production and distribution risks in agriculture and industry</p>	<p>Increased food sufficiency</p> <p>% increase in crop production</p> <p>No. of Simple Irrigation Schemes constructed</p> <p>No. of improved storage facilities provided</p> <p>No. of tractors provided</p> <p>No. of agro-processing machines provided</p> <p>Simple irrigation schemes constructed</p> <p>Improved storage facilities provided</p> <p>Acquisition of tractors facilitated</p> <p>Acquisition of agro-processing machines facilitated</p> <p>% increase in livestock production increased by 2017</p>	<p>Records from micro-finance institutions</p> <p>Reports of DADU</p> <p>Interviews with farmers</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring reports</p>	 <p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Adequacy of extension services</p> <p>Vagaries of the weather</p>
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<p>Programme Results/Output : 5No. Simple Irrigation Schemes constructed</p> <p>300No. improved storage facilities provided</p> <p>10No. Tractors provided</p> <p>3No. agro-processing machines provided</p> <p>Programme Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct simple irrigation schemes 2. Provide improved storage facilities 3. Facilitate the acquisition of tractors 4. Facilitate the provision of agro- processing machines <p>Programme Objective 2: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income</p> <p>Programme Results/Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goat production increased by 25% by the year 2017 2. Sheep production increased by 30% by the 2017 3. Pig production increased by 30% by the year 2017 4. Poultry production increased by the year 2017 <p>Programme Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply livestock to farmers 2. Construct housing for livestock 	<p>% increase in goat production</p> <p>% increase in sheep production</p> <p>% increase in pig production</p> <p>% increase in poultry production</p> <p>Farmers supplied with livelihood Housing constructed for livestock Veterinary services provided</p>	<p>Reports from DADU</p> <p>Field inspection</p>	<p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Effectiveness of Stakeholder Collaboration</p>
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<p>3. Provide veterinary services</p> <p>Programme Objective 3: Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerabilitiy</p> <p>Oil and Gas Development</p> <p>Main Goal: Ensuring an increased accessibility to fuel</p> <p>Programme Objective: Ensure the development of oil and gas industry</p> <p>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</p> <p>Main Goal: Ensuring sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development</p> <p>Programme Objective :</p>	<p>Access to fuel increased</p> <p>% of population with access to fuel supply by 2017</p> <p>Physical infrastructure improved and expanded by 2017</p> <p>% increase in access of communities and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply increased</p> <p>Km of road network rehabilitated by 2017</p> <p>Slaughter House rehabilitated</p> <p>Lorry Park constructed</p> <p>No. of Physical and Layout Schemes developed by the year 2015</p>	<p>Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports</p> <p>Field Inspection</p>	<p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Effectiveness of Stakeholder Collaboration</p>
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<p>Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision</p> <p>Promote rapid development and deployment of the ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water</p> <p>Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation</p> <p>To improve upon the conditions of road network in the district</p> <p>To construct 1No. Lorry Park at Akomadan</p> <p>Programme Results/Output: 37.5% increase in energy supply coverage to communities 302.50km of roads rehabilitated 1No. Slaughter House rehabilitated 1No. Lorry Constructed by 2015 8No. Bridges/Culverts constructed 3No. Physical Planning and Layout Schemes developed for Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu Physical Planning integrated with development planning and service provision</p> <p>6No. Staff Bungalows completed and furnished 3No. Bungalows for Heads of Decentralised</p>	<p>Office and residential accommodation provided by the end of the plan period</p> <p>No. of IE&C activities carried out</p> <p>% increase in energy supply coverage to communities</p> <p>Km of road network rehabilitated</p> <p>Slaughter House rehabilitated</p> <p>Lorry Park constructed</p> <p>No. of Bridges/Culverts constructed</p> <p>No. of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes developed</p> <p>Physical planning, development planning and service provision integrated</p> <p>No. of Staff Bungalows completed and furnished</p> <p>No. of Bungalows constructed for Heads of Decentralised Departments</p> <p>No. of Teachers Accommodation Units constructed</p> <p>ICT Centre constructed</p> <p>No. of Computers procured for ICT Centre and other offices</p> <p>No. of IE&C activities carried out</p> <p>Electricity coverage extended</p>	<p>Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports</p> <p>Records from District Directorate of Education</p>	
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<p>Departments(GES, GHS, MOFA)constructed</p> <p>15No. Teachers Accommodation Units constructed</p> <p>2No. ICT Centre Constructed</p> <p>50No. Computers procured for ICT Centre and other offices by the end of 2016</p> <p>16No. IE&C activities on environmental sanitation carried out</p> <p>Programme Activities:</p> <p>Extend electricity coverage to communities in the district</p> <p>Rehabilitate road networks in the district</p> <p>Rehabilitate 1No. Slaughter House</p> <p>Construct 1No. Lorry Park</p> <p>Develop Physical Planning and Layout Schemes</p> <p>Integrate Physical Planning with development planning and service provision</p> <p>Complete and furnish 6No. Staff Bungalows</p> <p>Construct 3No. Bungalows for Heads of Decentralised departments</p> <p>Construct 15No. Teachers Accommodation Units</p> <p>Construct 1No. District Magistrate’s Bungalow</p> <p>Construct 1No. ICT Centre</p> <p>Procure 50 sets of Computers and Accessories for ICT Centre and Offices</p>	<p>Road networks rehabilitated</p> <p>Slaughter House rehabilitated</p> <p>Lorry Park constructed</p> <p>Physical Planning and Layout Schemes developed</p> <p>Physical planning, development planning and service provision integrated</p> <p>6No. Staff Bungalows completed and furnished</p> <p>3No. Bungalows for Heads of Decentralised Departments constructed</p> <p>15No. Teachers Accommodation Units constructed</p> <p>District Magistrate’s Bungalow constructed</p> <p>ICT Centre constructed</p> <p>50sets of Computers and Accessories procured for ICT Centre and offices</p> <p>IE&C activities on environmental sanitation carried out.</p> <p>Development of social infrastructure and increased access to quality education, healthcare delivery and sustained employment generation by 2017</p>	<p>Records from District Directorate of Health</p> <p>Records from MSHAP Office</p> <p>Evidence on the field</p> <p>Records from NYEP</p>	<p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Effectiveness of Stakeholder Collaboration</p>
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<p>Carry out 16No. IE&C on environmental sanitation activities</p> <p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p> <p>Main Goal: Ensuring the development of the human capital, increased access to quality health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation.</p> <p>Programme Objectives: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels</p> <p>Improve quality of teaching and learning</p> <p>Bridge gender in access to education</p> <p>Develop and retain human resource capacity</p> <p>Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission by the end of 2017</p>	<p>Access to quality education increased by 2017</p> <p>Access to quality healthcare delivery increased by 2017</p> <p>HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate reduced by 1.0% by the year 2017</p> <p>% of employment Generation increased by 2017</p> <p>% increase in access to potable water supply by communities by the year 2017</p> <p>% increase in Enrolment Rate</p> <p>% increase in Net Enrolment Rate</p> <p>% increase in Gender Parity Index</p> <p>% improvement in BECE Results</p> <p>Supervision and monitoring strengthened</p> <p>No. of SMCs strengthened</p> <p>No. of Textbooks supplied</p> <p>No. of Exercise Books supplied</p> <p>No. of Teaching and Learning Materials supplied</p> <p>No. of Best Teachers awarded</p> <p>Amount of support provided for Girl Child Education Programme</p> <p>Amount of support provided for SHEP</p>		
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<p>Programme Results/Output: Gross Enrolment rate increased from 132.1% to 145% by 2017 Net Enrolment rate increased from 86.9% to 95% by 2017 Gender Parity Index increased from 0.9 to 1 by 2017 BECE Results improved from 45% to 65% by 2017 Schools supervision and monitoring strengthened by 2017 89No. SMCs strengthened by 2017 40,000No. Textbooks supplied by 2017 80,000No. Exercise Books supplied by 2017 40,000No. Teaching and Learning Materials supplied by 2017 12No. Best Teachers awarded by 2017 Girl Child Education Programme supported by 2017 SHEP Programme supported by 2017</p> <p>1No. Dormitory Block for the Physically Challenged completed by 2010 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated by 2017 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks and Sanitary Facilities completed by 2016 13No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed by 2017 11No. Kindergarten Blocks constructed by 2017 11No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Sanitary Facilities constructed</p>	<p>Programme Dormitory Block for the Physically Challenged completed No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks and sanitary facilities completed No. of 6-Unit Classroom Block completed No. of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed No. of Kindergarten Blocks constructed</p> <p>No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Sanitary Facilities constructed No. of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated No. of 4-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated Schools sports development promoted</p> <p>No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School</p> <p>Science Laboratory constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School Boys Dormitory Block constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School Girls Dormitory constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School 2-Storey Classroom Block completed</p>	<p>Records from DWST</p>	
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<p>19No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated</p> <p>3No.4-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated</p> <p>4No.3-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated</p> <p>Schools sports development promoted throughout the plan period</p> <p>2No.3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School</p> <p>1No. Science Laboratory Block constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School</p> <p>1No. Boys Dormitory Block constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School</p> <p>1No. Girls Dormitory Block constructed at Nkenkaasu Senior High School</p> <p>1No.2-Storey Classroom Block completed at Akomadan Senior High School</p> <p>600 pieces of Mono Desks procured for Akomadan Senior High School</p> <p>2,000 pieces of Dual Desks procured for Basic Schools</p> <p>Water provided for Nkenkaasu Senior High School</p> <p>Maternal Mortality Rate maintained at 0/100,000</p> <p>Under –five Mortality Rate reduced from 0.011/100,000 to 0.002/100,000 by 2017</p> <p>HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate reduced from 1.5% to 0.5% by 2013</p> <p>Access to potable water supply by communities increased from 45% to 72% by 2013</p>	<p>at Akomadan Senior High School</p> <p>No. of Mono Desks procured for Akomadan Senior High School</p> <p>No. of Dual Desks procured</p> <p>Water provided for Nkenkaasu Senior High</p> <p>Maternal Mortality Rate maintained</p> <p>Rate of reduction in Under-five Mortality Rate</p> <p>% reduction in HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate</p> <p>% increase in access to water supply by communities</p> <p>Lands acquired for construction of classroom Blocks</p> <p>Classroom Blocks rehabilitated</p> <p>Tenders invited, opened and evaluated</p> <p>Contracts awarded</p> <p>Brilliant, but needy students supported</p> <p>Teacher Trainees supported</p> <p>Reproductive Health Services increased</p> <p>Coverage of NIP increased</p> <p>Coverage of RBM increased</p> <p>MCH Block completed</p> <p>1No. CHIPs Compound completed</p> <p>CHIPs Compounds constructed</p> <p>Akomadan Health Centre rehabilitated</p>		
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<p>Programme Activities: Acquire land for the construction of Classroom Blocks Rehabilitate Classroom Blocks Issue out Invitation for tenders</p> <p>Support 160No. Brilliant, but needy students Sponsor 40No. Teacher Trainees Increase coverage of reproductive healthcare services Increase coverage of National Immunisation Programme(NIP) Increase coverage of Roll Back Malaria Programme(RBM) Complete 1No. MCH Block at Kobreso Complete 1No. CHIPs Compound at Amponsakrom Construct 6No. CHIPs Compounds Rehabilitate facilities at Akomadan Health Centre Support District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS Establish ART Centre at Nkenkaasu Government Hospital Increase IE&C on HIV/AIDS in the district Construct 1No. Staff Quarters at Nkenkaasu Hospital Support Mental Health Programmes Sponsor 4No. General and Psychiatric Nursing Trainees Support Schools Sports Development</p> <p>Drill 210 Borehole in communities Provide 4No. Small Town Water Systems</p>	<p>District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS supported ART Centre established</p> <p>IE&C on HIV/AIDS increased Staff Quarters constructed at Nkenkaasu Hospital Mental Health Programmes supported General and Psychiatric Nursing Trainees supported Sports Development in Schools supported Boreholes drilled in communities Small Town Water Systems provided</p> <p>Entrenched transparency and accountability in the local governance system</p> <p>Improved institutional capacity, public safety, transparency, accountability and good governance ensured</p> <p>Assembly Block Complex and Assembly Hall constructed 10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration constructed 4No. Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings 1No. Pickup(4x4)Wheel Drive procured No. of Executive Writing Desks/Chairs</p>		<p>Availability of funds</p>
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<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p> <p>Main Goal: Promotion of openness, transparency, accountability and good governance</p> <p>Programme Objective: To improve upon institutional capacity, public safety, transparency and accountability in governance</p> <p>Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance</p> <p>Encourage Public –Private Participation in socio-economic development plan period</p> <p>Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels</p> <p>Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource</p> <p>Programme Results/Output: 1No. Assembly Block Complex and Assembly Hall constructed 1No.10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration constructed</p>	<p>procured for Assembly offices Police posts established Amount of logistics provided for the police to combat crime Magistrate Court constructed District Library constructed Office Accommodation for Nsenoaman Area Council constructed Community Volunteers formed Community Centres constructed DPCU strengthened</p> <p>Sub-District Structures strengthened</p> <p>IE&C activities on the need for the active involvement of women in governance No. of the Physically Challenged supported Child Labour curbed Youth Friendly Centre established No. of Community Initiated Projects supported No. of IE&C on Disaster Prevention and Management supported</p> <p>Assembly Office Complex and Assembly Hall constructed Means of transport procured</p> <p>Office furniture procured Public Safety promoted</p>		
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<p>Rehabilitate 4No. Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings Procure 1No. Pickup(4x4 Wheel Drive)</p> <p>3No. Police Posts established Logistics provided for the police to combat crime 1No. Magistrate Court constructed 1No. District Library Block constructed 1No. Office Accommodation for Nsenoaman Area Council constructed 10No. Community Volunteers formed 3No. Community Centres constructed Office Equipment procured to strengthen the DPCU 3No. Permanent Staff provided for the Area/Town/Urban Councils 40No. IE&C activities on the rights of women and children carried out</p> <p>Physically Challenged supported</p> <p>IE&C on Child Labour carried 1No. Youth Friendly Centre established Community Initiated Projects supported</p> <p>Disaster Prevention and Management supported</p> <p>Programme Activities: Construct Assembly Office Complex and Assembly Hall Procure means of transport(Pickup 4x4 Wheel Drive)</p>	<p>Logistics provided to police Staff provided for Area/Town/Urban Councils Interest of women and children promoted DPCU strengthened Office accommodation for Nsenoaman Area Council provided Disaster Prevention and Management supported Community Initiated Projects supported Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects improved upon 1No. Pickup(4x4 Wheel Drive)procured</p>		
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<p>Procure Office Furniture Ensure and promote public safety Equip the police with logistics Provide Staff for the Area/Town/Urban Councils Promote the interests of women and children</p> <p>Strengthen the DPCU Provide Office Accommodation for Nsenoaman Area Council Provide support for Disaster Prevention and Management Provide support for Community Initiated Projects Improve upon Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects</p> <p>Procure 1No. Pickup(4x4 Wheel Drive)</p>			
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4.2 COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

The Compatibility Matrix is used to compare the way in which different policies interact with each other. Sometimes policies are mutually supportive, but at other times policies can work against each other. The aim of the Compatibility Matrix therefore is to determine the degree to which policies support or work against each other. In other words how compatible they are.

It is done by creating a matrix and listing a set of District policies, programmes and plans down the rows in the first column and listing these same policies, programmes and plans across the columns in the top row.

The matrix is then reviewed by examining the interactions of policy 1 identified in the first column with each of the remaining policies numbered 2 upwards, appearing across the top of the matrix.

Where two policies are mutually supportive with each other is recorded by marking a \surd in the relevant box and where two policies have the potential to conflict with each other it is recorded by marking an X in the relevant box and if there is no significant interaction it is recorded by O.

Table 4.2: Compatibility Matrix for the Analysis of activities against each other

No.	District Activity	Increase the growth of IGF	Expand and improve upon production infrastructure	Increase agricultural production and promote agro-based industrial	Facilitate sustainable partnerships between the Assembly and the	Develop Layout Schemes	Construct Classroom Blocks	Sponsor Teacher Trainees	Construct Health Facilities	Sponsor Nurses Trainees	Provide Potable Water	Reduce the incidence of malaria and water related diseases	Increase access to improved sanitation	Increase the participation of the vulnerable and socially	Construct Office and Residential	Promote Public Safety and Security	Create employment	Provide skill training and entrepreneurship development	Increase access to fuel supply
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Increase the growth of IGF		√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	√	√	√	√
2	Expand and improve upon production infrastructure	√		√	√	√	0	0	√	0	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√
3	Increase agricultural production and promote agro-based industrial development	√	√		√	√	0	0	√	0	√	x	√	√	0	√	√	√	√
4	Facilitate sustainable partnerships between the Assembly and the Private sector	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√
5	Develop Layout Schemes	√	√	√	√		√	0	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0
6	Construct Classroom Blocks	0	0	0	√	√		√	0	0	√	0	√	√	0	0	√	0	0
7	Sponsor Teacher Trainees	0	0	0	√	0	√		0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	√	√	0
8	Construct Health Facilities	0	0	0	√	√	0	0		√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	0	√
9	Sponsor Nurses Trainees	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	√		0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0
10	Provide Potable Water	0	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	0		√	√	√	√	√	0	0	√
11	Reduce the incidence of malaria and water related diseases	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	√	0	√		√	√	0	0	0	0	0
12	Increase access to sanitation facilities	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	0	√	√		√	√	0	0	0	√
13	Increase the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√		0	√	0	√	
14	Construct Office and Residential Accommodation	√	0	√	√	√	√	0	√	0	√	0	√	0		√	√	0	
15	Promote Public Safety and Security	0	√	√	√	√	0	0	√	0	0	√	√	√	0		√	√	√
16	Create employment	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	√		√	√
17	Provide skill training and entrepreneurship development	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	0	√	√		√

18	Increase access to fuel supply	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	
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4.3 COMPATIBILITY MATRIX – RECORD SHEET

The record sheet is used to record the basic issues that have been identified in the process of completing the Compatibility Matrix. The record sheet is useful in communicating to people, who have not been involved in the discussion, the reasons why particular policies have been identified as having positive, negative or neutral impacts. It is also useful insofar as checking and refinement of policies on an on-going basis are concerned.

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	REASONS FOR (IN) COMPATIBILITY
1	2	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF is compatible with the expansion and improvement of production infrastructure. The two activities mutually support each other.
1	3	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF is compatible with increasing agricultural production and promotion of agro-based industrial development. The two activities mutually support each other.
1	4	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF is compatible with facilitating sustainable partnerships between the Assembly and the Private sector. The growth of IGF would to a large extent depend on the extent of collaboration between the Assembly and the private sector since the bulk of the internally generated revenue comes from the latter.
1	5	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF is compatible with the development of layout schemes. The growth of the IGF would make funds available for the development of the layout schemes whilst the latter would rake in revenue by way of sale of building jackets, inspection fees and granting of building permits
1	6	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and the construction of school blocks has no significant interaction.
1	7	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and sponsoring Teacher Trainees have no significant interaction.
1	8	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and construction of health facilities have no significant interaction
1	9	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and sponsoring of Nurses Trainees have no significant interaction.
1	10	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and the provision of potable water has no significant interaction.
1	11	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases have no significant interaction.
1	12	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and Increasing access to improved sanitation facilities are mutually supportive of each other because the latter would lead to the realization of the former, whilst the former is also a necessary ingredient if access to

		sanitation facilities can be increased.
1	13	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making are mutually supportive of each other. For instance in fee-fixing resolutions women and other trade associations would need to be roped in to ensure ease of payment and collection of fees/market tolls. The willingness to pay would also ensure a growth in the IGF.
1	14	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation mutually support each other. The growth of the IGF would facilitate the latter whilst the latter would lead to an increase in the former by way of rent and property rates.
1	15	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and Promotion of Public Safety and Security. These are mutually supportive of each other. The former would ensure the availability of funds to provide the latter whilst the latter is necessary to ensure a conducive atmosphere for businesses from which revenue is collected to thrive.
1	16	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and creating employment are supportive of each other. The latter would support the former by way of revenue whilst the former would facilitate employment creation e.g. More markets would be built whilst existing ones would be upgraded.
1	17	Increasing the rate of growth of IGF and the providing skill training and entrepreneurship development. The growth in IGF would ensure that funds are made available for the latter whilst the latter has the propensity to increase IGF.
2	3	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management are mutually supportive. The former would facilitate the success of the latter whilst the latter would attract more of the former. For example the improvement of the feeder road network in the district would facilitate the carting of foodstuff from the villages to the marketing centres. It would also open the rural area for Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management in the area of storage facilities, mechanization, irrigation development and value addition.
2	4	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector are mutually supportive. The expansion and improvement on infrastructure is a shared responsibility of both the public and the private sector
2	5	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and development of layout schemes are supportive of each other. A layout scheme is necessary for the development of production infrastructure such as roads and electricity supply and housing.
2	6	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and construction of school blocks are mutually supportive of each other.
2	7	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and sponsoring Teacher Trainees have no significant interaction.
2	8	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and construction of health facilities mutually support each other
2	9	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and sponsoring Nurses Trainees have no significant interaction.

2	10	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and the provision of potable water are mutually supportive.
2	11	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases have no significant interaction.
2	12	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and Increasing access to sanitation facilities have significant interaction and are mutually supportive.
2	13	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.
2	14	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have significant interaction and are mutually supportive.
2	15	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have significant interaction and are mutually supportive.
2	16	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and creating employment are supportive of each other. When undertaking the former it would lead to the employment creation.
2	17	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and providing skill training and entrepreneurship development have no significant interaction
3	4	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector are mutually supportive.
3	5	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and development of layout schemes are supportive of each other because the former is done in space and therefore must adhere to a layout scheme.
3	6	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and construction of school blocks have no significant interaction.
3	7	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and sponsoring Teacher Trainees have no significant interaction.
3	8	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and construction of health facilities have no significant interaction.
3	9	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and sponsoring of Nurses Trainees have no significant interaction.
3	10	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and the provision of potable water have no significant interaction.
3	11	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases conflict. These two projects conflict because the former involves the construction of simple irrigation schemes which would lead to the breeding of mosquitoes.
3	12	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and increasing access to sanitation facilities have no significant interaction.
3	13	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.
3	14	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have no significant

		interaction.
3	15	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
3	16	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and creating employment are supportive of each other. The former would necessarily lead to the facilitating of the former whilst the latter would service the former.
3	17	Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development are mutually supportive the former needs the latter just as latter needs the former for growth.
4	5	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and the development of layout schemes are supportive of each other because the former is done in space and therefore must adhere to a layout scheme.
4	6	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and construction of school blocks are mutually supportive the development of education needs the collaboration of the private sector.
4	7	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and sponsoring Teacher Trainees have no significant interaction.
4	8	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and construction of health facilities are mutually supportive of each other.
4	9	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and sponsoring of Nurses Trainees have no significant interaction.
4	10	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and the provision of potable water are supportive of each other. The Private Sector (NGOs) is in the provision of water.
4	11	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases mutually support each other in that there are NGOs working in this Assembly in the area of malaria control.
4	12	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and increasing access to sanitation facilities are mutually supportive as the private sector is partnering MMDAs in sanitation service delivery.
4	13	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.
4	14	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation mutually supportive of each other.
4	15	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and Promotion of Public Safety and Security are mutually supportive.
4	16	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and creating employment are supportive of each other. The partnership is aimed at addressing socio-economic problems which include unemployment.
4	17	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development are mutually supportive. One of the

		cardinal aims of the partnership is to respond to issues such as inadequacies of skills and entrepreneurship development.
5	6	Development of layout schemes and construction of school blocks are mutually supportive in that the latter would have to conform to layout schemes
5	7	Developments of layout schemes and sponsoring of Teacher Trainees have no significant interaction.
5	8	Development of layout schemes and construction of health facilities are mutually supportive of each other because the latter has to conform to the former.
5	9	Development of layout schemes and sponsoring of Nurses Trainees have no significant interaction.
5	10	Development of layout schemes and the provision of potable water are supportive of each other as the latter is carried out in space and has to conform to the former.
5	11	Development of layout schemes and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases have no significant interaction.
5	12	Development of layout schemes and increasing access to sanitation facilities are mutually supportive. The latter would have to be done within space.
5	13	Developments of layout schemes and increasing the participation of the vulnerable ¹⁴ and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.
5	14	Development of layout schemes and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation are mutually supportive.
5	15	Developments of layout schemes and Promotion of Public Safety and Security are mutually supportive. The layout would incorporate police and fire service stations
5	16	Developments of layout schemes and creating employment have no significant interaction.
5	17	Developments of layout schemes and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development have no significant interaction.
6	7	Construction of school blocks and sponsoring of Teacher Trainees have no significant interaction.
6	8	Construction of school blocks and construction of health facilities have no significant interaction.
6	9	Construction of school blocks and sponsoring of Nurses Trainees have no significant interaction.
6	10	Construction of school blocks and the provision of potable water are mutually supportive since construction of schools would definitely require that potable water is provided for the students.
6	11	Construction of school blocks and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases have no significant interaction.
6	12	Construction of school blocks and increasing access to sanitation facilities are mutually supportive. It is imperative to embody sanitation facilities in the construction of schools.
6	13	Construction of school blocks and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.

6	14	Construction of school blocks and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have no significant interaction.
6	15	Construction of school blocks and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
6	16	Construction of school blocks and creating employment are mutually supportive since jobs would be created as the construction commences..
6	17	Construction of school blocks and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development have no significant interaction.
7	8	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and construction of health facilities have no significant interaction.
7	9	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and sponsoring of Nurses Trainees have no significant interaction.
7	10	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and the provision of potable water have no significant interaction.
7	11	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases have no significant interaction.
7	12	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and increasing access to sanitation facilities have no significant interaction.
7	13	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.
7	14	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have no significant interaction.
7	15	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
7	16	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and creating employment have no significant interaction.
7	17	Sponsoring of Teacher Trainees and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development are mutually supportive since the Teacher Training Institutions impart skills of some sort.
8	9	Construction of health facilities and sponsoring of Nurses Trainees are mutually supportive because professionals would be required to run the facilities.
8	10	Construction of health facilities and the provision of potable water are mutually supportive because water would have to be extended to these facilities to enable them operate efficiently and effectively.
8	11	Construction of health facilities and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases are mutually supportive as access to the facilities and outreach programmes on malaria control and other water related diseases would be enhanced.
8	12	Constructions of health facilities and increasing access to sanitation facilities are mutually supportive because washrooms as well as incinerators would have to be considered in every health facility.
8	13	Construction of health facilities and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.

8	14	Construction of health facilities and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have no significant interaction.
8	15	Constructions of health facilities and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
8	16	Construction of health facilities and creating employment are mutually supportive. The actual construction work and the running of the facilities would require that people are employed.
8	17	Construction of health facilities and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development have no significant interaction.
9	10	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and the provision of potable water have no significant interaction.
9	11	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases have no significant interaction.
9	12	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and increasing access to sanitation facilities are mutually supportive have no significant interaction.
9	13	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.
9	14	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have no significant interaction.
9	15	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
9	16	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and creating employment have no significant interaction.
9	17	Sponsoring of Nurses Trainees and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development are mutually supportive since the Nursing Training Institutions impart skills of some sort.
10	11	Provision of potable water and reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases mutually supportive of each other. The former would lead to the reduction of malaria and water related diseases resulting from use of unsafe water.
10	12	Provision of potable water and increasing access to sanitation facilities are mutually supportive of each other. Water issues are all sanitation related.
10	13	Provision of potable water and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making are mutually supportive because issues of water are women and children centred and every decision taking on water issues must of necessity involve them.
10	14	Provision of potable water and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation mutually support each other. Water facilities must be provided when providing both office and residential accommodation.
10	15	Provision of potable water and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
10	16	Provision of potable water and creating employment have no significant interaction.
10	17	Provision of potable water and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship

		development have no significant interaction.
11	12	Reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases and increasing access to sanitation facilities are mutually supportive of each other.
11	13	Reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision have no significant interaction.
11	14	Reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have no significant interaction.
11	15	Reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
11	16	Reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases and creating employment have no significant interaction.
11	17	Reducing the incidence of malaria and water related diseases and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development have no significant interaction.
12	13	Increasing access to sanitation facilities and increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making have no significant interaction.
12	14	Increasing access to sanitation facilities and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation mutually support each other in that the former must be provided in the latter.
12	15	Increasing access to sanitation facilities and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
12	16	Increasing access to sanitation facilities and creating employment have no significant interaction.
12	17	Increasing access to sanitation facilities and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development have no significant interaction.
13	14	Increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making and construction of Office and Residential Accommodation have no significant.
13	15	Increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have no significant interaction.
13	16	Increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making and creating employment mutually support each other in that unemployment makes one suffer from the former.
13	17	Increasing the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development mutually support each other because the latter reduces vulnerability factors.
14	15	Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation and Promotion of Public Safety and Security have significant interaction.
14	16	Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation and creating employment have significant interaction and mutually support each other.
14	17	Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development have no significant interaction.
15	16	Promotion of Public Safety and Security and creating employment mutually support

		each other. To promote public safety and security unemployment must be reduced to the barest minimum.
15	17	Promotion of Public Safety and Security and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development mutually support each other. The provision of the latter thereby creating employment would engender the former.
16	17	Creating employment and the provision of skill training and entrepreneurship development mutually support each other.

4.4 APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY TOOLS

Sustainability Tools are designed to give visual impression and quantitative measures to ensure that identified programmes and projects are;

1. Internally consistent (supporting each other to achieve the objective of the district and
2. Sustainable (thus supporting conservation of the natural environment, addressing socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues) by applying the following sustainability tools.
 - a. Risk and opportunities matrix
 - b. Compound matrix (Poverty and Environmental Dimension
 - c. Internal Consistency Matrix

4.5 SUSTAINABILITY TEST

This matrix is designed to measure the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development. It assesses the performance of the activity in relation to each criterion and score that performance using a scale of '(0), 1-5'. For each indicator, a scale of 0-5 is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale is as follows;

0	1	2	3	4	5
Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim

Table 4.3: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Activity Statement: Increase the Rate of Growth of IGF		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Increase the Rate of Growth of IGF from 68%(GHC117,986.79) to 80%		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	5	It would strongly support the activity because it would not disturb protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	5	It would strongly support the activity because degraded lands would not be affected
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	5	The activity would neither involve the use of renewable nor fossil fuel. It therefore supports the activity strongly.
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity strongly works against the basic aim because most of the revenue items are farm-based. This infringes upon the atmosphere, water and land
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	It supports the activity as raw materials would be used with maximum efficiency in the area of agro-processing
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	The activity would work strongly against the objective because farming activities would disturb rivers and water bodies as watersheds are cleared of vegetation and water bodies polluted from use of agro-chemicals
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	It would work in support of the aim because development projects would be undertaken to maintain the cohesion of local communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	The activity would result in increased revenue for development projects to be implemented
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	The activity would result in increased revenue for development projects to be implemented
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	As the district opens up as a result of increased revenue for development it would trigger employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Increased revenue generation would deepen decentralisation which would the participation of vulnerable and excluded sections in the society
Access: to land should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective
Access: to water should be improved	5	The strongly works in support of the aim because improved revenue would enable the DA to increase access to potable water
Access: to transport should be improved	5	The activity would result in improved revenue generation that would put the DA in a position to rehabilitate and improve the road network in the district thereby facilitating ease of transportation
Sanitation : should be improved	4	The activity would support the aim. With increased revenue access to improved sanitation would be enhanced
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	2 5	The adverse effects of development would affect the vulnerable and excluded more whilst the impacts would be equitably distributed
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods , crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Increased revenue resulting from the activity would help to reduce the vulnerability and risk factors e.g development of simple irrigation schemes, campaign against bushfires, construction of drains
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity would increase revenue to allow more development projects be embarked on that would enhance the attainment of the objective
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	With enhanced revenue generation, the DA would be in a position to facilitate the growing of tree crops for the growth of agro-based industrial activity
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream	5	Increased revenue would enable the DA assist local enterprises and entrepreneurs with skill training, utilize

industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		local raw materials and products and labour
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Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Activity Statement: Creation of employment for the unemployed youth		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Creation of Employment for the Unemployed Youth		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	The activity works against the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Access: to land should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	2	The activity works against the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives

Activity Statement: Provision of Skill Training and Entrepreneurial Development		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Provision of Skill Training and Entrepreneurial Development		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	2	The activity works against the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Access: to land should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives

Activity Statement: Provision of Micro-Credit to Medium and Small Scale Enterprises		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Provision of Micro-Credit to Medium and Small Scale Enterprises		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	2	The activity works against the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Access: to land should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	2	The activity works against the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives

Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management

Activity Statement: Promoting Agriculture Development and Sustaining Resource Management		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Promoting Agriculture Development and Sustaining Resource Management		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	The activity would support the objective, as such areas would not be encroached upon
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	4	It would support the objective as areas vulnerable to degradation would be avoided
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	It would support the objective because energy would be tapped from the national grid
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	The activity would work against the objective since every economic activity involves some pollution of a sort.
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity would support the objective. Raw materials would be used with efficiency as processing machines are employed
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The activity would support the objective. River and water bodies would be protected
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	The activity supports the objective as every intervention aims at maintaining and enhancing the cohesion of local communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Any partnership is meant to promote the health and well-being of the local communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	The activity would support the objective. Such partnerships have empowerment of women as central
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The partnership would support the objective because job creation is key to it
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The activity would support the objective because it would promote participation by the local communities
Access: to land should be improved	4	The activity would support the objective as land banks would be set up to remove bottlenecks in land acquisition
Access: to water should be improved	4	The activity would support the objective when it comes to improving access to potable water by the local communities
Access: to transport should be improved	4	In the area of road construction, the activity would support the objective as contractors are engaged to construct/rehabilitate roads in the district to facilitate transportation
Sanitation : should be improved	5	The activity supports the objective to increase access to sanitation facilities as in the case of Zoomlion.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity would support the objective. The results of any development would ensure equity. The essence of such an initiative is for the sake of the vulnerable and excluded people
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods , crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	The activity would support the objective in addressing the causes of drought, bushfires, floods, conflicts and epidemics as some NGOs are already into such interventions
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity would ensure economic growth facilitating the local communities to undertake productive ventures
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	It would result in the use of raw material and services e.g in gari-processing, palm oil processing and the engagement of repairers to service the machines

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	The partnership would encourage the retention of capital and the use of local raw materials such as cassava and the consumption of gari
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Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Activity Statement: Expand and improve upon production infrastructure in the district		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Expand and Improve Upon Production Infrastructure in the District		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	The activity would support the objective as road development and extension electricity would not infringe upon protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	1	The activity would work against as construction of roads and extension of electricity would affect some vegetative cover in degraded areas
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	1 5	The construction of roads and the use of diesel would work against the aim whilst the extension of electricity would strongly support the objective
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity would work strongly against the aim because the activity would result in pollution of atmosphere, water and land
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	It would support the activity facilitate the carting of raw materials from the hinterland to reduce postharvest losses
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	The activity would have neutral effects on the objective as it would not affect the natural character of these bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity would strongly support the objective as it would bring development to local communities to enhance their cohesion
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	The activity works to support the objective as it would lead to improvement in living conditions
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	The activity would lead to the empowerment of women because women are engaged in all the economic activities in the district.
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	The extension of electricity and construction of roads would provide jobs to the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Extension of electricity to local communities and construction of roads usually involve some consultation with the local people
Access: to land should be improved	4	The development of the hinterland would increase access to land for productive purposes
Access: to water should be improved	4	The activity would support the objective by the construction of simple irrigation schemes
Access: to transport should be improved	5	The activity would support the objective as roads are constructed and improved upon. Transportation of people and goods would be increased.
Sanitation : should be improved	3	This activity would have neutral effects on the objective as the activity is remotely connected with the objective.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity would ensure that the impacts of development would be equitably distributed among all social groups in the society
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	The issue is not relevant to the activity and objective
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages	5	The activity would support the objective by opening

strong and stable conditions of economic growth		up the district for investment and development
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity would support the opening up of the area for investment, use of raw materials for agro-industrial development
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity would facilitate local investment of capital and the development of downstream industries, use of local raw materials, products and labour

Activity Statement: Development of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Activity Statement: Development of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	5	The layout scheme would work to support the objective by identifying and preserving protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	5	The activity would work to support the objective by seeking to protect and enhance degraded lands
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	This activity has no relevance to the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	This activity has no relevance to the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	This activity has no relevance to the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	5	The activity would work to support the objective by identifying such areas as sensitive so as to retain their natural characters
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	The activity would support the cohesion of local communities by giving the outline for orderly development
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	The activity would support the aims and objectives through zoning that would go a long way to impinge on the standard of living of the local communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	The activity has no relevance to this objective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	0	The activity has no relevance to this objective
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	This activity would support the objective as chiefs, queen mothers, landowners and Assembly members would dialogue on the details and implications of such an exercise
Access: to land should be improved	0	The activity would have neutral effects on the objective because accessing land would have to still go through the cumbersome land acquisition procedures
Access: to water should be improved	3	The activity is neutral to the objective because it would neither improve or worsen access to water in the district
Access: to transport should be improved	3	The activity is neutral to the objective because it would neither improve or worsen access to transportation
Sanitation : should be improved	3	The activity is neutral because even though sanitary sites would be designated it would not improve or worsen sanitation.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity works to support the objective because the impact of the project would be shared equitably
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	The activity works to support the objective by preserving waterways to avoid flooding and its attendant outbreak of diseases

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity works strongly to support the objective as it seeks to promote orderly development which is necessary for economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective, because it would not result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity works strongly to support the objective because land banks would be established for investors and this would help to achieve the aims and objectives

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	5	The activity supports the objective because these sensitive areas would be avoided
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	5	The activity would avoid areas vulnerable to degradation. Areas covered under the construction would be restored.
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	It supports the activity as electricity is connected to the schools
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	4	It supports the activity because in constructing schools not much pollution occurs
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	5	The activity supports the objective as maximum and efficiency use of materials would be ensured
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The activity supports the objective as it would not disturb the natural character of rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	It would enhance in the cohesion of local communities in terms of using a common facility
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity supports the objective as education is the tool of transforming communities. it would also create jobs for the local people
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	The activity would support the objective in the long run as the girl child benefits from education.
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide jobs for the people e.g. masons, carpenters. It would also give education to the people and prepare them for the job market in the future
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	Education is the platform for empowerment and participation. It would therefore prepare local people to take part in decision-making
Access: to land should be improved	3	The activity is neutral as it would not increase access to land for the generality of the local people
Access: to water should be improved	3	The activity is neutral, because this would not automatically improve access to water to the people
Access: to transport should be improved	3	The activity is neutral in that the construction of schools would not improve transportation
Sanitation : should be improved	5	It would support the objective because sanitation facilities would be incorporated in the construction
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	The beneficial impacts would be shared equitably without discrimination against any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	The activity supports the objective. Education brings enlightenment. It would help address the vulnerability factors
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity would result in the development of the local economy
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the	5	During the construction stage water and wood and

use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible		masons and carpenters would be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity would support the objective as procurement of construction materials and services would be done locally

Activity Statement: Sponsorship of Teacher Trainees		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Sponsorship of Teacher Trainees		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective because it has no relationship with aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective because it has no relationship with aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective because it has no relationship with aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective because it has no relationship with aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective because it has no relationship with aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective because it has no relationship with aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity works strongly to support the objective because enhancing the status of these people would solidify community bonds
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity strongly supports the objective as it would solve the problem of inadequate teachers in some local communities thereby promoting education and bettering the lives of the people
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It would help empower some of the women who would benefit from the sponsorship
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	It supports the objective as this would in the long run give them secured employment
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	It support the objective as selection would be district wide and would involve Assembly Members
Access: to land should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective as the activity would has no relationship with accessibility to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective as the activity would has no relationship with accessibility to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective as the activity would has no relationship with accessibility to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the objective as the activity would has no relationship with accessibility to sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups,	5	The activity works strongly to support the aims and objectives because education produces

especially vulnerable and excluded people		some equalization effects
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk factors mentioned
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives because education is a tool for growth and development
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	This activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives as its no linkage with the subject
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	This activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives as its no linkage with the subject
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	Education as a tool for development result in strong and stable conditions of economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	This activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives as its no linkage with the subject
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	This activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives as its no linkage with the subject

Activity Statement: Sponsorship of Nurses Trainees		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Sponsorship of Nurses Trainees		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity works strongly to support the aims and objectives because the sponsorship would give them job security to enable them support their families and communities and this would promote community cohesion
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity works strongly to support the aims and objectives inasmuch as it would enhance access to quality healthcare
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It would also empower women in the area of access to quality healthcare
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The sponsorship is meant to benefit the local people as the beneficiaries are women and young people. This would give them permanent and security of employment
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The activity is meant to assist needy, but brilliant students
Access: to land should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives

Access: to water should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Even though not many people could be supported the beneficial impacts would have spread effects to the generality of the people especially the vulnerable and excluded people
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	The activity has a long term effect as the sponsored would help in educating the people to prevent and reduce epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity would result in development in the health sector in particular which would have a multiple effects on the other sectors
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives

Activity Statement: Reduction in the Prevalent Rate of HIV/AIDS in the district		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Reduction in the Prevalent Rate of HIV/AIDS in the district		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity would help maintain families and enhance cohesion of local communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity supports strongly the aims and objectives of health and well-being
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	The activity would strongly support the aims and objectives by empowering women as women are the most affected
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The activity would strongly support the aims and objectives by enhancing the participation of the infected and the affected
Access: to land should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives.

distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people		Care and support activities would be provided to the infected and affected
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	It activity would support the aims and objectives by reducing the prevalent rate
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity would strongly support the aims and objectives by preserving the work force for development
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives

Activity Statement: Reduction in the Incidence of Malaria and Water Related Diseases		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Reduction in the Incidence of Malaria and Water Related Diseases		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives. Malaria and other water related diseases affects the cohesion of communities as they become morbid
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity strongly supports the activity as it would lead to the promotion of health and well-being
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives. Children easily fall prey to malaria infections and water related diseases. This deprives mothers of productive hours. The reduction in malaria therefore would empower them
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives as outreach programmes and educational programmes would involve women participation
Access: to land should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	5	The disease vectors are water-borne so reduction in these would improve access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives as malaria and water related diseases are sanitation related
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	0 5	The activity has no relevance to the objective as far as adverse impacts are concerned. It rather has beneficial impacts as malaria and water related diseases are reduced
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	It supports the aims and objectives. It would control epidemics related to unwholesome water
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objective as unhealthy people retards development through low productivity and high medical costs
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives

Activity Statement: Increase Access to Sanitation Facilities		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5

local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
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Activity Statement: Increase Access to Sanitation Facilities		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity strongly works against the aims and objectives.
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	It is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	The activity strongly works against the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	It strongly works to support the aims and objectives
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	It strongly works to support the aims and objectives
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It strongly works to support the aims and objectives
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	It strongly works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to land should be improved	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	It strongly works to support the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	0	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	It strongly works to support the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	It strongly works to support the aims and objectives
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	3	It is neutral to the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	It is neutral to the aims and objectives

Transparent and Accountable Governance

Activity Statement: Increase the Participation of the Vulnerable and Socially Excluded in Decision Making		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
Activity Statement: Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives
Access: to land should be improved	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity works strongly to support the aims and objectives
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity supports the aims and objectives

Activity Statement: Promotion of Public Safety and Security		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity Statement: Promotion of Public Safety and Security		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Access: to land should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	It works strongly in support of the aims and objectives
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives

Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Programmes/Activities	Sustainability Tools
Increase the rate of growth of Internally Generated Funds	Provide training for revenue collectors Provide motivation for hardworking revenue staff Increase supervision Pluck all revenue leakages
Rehabilitation of markets	Provide basic facilities e.g. electricity, water and toilet facilities Provide security Pave the markets with pavement blocks Provide lorry parks Grow trees to serve as windbreaks Form market management committees
Construction of markets	Provide basic facilities e.g. electricity, water and toilet facilities Provide security Pave the markets with pavement blocks Provide lorry parks Grow trees to serve as windbreaks Form market management committees
Training of Revenue Staff	Organise venue Schedule a date for the training Provide logistics Engage facilitators
Carry out IE&C on the need to pay taxes	Prepare message Provide Public Address System Prepare fliers on what taxes are used for Quarterly carry out the education
Revaluation of Residential and Commercial Property	Request for Expression of Interest Open Tenders Evaluate Tenders Engage successful tenderers
Conduct socio-economic survey	Engage competent consultants Provide funding and logistics Results of survey to form the basis for planning and budgeting

Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Programmes/Activities	Sustainability Tools
Facilitate sustainable partnerships between the Assembly and the Private sector for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in fruitful dialogues with MOUs signed to exact commitment Commit resources to sustain the partnerships Organise quarterly and annual meetings to review performance of the partnerships Facilitate access to markets
Creation of employment for the unemployed youth in the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the growth and nurturing of SMEs Encourage the youth to go into agriculture Forge partnerships with NGOs and the Private Sector operatives to create employment Support the NYEP Promote and market the agricultural potentials of the district to woo investors
Provision of skill training and entrepreneurial development skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient budgetary allocations for skill training and entrepreneurial development Dialogue with NGOs and Private Sector operatives to provide skill training and entrepreneurial development to the people Facilitate the acquisition of venture capital by enterprises and entrepreneurs Strengthen the BAC to provide technical backstops to SMEs
Provision of micro-credit to Medium and Small Scale Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage savings so as to attract credit from the banks Facilitate the granting of micro-credit by NGOs Provide managerial skills to owners and managers of MSEs Encourage the formation of partnerships Grant concessionary interest rates Provide training in bookkeeping and business management skills Put in place an effective loan recovery scheme

Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management

Programmes/Activities	Sustainability Tools
Construction of 7No. simple irrigation schemes	Construct Dugouts or Drill Boreholes Construct canals Ensure regular maintenance of schemes Plant trees along schemes to reduce evaporation Plant grasses on banks to avoid siltation
Provision of adequate extension services	Provide enough personnel Provide staff with logistics/means of Transport Educate farmers on improved farming technique
Provision of improved storage facilities	Make it less expensive to adopt Encourage the use of local material Impart technology to local people
Facilitate the provision of agricultural machinery to farmers	Provide machinery at the right time Ensure machinery is environmentally friendly Make repayment schedule attractive Train users on how to operate the machinery Increase access to markets
Provision of agro-processing machines	Ensure regular supply of raw material Provide a preventive maintenance scheme Provide access to market
Provision of Improved Seeds okro, maize and green pepper, cabbage and tomatoes to farmers	Ensure regular and affordable supply of improved seeds Provide storage facilities Increase access to markets

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Programmes/Activities	Sustainability Tools
Extension of the national grid to communities in the district	Provide electric poles Demarcate areas to be covered Construct drains and culverts
Rehabilitation of feeder road network	Provide bitumen or graveled surfacing Construct drains and culverts
Construction of drains	Develop a regular maintenance schedule Desilt drains regularly
Construction of Bridges/Culverts	Construct Bridges/Culverts Ensure regular Desilting
Construction of drains and reshaping of streets	Ensure regular maintenance Desilt regularly
Development of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes	Dialogue with stakeholders Engage Surveyors Carry out Zonation Ensure strict adherence to the scheme
Completion and furnishing of Staff Bungalows	Provide drains Landscape the area Plant trees and flowers Put in place Preventive Maintenance Plan
Construction of Bungalow for District Magistrate	Provide drains Landscape the area Plant trees and flowers Put in place Preventive Maintenance Plan
Construction of Bungalows for Heads of Decentralised Departments	Provide drains Landscape the area Plant trees and flowers Put in place Preventive Maintenance Plan
Construction of Residential Accommodation Units for Teachers	Provide drains Landscape the area Plant trees and flowers Put in place Preventive Maintenance Plan
Promotion of Environmental Health Sanitation	Provide Final Refuse Disposal Sites Ensure effective solid and liquid waste disposal Procure logistics and Equipment Construct Toilet Facilities Ensure Regular Maintenance Train Environmental Health Staff in handling of solid waste Carry out sensitisation on Environmental Hygiene Prosecute environmental sanitation offenders

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programmes/Activities	Sustainability Tools
Construction of Classroom Blocks	<p>Avoid areas susceptible to degradation. Trees and grasses should be planted to restore the affected areas.</p> <p>Provide drains and aprons to prevent erosion and to protect the foundation of the buildings.</p> <p>Establish lawns, plant grasses and flowers to beautify the school environment.</p> <p>Grow economic trees to serve as wind breaks.</p>
Rehabilitation of Classroom Blocks	<p>Provide Funds</p> <p>Provide Personnel</p> <p>Construct drains</p> <p>Landscape the areas</p>
Sponsorship of Teacher Trainees	<p>Provide adequate budgetary allocation in the budget annually to sustain it. It would be the preserve of the brilliant, but needy students.</p> <p>Ensure that beneficiaries sign bonds to return to serve the district for a period of 5years after which one could leave the district if one desires to do so.</p> <p>Appeal to the Private Sector to assist provide funds for this purpose.</p>
Construction of Health Facilities	<p>Provide Funds</p> <p>Provide Personnel</p> <p>Construct drains</p> <p>Landscape the areas</p> <p>Equip the health facilities</p> <p>Motivate Personnel</p>
Sponsorship of Nurses Trainees	<p>Provide adequate budgetary allocation in the budget annually to sustain it. It would be the preserve of the brilliant, but needy students</p> <p>Ensure that beneficiaries sign bonds to return to serve the district for a period of 5years after which one could leave the district if one desires to do so.</p> <p>Appeal to the Private Sector to assist provide funds for this purpose.</p>

Reduction in the prevalent rate of HIV/AIDS in the district	<p>Provide funds for the MSHAP Secretariat as its share of contribution to the fight against HIV/AIDS. Secure funding from GAC.</p> <p>Write proposals for funding support to NGOs. Educate people on the disease and for the need to engage in safer sex.</p> <p>Educate people on the need to avoid stigmatisation and discrimination.</p> <p>Collaborate and facilitate the work of NGOs working in the district in the fight against the disease.</p>
Reduction in the incidence of malaria and water related diseases	<p>Provide budgetary allocations for the Roll Back Malaria Programme.</p> <p>Assist the District Health Directorate in the provision of ITNs.</p> <p>Embark on periodic fumigation exercises.</p> <p>Provide potable water through the drilling of boreholes to reduce the use of contaminated water.</p> <p>Carry out education on sound environmental practices and hygiene.</p>
Provision of access to potable water	<p>Drill boreholes</p> <p>Set up WATSAN Committees</p> <p>Instill community ownership</p> <p>Carry out operation and maintenance schedules</p> <p>Pay facility user- fees</p>

Transparent and Accountable Governance

Programmes/Activities	Sustainability Tools
Increase access to sanitation facilities	<p>Provide access to improved sanitation.</p> <p>Provide refuse receptacles at vantage points.</p> <p>Provide solid waste collection points and final refuse disposal sites.</p> <p>Advocate for the provision of in-house toilet facilities.</p> <p>Construct more public toilets.</p> <p>Construct toilets and urinary in Basic Schools and JHS.</p> <p>Rehabilitate existing toilet facilities.</p> <p>Procure the services of a septic emptier.</p> <p>Construct sullage collection points.</p> <p>Introduce facility user fees and educate the people on how to use the facilities to prolong the projects lifespan.</p>

	Provide primary and secondary drains to improve upon the drainage system.
Increase the participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making	Ensure that there is always a fair representation of children, women, the old and the physically challenged in all fora. Mainstream issues of the vulnerable and socially excluded into all development programmes.
Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation	Make provision in the Assembly's Annual Budgets. Carry out Environmental Impact Assessment to determine the likely impact of the project and outline mitigation measures. Construct drains. Increase access to water supply. Provide landscaping/greening the area. Grow trees to serve as windbreaks.
Rehabilitate Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings	Provide Funds Construct drains Landscape the areas Provide Personnel
Promotion of Public Safety and Security	Provide logistics to the police on regular basis Ensure regular DISEC Meetings. Form Neighbourhood Watch Committees. Form Community Fire Fighting Volunteers. Educate people on the consequences of bushfires. Motivate the Police, Fire Service, Neighbourhood Watch Committee, Community Fire Fighting Volunteers. Provide and maintain the street lighting system Extend electricity to newly developed/ developing suburbs. Ensure regular patrols in the night from Akomadan to Abofuor and Akomadan to Techiman stretches of the road. Prosecute people who disturb the peace and security of the district.

4.6 DISTRICT COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA)

The Programme of Action of the District Medium Term Development Plan(DMTDP) under the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA)2014 - 2017 consists of prioritised set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budget and implementing agencies(lead/collaborating and their expected roles. This is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

District Goal: Ensuring effective and efficient mobilisation and utilisation of resources for the improvement of the living conditions of the people

District Objective: To increase the rate of growth of IGF from 78% to 85% by 2017

Table 52: District Composite Programme of Action

Table 4.4: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies		
		20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17			IGF (GHC)	GoG/OTHE RS (GHC)	LEAD	COLLABORAT ING	
Rehabilitation of 3No. markets	Nkenkaasu Afrancho Akomadan		→				00	No. of markets rehabilitated		50,000.00	DA	CBRDP, Donors, Communities
Construction of 2No. markets	Darso Asempanaye		→				00	No. of markets constructed		18,000.00	DA	Donors, Communities
Training of 40 Revenue Staff	District Wide				→		00	No. of Revenue staff trained		6,000.00	DA	LGS, Consultants
Carry out 16No.IE&C on the need to pay taxes	District Wide				→		00	No. of IE&C carried out	2,000.00	6,000.00	DA	NCCE, ISD Rev. Section
Revaluation of Residential and Commercial Property	District Wide		→				00	Property evaluated	0.00	30,000.00	DA	Private Sector Consultants

Conduct Socio-economic Surveys	District Wide	→				16,000	00	Socio-economic survey conducted	1,600.00	14,400.00	DA	Private Sector
						137,000	00		12,600.00	124,400.00		

District Goal: Developing and sustaining the partnership between the public and private sectors for the employment creation and efficient service delivery

District Objective: To strengthen the functional relationships between the Public and Private Sectors for accelerated development

Table 4.5: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget		INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				IGF	GoG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Support for Enterprise Development(SMEs)	District Wide					40,000	00	Enterprise Development supported	0.00	40,000.00	DA	BAC, NGOs
Facilitation of formation of 4No.Trade Associations Hairs Dressers/Beauticians Tailors/Dressmakers Garages/Storeowners	Afrancho, Akomadan, Nkenkaasu					20,000	00	Formation trade associations facilitated	2,000.00	18,000.00	BAC	DA, NGOs, T A
Provision of skill Training and Employable skills for 600 people	District Wide					20,000	00	Skill training and employable skills provided	4,000.00	16,000.00	DA	BAC, NGOs
Creation of employment for 3,200 unemployed youth	District Wide					50,000	00	Employment created for unemployed youth	0.00	50,000.00	DA	NYEP, NGOs, Private Sector
Provision of Micro-Credit to 600 SMEs	District Wide					600,000	00	Micro-credit provided	0.00	600,000.00	NGOs, FIs	DA, SMEs, Farmers
Strengthen the BAC	Akomadan					4,000	00	BAC strengthened		4,000.00	DA	NBSSI, Rural Enterprise Project
Promote District Sports Development	District Wide					20,000	00	District Sports Development	5,000.00	15,000.00	DA	Communities Private Sector

								supported				
						754,000	00		11,000.00	743,000.00		

District Goal: Ensuring adequate supply of agriculture extension services and improved technology and agro-based industrial development

District Objective: To improve upon income levels of farmers

Table 4.6: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget		INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				IGF	GoG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Construction of 5No. simple irrigation schemes	Asuoso, Darso Asempanaye Nkenkaasu Afrancho Akomadan Mankramso					700,000	00	No. of simple irrigation schemes constructed	7000.00	630,000.00	DA	IDA, MOFA NGOs, Donors , Traditional Authorities, Communities
Provision of adequate agricultural extension services	District wide					60,000	00	Adequacy of agricultural extension services provided	6,000.00	54,000.00	DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
Provision of 20No. improved storage facilities	District wide					60,000	00	No. of improved storage facilities provided	6,000.00	54,000.00	DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
Facilitation of the provision of agricultural machinery to farmers	District Wide					4,000	00	Agricultural machinery provided to farmers	0.00	4,000.00	DA	MOFA
Provision of agro-processing machines to communities	Dwenedabi, Mpaepaem, Afrancho, Brohoma, Asempanaye, Akomadan					30,000	00	Agro-processing machines provided	0.00	30,000.00	UNDP/ A2000 N	DA Communities NGOs
Provision of Improved Seeds	Asempanaye						00	Improved		120,000.00	UNDP/	DA

okro, maize and green pepper, cabbage and tomatoes to farmers	Afrancho Mpaepaem					120,000		seeds provided to farmers	0.00		A2000 N	Communities NGOs
Provision agricultural inputs e.g. fertilisers	District Wide					30,000	00	Agricultural inputs provided	0.00	30,000.00	MOFA	DA
Provision of subsidised agricultural inputs	District wide					150,000	00	Subsidies provided on agricultural inputs	0.00	150,000.00	DA	MOFA
Facilitation of formation of farmers cooperatives	District Wide					5,000	00	Farmers Cooperatives formed	5,000.00	0.00	MOFA	DA, Traditional Authorities, Dept of Cooperatives
Provision of Credit to Farmer Groups	District Wide					100,000	00	Micro-credit provided	0.00	100,000.00	NGOs, FIs	DA, MSEs, Farmers
Provision of improved breed of livestock /housing to farmers(sheep, goats and pigs)	Asempanaye Mpaepaem Dwenedabi Afrancho					180,000	00	No. of improved breed of livestock provided	0.00	180,000.00	UNDP/ A2000 N	DA Communities NGOs
Promoting and supporting 2,000 farmers in block farming	District Wide					280,000	00	No. of farmers supported in block farming	0.00	280,000.00	DADU	MOFA, DA
Development of the production of valley bottom rice	District Wide					8,000	00	Valley bottom rice production developed	0.00	8,000.00	MOFA	Farmers
Development of database on agriculture in the district	District Wide					2,000	00	Database on agriculture developed	0.00	2,000.00	MOFA	Farmers

Promotion of the growing of tree crops	District Wide					40,000	00	Growing of tree crops promoted	10,000.00	30,000.00	MOFA	DA Communities
Control of bushfires	District Wide					6,000	00	Bushfires controlled	6,000.00	0.00	DA	GNFS, Fire Volunteers, Communities
Support for Reafforestation Programmes	District Wide					100,000	00	Reafforestation supported	4,000.00	96,000.00	DA	Forestry Dept, GNFS Communities
Support for Environmental Protection and Conservation	District Wide					5,000	00	Environmental protection and conservation supported	5,000.00	0.00	DA	EHSD,EPA, TA
Training of 5,000 farmers on the safe use of agro-chemicals	District Wide					12,000	00	Farmers trained on the safe use of agro-chemicals	0.00	12,000.00	DADU	Agro-Chemical Dealers Farmers
						1,892,000	00		112,000.00	1,780,000.00		

District Goal: Ensuring an increased accessibility to fuel

District Objective To ensure accessibility to fuel supply to about 70% of the population by 2017

Table 4.7: OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
		20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17			IGF	GoG/OTHE RS	LEAD	COLLABORAT ING
Increase fuel supply to about 70% of the population	District Wide				→	20,000	00	0.00	20,000.00	DA	EPA, PRIVATE SECTOR

District Goal: Ensuring sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure for accelerated development

District Objective: To scale up the basic infrastructural base for increased production and efficient service delivery.

Table 4.8: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget		INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				IGF	GoG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Extension of national grid to communities to 20 communities in the district	Akomadan Ext. Afrancho Ext. Nkenkaasu Ext. Seseko Ext Nsenoa Sarfokrom Nyamebekyere No.1 &2 Amponsakrom Konkon Dwenedabi Papasisi Mantukwa Bosomponso Brohoma Srentiatia Tanokwaem Mankramso Sraneso 1 Sraneso 2,	b				45,000	00	No. of communities connected to the national grid	0.00	45,000.00	DA	Min. of Energy, VRA/NED, SHEP Private Sector
Rehabilitation of 302.5 km of feeder road network	Asempanaye-Nyamebekyere No.2;					500,000	00	Km of Feeder roads rehabilitated	50,000.00	450,000.00	DA	DFR

<p>Sarfokrom- Kyeredagya- Konkon Amponsakrom – Papasisi; Ejisu-Miawani; Afrancho-Sawua- Mfante; Afrancho- Tanokwaem; Apatam-Ankonom; Nkubesa Nkwanta- Nkubesa; Akomadan- Nsuguasua; Kobreso-Brohoma; Darso-Buraso II; Nkenkaasu-Seseko; Nkenkaasu- Wonsohoo; Nkenkaasu- Menesono; Nkenkaasu- Dunkofo Roads Brohoma Road Mframansa Road Proso Medokwae Kensiri-Nibiriba Asempanaye-Bobra Asempanaye- Dweneho Nyamebekere No1-</p>												
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	Nyamebekyere No2 Mankramso											
Construction of 1No. Lorry Park	Akomadan		→			20,000	00	Lorry Park constructed	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD
Construction of 8No. Culverts	Old Mireku - Zongo Road, Nkenkaasu-Buraso Road Nibiriba Nkenkaasu- Donkorfu Road, Asempanaye- Nyamebekyere No2 Road, Nyinatase-Kutire Road Asuoso-Proso bridge					150,000	00	No. of Culvert constructed	0.00	150,000.00	DA	DFR
Reshaping of 6km of Township streets	Afrancho, Akomadan, Nkenkaasu		→			45,000	00	Length of drains constructed/res haped streets	10,000.00	35,000.00	DA	DFR
Development of Layout Schemes	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu		→			45,000	00	Layout schemes developed	0.00	45,000.00	DA	T&CPD, TA, Survey Dept
Integration of land use, development planning and service provision	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu		→			100,000	00	Land use, development planning and service provision	5,000.00	95,000.00	DA	T&CPD, TA, VRA/NED GWC, DFR Private Sector

								integrated				
Rehabilitate 1No. Slaughter House	Akomadan	→				20,000	00	Slaughter House rehabilitated	5,000.00	15,000.00	DA	DEHD
Construction of Bungalow for Magistrate	Akomadan		→			90,000	00	Bungalow for magistrate constructed	0.00	90,000.00	DA	AGD
Construction of 3No. Bungalows for Heads of Decentralised Departments	Akomadan Afrancho			→		240,000	00	No. of Bungalows constructed	40,000.00	200,000.00	DA	GES, MOFA, GHS
Construction of 20No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Sarfokrom , Amponsakrom, Papasisi, Nyamebekyere No.1, Mankramso, Tanokwaem, Seseko, Buraso Bobra Akrofoa Akomadan Zongo Srentiantia Nkwaduano Bosomponso, Brohoma, Sraneso No1 Sraneso No2 Dwenedabi Konkon Kyeredagya				→	900,000	00	No. of Teachers Quarters constructed	90,000.00	810,000.00	DA	GES, NGOs, Private Sector, GETfund

Rehabilitation of 1No. Teachers Quarters	Dwenedabi		→			6,000	00	Teachers Quarters rehabilitated	0.00	6,000.00	DA	GES, Communities
Completion of 6No. Staff Bungalows	Akomadan		→			50,000	00	No. of Staff Bungalows rehabilitated	0.00	50,000.00	DA	AESL, Private Sector
Construction of 2No. Staff Quarters for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	Nkenkaasu Tanokwaem		→			50,000	00	Staff Quarters constructed	500.00	49,500.00	DA	GHS, Donors
Establishment of 500 acre land bank	Akomadan		→			200,000	00	Land bank established	10,000.00	190,000.00	DA	TA, T&CPD, Survey Dept, Lands Commission
Construction of 2No. 10-Seater Water Closet facilities	Afrancho Kfofrom		→			120,000	00	No. of 10-Seater Water Closets facilities constructed	12,000.00	108,000.00	DA	SIF, EHSD, DWST, Communities
Construction of 15No. 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities	Seseko Sawua Mfante Apatam Nkwankwaa, Srentiatia, Tanokwaem, Dwenedabi, Mankranso Nkubesa Akomadan			→		450,000	00	No. of 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet facilities constructed	45,000.00	405,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities , Donors
Construction of 60No. 5-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet	District Wide			→		900,000	00	No. of 4-Seater Enviro-Loo	90,000.00	810,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities

Facilities for Basic Schools								Toilet Facilities constructed				Donors
Construction of 1No. 8-Seater KVIP Toilet Facility	Akomadan JHS "A"	→				30,000	00	8-Seater KVIP Toilet Facility constructed	0.00	30,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities
Construction of 3No. 20-Seater Water Closets	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu	→				960,000	00	No. of 8-Seater KVIP	96,000.00	864,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities Donors
Desludging of Refuse Dumps	Nkenkaasu, Akomadan, Afrancho	→				84,000	00	Refuse dumps desludged	8,400.00	75,600.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion, Communities
Procurement of 120No. Wheel Barrows	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuoso, Nkwankwaa	→				5,000	00	No. of wheel barrows procured	5,000.00	0.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion
Training 10 No. Environmental Health Officers in the handling and disposal of solid waste	Akomadan, Nkenkaasu, Afrancho	→				4,000	00	10 No. Environmental Health officers trained	400.00	3,600.00	DA	Private Sector Zoomlion
Procurement of 20No. 15m ³ Communal Containers	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu	→				30,000	00	No. of 100No. 15m ³ Communal Containers	3,000.00	27,000.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion, Communities
Construction of 15No. Refuse Collection Stations	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu	→				30,000	00	No. of Refuse Collection Points constructed	10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion, Communities
Acquisition of 4No. Final Disposal Sites	Akomadan, Afrancho,	→				10,000	00	No. of Final Disposal Sites	2,000.00	8,000.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion,

	Nkenkaasu, Asuoso, Nkwankwaa							acquired				Communities
Carrying out 16 No. IE&C activities on environmental sanitation	District Wide					4,000	00	No. of IE&C activities on environmental sanitation carried out	4,000.00	0.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion, Communities
Procurement of 1No. Septic Emptier	Akomadan					200,000	00	Septic Emptier procured	0.00	200,000.00	DA	MLGRD, Common Fund Secretariat
Construction of 3,000 in-house toilet facilities	District Wide					3,000,000	00	No. of in-house toilet facilities constructed	300,000.00	2,700,000.00	DA	EHSD T A, Private Sector, NGOs
Construction of 10,000m of primary drains	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu Darso					300,000	00	Length of primary drains constructed	30,000.00	270,000.00	DA	EHSD Private Sector T&CPD
Construction of 5,000m of secondary drains	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu					300,000	00	Length of secondary drains constructed	30,000.00	270,000.00	DA	EHSD Private Sector T&CPD
Rehabilitation of 6km drains	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu					150,000	00	Length of drains rehabilitated	10,000.00	140,000.00	DA	DFR
Construction of 8No. sullage collection points	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu					100,000	00	No. of sullage points constructed	10,000.00	90,000.00	DA	EHSD Private Sector
Construction of 2No. ICT Centres	Akomadan Nkenkaasu					240,000	00	No. of ICT Centres	20,000.00	220,000.00	DA	SIF, GES Communities,

								constructed				Donors
Procurement of 50No. Computers for ICT and offices	Akomadan		→			55,000	00	No. of computers procured	5,000.00	50,000.00	DA	Donors, NGOs
						9,948,000	00		1,051,300.00	8,896,700.00		

District Goal: Ensuring the development of the human capital and increasing access to quality education and health care delivery

District Objective: To improve upon the quality of life of the people

Table 4.9: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget GHC		INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
		20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17				IGF (GHC)	GoG/OTHERS (GHC)	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Increase Gross Enrolment Rate from 109.6% to 120%	District Wide					0	00	Gross enrolment rate increased	0.00	0.00	GES	DA, SMCs
Increase Net Enrolment Rate from 30.9% to 35%	District Wide					0	00	Net enrolment rate increased	0.00	0.00	GES	DA, SMCs
Improve upon Gender Parity Index from 0.86 to 1	District Wide					0	00	Gender Parity Index improved	0.00	0.00	GES	DA, SMCs
Improve upon BECE Results from 32.1% to 40%	District Wide					0	00	BECE Results improved	0.00	0.00	GES	DA, SMCs
Improve upon school supervision	District Wide					8,000	00	School supervision improved	2,000.00	6,000.00	GES	DA, Donors
Strengthen 89No. SMCs	District Wide					5,000	00	SMCs strengthened	1,000.00	4,000.00	GES	DA, SMCs
Supply of : 40,000 No. Text Books 80,000 NO. Exercise Books 40,000 No. Teaching and Learning materials	District Wide					60,000	00	No. of Text Books, Exercise Books and teaching materials supplied	0.00	60,000.00	GES	DA

Provision for award for 12No. Best Teachers	District Wide					40,000	00	Award for Best Teachers provided	40,000.00	0.00	DA	GES
Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District Wide					6,000	00	Girl Child Education supported	2,000.00	4,000.00	DA	GES
Support to SHEP Programme	District Wide					6,000	00	SHEP Programme supported	2,000.00	4,000.00	DA	GES
Construction of CHPs compound												
Promote Schools Sports Development	District Wide					10,000	00	Schools sports development supported	2,000.00	8,000.00	DA	GES
Completion of 1No. Dormitory Block for the Physically Challenged	Nkenkaasu					30,000	00	Dormitory Block constructed	0.00	30,000.00	DA	Dept. of Social Welfare
Rehabilitation of 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Nkenkaasu Wiafe Akenten JHS, Afrancho D/A JHS, Buraso D/A					65,500	00	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	6,550.00	58,950.00	DA	GES NGOs
Construction of 13No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks and sanitary facilities	Brohoma D/A Prim, Darso Nkwankwaa JHS Nkenkaasu (SDA,English Arabic , Presby JHS, Akrofoa JHS Yawtorkrom Apatam					233,000	00	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks completed	0.00	233,000.00	DA	GES, CBRDP GETfund

	Mantukwa D/A JHS Atrensu Konkomba Aponsakrom JHS											
Construction of 13No. 6- Unit Classroom Blocks with office, store, library and sanitary facilities	Sarfokrom, Sraneso No.2, Bosomponso, Afrancho D/A Prim, Sawua-Mfante, Akomadan Faith, Akomadan Adabiya, Nkenkaasu Methodist Prim, Nkenkaasu Faith Prim, Nkenkaasu Apostolic Prim, Kyeredagya, Akrofoa, Nkwaduano					2,080,000	00	No. of 6- Unit Classroom Blocks constructed	20,000.00	2,060,000.00	DA	GES NGOs
Construction of 7No. Kindergarten Blocks	Buraso, Nkwankwaa, Proso, Nkenkaasu Tanokwaem Apatam Afrancho					220,000	00	No. of Kindergarte n Blocks constructed	22,000.00	198,000.00	DA	GES NGOs

Construction of 11No.3- Unit Classroom Block with sanitary facilities constructed	Apenten Prim, Darso JHS, Brohoma Prim, Amponsakrom Prim, Mpaepaem Prim, Asempanaye JHS, Tanokwaem JHS, Mpaepaem Prim, Seseke JHS, Buraso Prim, Akomadan Presby JHS					770,000	00	No. of 3- Unit Classroom Blocks constructed	7,000.00	763,000.00	DA	GES NGOs
Rehabilitation of 19No. 6- Unit Classroom Blocks	Kobreso RC Prim, Sawua- Mfante Prim, Tanokwaem Prim, Srentiatia Prim, Afrancho Zion Prim, Papasisi Prim , Dwenedabi Prim, Seseke Prim, Nkenkaasu Eng/Arabic, Asempanaye Prim, Akomadan Prim “B”, Nyinataase Prim, Mantukwa Prim, Darso Prim, Nkwankwaa					665,000	00	No. of schools rehabilitated	0.00	365,000.00	DA	GES NGOs

Rehabilitation of 3No. 4-Unit Classroom Block	Afrancho D/A Prim, Nkenkaasu Methodist JHS				120,000	00	No. of 4-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	0.00	120,000.00	DA	GES NGOs
Construction of 2No.3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu Akomadan Presby				140,000	00	No. of Classroom Blocks constructed	0.00	140,000.00	GES	DA, GETfund, NGOs, Donors
Construction of 1No. Science Laboratory for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu				200,000	00	Science Laboratory constructed	0.00	200,000.00	GES	DA, GETfund, NGOs, Donors
Construction of 1No. Boys Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu				400,000	00	Dormitory Block constructed	0.00	400,000.00	GES	DA, GETfund, NGOs, Donors
Construction of 1No. Girls Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu				400,000	00	Dormitory Block constructed	0.00	400,000.00	GES	DA, GETfund, NGOs, Donors
Completion of 1No. 2-Storey Classroom Block at Akomadan Senior High School	Akomadan				80,000	00	2-Storey Classroom Block completed	0.00	80,000.00	GES	GOG
Procurement of 600pieces of Students desks for Akomadan Senior High School	Akomadan				16,800	00	No. of No. Students desks procured	0.00	16,800.00	DA	GES Private Sector
Procurement of 2,000 Dual Desks for Basic Schools	District Wide				4,000	00	No. of Dual Desks procured	2,000.00	2,000.00	DA	GES, GETfund, NGOs, Donors
Provision of water to the Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu				30,000	00	Water provided	10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	GES, DWST, NGOs

Reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR)(Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 1000 live births)	District Wide					16,000	00	MMR reduced	6,000.00	10,000.00	GHS	DA, EHSD
Reduction in Under – five mortality rate(Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	District Wide					16,000	00	Under-five MR reduced	6,000.00	10,000.00	GHS	DA,EHSD, NGOs
Increasing access to Reproductive Health Services	District Wide					16,000	00	Access to reproductive health services increased	6,000.00	10,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs
Rehabilitation of facilities at Akomadan Health Centre	Akomadan					65,000.00		Akomadan Health Centre rehabilitated	0.00	65,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs
Completion and furnishing of 1No. MCH Block	Kobreso					7,000	00	MCH Block constructed	0.00	7,000.00	DA	GHS, Donors
Construction of 1No. Laboratory Block at the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	Nkenkaasu					50,000	00	Laboratory Block constructed	500.00	49,500.00	DA	GHS, Donors
Construction 1No. New Mortuary Block at the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	Nkenkaasu					50,000	00	Mortuary Block constructed	500.00	49,500.00	DA	GHS, Donors

Renovation of X-Ray Department of the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	Nkenkaasu		→			50,000	00	X-Ray Department renovated	500.00	49,500.00	DA	GHS, Donors
Provision of a recuperation surgical equipment for Nkenkaasu Gov't Hospital	Nkenkaasu		→			15,000	00	Surgical equipment provided	0.00	15,000.00	DA	Offinsoman Association (USA)
Construction of New Emergency Unit for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	Nkenkaasu		→			100,000	00	New Emergency Unit constructed	1,000.00	99,000.00	DA	GHS, Donors
Establishment of Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre at the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2011	Nkenkaasu		→			50,000	00	Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre established	500.00	49,500.00	DA	GHS, Donors
Construction of 9No. Community Based Health Improvement Projects(CHIPs) Compounds	Seseko, Nsugasua, Sraneso No.1 Buraso Kuntumpa Mewu Mankramso Bosomponso Amponsakrom				→	350,000	00	No. of CHPs Compounds constructed	0.00	350,000.00	DA	GHS NGOs
Completion of 1No. Community Based Health Improvement Projects(CHIPs) Compound	Amponsakrom				→	5,000	00	CHPs compound completed	5,000.00	0.00	DA	CBRDP

Provision of 3No. Boreholes	Nkenkaasu Government Hospital					24,000.00		No. of boreholes provided	20,000.00	4000.00	DA	DWST
Support to the District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS	District Wide					70,000	00	District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS supported	20,000.00	50,000.00	DA	GAC, GHS, NGOs, PLHIV Associations, Traditional Authority
Support for 160 No. brilliant, but needy students	District Wide					48,000	00	Brilliant, but needy students supported	0.00	48,000.00	DA	GES, Dept of Social Welfare, NGOs,
Sponsorship for 40 No. Teacher Trainees	District Wide					30,000	00	Teacher Trainees supported	0.00	30,000.00	DA	GES
Support for Mental Health Programmes						6,000	00	Mental health programmes supported	0.00	6,000.00	GHS	DA
Sponsorship for General and Psychiatric Nurses Trainees	District Wide					6,000	00	Nurses Trainees sponsored in psychiatric nursing	0.00	6,000.00	DA	GHS
Support for the National Immunisation Programme	District Wide					32,000	00	NIP supported	16,000.00	16,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs
Support to Roll Back Malaria Programme	District Wide					32,000	00	Roll Back Malaria Programme supported	16,000.00	16,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs, Communities
Provision of 180No.	District Wide					29,400,000	00	No. of	2,940,000.00	26,460,000.00	DA	DWST

Boreholes								Boreholes provided				Donors Communities
Provision of 4No. Small Town Water Systems	Afrancho Akomadan, Darso, Asuoso					80,000	00	No. of Small Town Water Systems provided	5,000.00	75,000.00	DA	DWST Donors Communities
						36,454,300	00		3,169,050.00	33,285,250.00		

District Goal: Promotion of openness, transparency, accountability and good governance

District Objective: To improve upon the institutional capacity and ensure transparency and accountability in governance

4.10: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget GHC		INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
		20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17				IGF (GHC)	GoG/OTHERS (GHC)	LEAD	COLLABORAT ING
Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration	Akomadan	→				100,000	00	Office Block constructed	20,000.00	80,000.00	DA	Communities
Construction of Assembly Office Complex and Assembly Hall	Akomadan				→	900,000	00	Office Complex and Assembly Hall constructed	0.00	900,000.00	DA	MLGRD Private Sector
Rehabilitation of 4No. Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings	Asuoso Nkenkaasu Akomadan Afrancho			→		80,000	00	Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings rehabilitated	20,000.00	60,000.00	DA	Sub-District Structures
Construction of 3No. District Offices for Decentralised Department(Education, Agriculture, Health)	Akomadan				→	400,000	00	No. of offices constructed for decentralized departments	0.00	400,000.00	DA	GES, MOFA, GHS
Provision of logistics for the police to combat crime	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu				→	50,000	00	Logistics provided	50,000.00	0.00	DA	District Police Command, Civil Society
Establishment of 3No. Police Posts	Asuoso Nkwankwa Sarfokrom				→	240,000	00	No. of Police Posts established	24,000.00	216,000.00	DA	District Police Command, Min. of Interior, Community

Construction of 1No. Magistrate Court	Akomadan					120,000	00	Magistrate Court constructed	20,000.00	100,000.00	DA	Min. of Justice and Attorney General's Department
Construction of 1No. District Library	Akomadan					170,000	00	District Library constructed	170,000.00	0.00	DA	Ghana Library Board
Facilitation of formation of Community Volunteers	District Wide					8,000	00	Community volunteers formed	8,000.00	0.00	DA	District Police Command, Private Sector, Communities
Construction of 3No. Community Centres	Afrancho, Nkenkaasu and Akomadan					750,000	00	No. of Community Centres constructed	75,000.00	675,000.00	DA	Communities NGOs
Procurement of 50No. Executive Desks/Chairs	Akomadan					30,000	00	No. of Desks/Chairs procured	2,000.00	28,000.00	DA	Private Sector
Furnishing of 6No. Staff Bungalows and Quarters	Akomadan					20,000	00	No. of staff bungalows furnished	2,000.00	18,000.00	DA	Private Sector
Provision of office accommodation for the Nsenoaman Area Council	Sarfokrom					85,000	00	Office accommodation provided	8,500.00	76,500.00	DA	Traditional Authority, T&CPD
Strengthening the DPCU 1No. Projector and Screen 1No. Digital Camera 3No. Internet Modems etc	Akomadan					40,000	00	DPCU strengthened	0.00	40,000.00	DA	MLGRD NGOs, Dev. Partners
Provision of 3Permanent staff for the Area Councils	Akomadan/Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuoso,					43,200	00	No. of Permanent staff provided	4,320.00	38,880.00	DA	SDS

	Nsenoaman											
Carry out 40 IE&C activities on the rights of women and children	District Wide					16,000	00	No. of IE&C activities carried out on the rights of women and children	6,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NCCE, ISD Dept. of Social Welfare
Carry out 40 IE&C on the need for the active involvement of women in governance	District Wide					16,000	00	No. of IE&C activities carried out on the need for active involvement of women in governance	6,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NCCE, ISD Dept. of Social Welfare
Support for the Physically Challenged	District Wide					10,000	00	Physically Challenged supported	0.00	10,000.00	DA	GFPC Dept. of Social Welfare
Prevention of Child Labour	District Wide					8,000	00	Child Labour prevented	0.00	8,000.00	DA	Dept. of Social Welfare, Police
Establishment of 1No. Youth Friendly Centre	Akomadan					280,000	00	Youth Friendly Centre established	80,000.00	200,000.00	DA	MLGRD, GHS, GES, MOFA, DA, NGOs, Private Sector
Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide					240,000	00	Community Initiated projects supported	40,000.00	200,000.00	DA	Communities NGOs
Support Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide					240,000	00	Disaster prevention and	40,000.00	200,000.00	DA	NADMO, NGOs

							management supported				
Procurement of 1No. Pickup(4x4 Wheel Drive)	Akomadan		→			65,000 00	4x4 wheel Drive Pickup procured	0.00	65,000.00	DA	Private Sector Donors, NGOs
Preparation of M&E Plan	Akomadan		→			10,000	M&E Plan prepared	10,000	0.00	DA	MLGRD
Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects	District Wide				→	105,400 00	Provision for Monitoring and Evaluation made	0.00	105,400.00	DA	Donors, NGOs

4.7 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The Indicative Financial Plan outlines the total programme cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2014-2017 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period.

The total programme cost of the DMTDP 2014 - 2017 is estimated at **Fifty-Two Million, Eight Seventy one Thousand, Six Hundred Ghana Cedis (GHC52, 871,600.00)**

The breakdown is as follows;

Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	-	265,000.00
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	-	754,000.00
Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management	-	1,892,000.00
Oil and Gas Development		20,000.00
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	-	9,948,000.00
Human Development, Productivity and Employment		36,056,000.00
Transparent and Accountable Governance	-	<u>39,366,000.00</u>
Total		52,871,600.00

Table 4.11: Indicative Financial Plan for the Plan Period (2014-2017)

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
SOURCE OF FUNDING					
DACF	2,057,820.08	2,113,602.06	2,242,458.5	2,242,458.5	8,588,842.94
DDF	784,348.32	772,805.15	828,085.66	910,894.22	3,196,153.35
CBRDP	28,477.31	68,951.77	72,399.36	76,019.32	245,847.76
GETfund	430,755.00	452,292.75	474,907.38	498,652.74	1,856,607.87
CWSA	-	898,523.00	22,418.60	15,789.80	936,731.40
SIF	-	124,800.00	-	-	124,800.00
GGHSP	135,641.90	155,986.00	170,000.00	175,000.00	636,627.90
UNDP/A2000N	49,394.07	51,863.77	54,456.96	57,179.80	212,894.60
DONORS	-	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	165,000.00
MSHAP	6,500.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	21,500.00
IGF	897,288.48	987,017.32	1,085,719.05	1,194,290.95	4,164,315.80
TOTAL	4,508,795.41	5,883,392.05	5,449,835.54	5,449,835.54	21,003,522.62

4.8. PROPOSED EXPENDITURE FOR THE PLAN PERIOD (2014-2017)

Table 4.12 spells out the total expenditure for financing the DMTDP 2014-2017.

Table 4.13: Proposed Expenditure for the Plan Period (2014-2017)

YEAR MTDPF THEMATIC AREAS	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	64600.00	64800.00	65800.00	69800.45	265,000.45
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	54,000.00	2332,833.00	232,333.00	248,333.00	754000.00
Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management	67,250.00	336,500.00	456,500.00	526,500.00	1,892,000.00
Oil and Gas Development		3,000	8,000.00	9,000	20,000.00
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	430000.00	2,312,666.00	3602666.00	4,032,666.00	9,948,000.00
Human Development , Productivity and Employment	18,0016.00	11,953661	11960.661.00	11963661.00	36,056,000.00
Transparency and Accountable Governance	453977.00	1123,897.33	1623851.33	1623851.33	3,936,600.00
TOTAL	1,249843.00	18,127,357	17,949,811.33	18,473,811.78	52,871,600.00

The total cost of implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 is estimated at **Fifty-Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy One Thousand, Six Hundred Ghana Cedis (GHC52,871,600.00)**. However, resources available for the financing of the plan from various sources is **Eighteen Million, One Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-one Ghana Cedis, Sixty-two Pesewas (GHC18,129,321.62)** thereby showing a

financial gap of **Thirty–One Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight Thousand, and Seventy-eight Ghana Cedis, Thirty-eight Pesewas(GHC31,868,078,).**

4.9 FINANCING THE GAP

The Assembly would have to mobilize additional resources to make up the financial shortfall. The following are some of the strategies the Assembly would adopt to make up the shortfall.

2. The Assembly should double its efforts in the collection of internally generated funds by intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of the informal sector and revaluing all commercial and residential property and royalties. It should also pluck all revenue leakages. When all these are done, it is expected that about **Ten Million, One Hundred and Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-eight Ghana Cedis, Thirty-eight Pesewas (GHC10, 106, 578. 38)** would be generated during the plan period.
3. The Assembly would enter into Public-Private Partnerships in agro-processing and the development of Simple Irrigation Schemes. It is expected that additional funds of **Five Million Ghana Cedis (GHC9, 973,000.00)** would be realized during the period.
4. An additional **Fifteen Million Ghana Cedis (GHC15, 000,000.00)** is expected from our Development Partners. This would require effective lobbying.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Annual Action Plan 2014

District Goal: Ensuring effective and efficient mobilisation and utilisation of resources for the improvement of the living conditions of the people

District Objective: To increase the rate of growth of IGF from 78% to 85% by 2017

Table 5.1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation of 3No. markets	Nkenkaasu Afrancho Akomadan	No. of markets rehabilitated				→	5000.00	25,000.00	DA	CBRDP, Donors, NGOs, Communities
Training of 40 Revenue Staff	District Wide	No. of revenue staff trained			→		0.00	7,000.00	DA	MLGRD, Donors NGOs, Private Sector
Carry out 4No. IE&C on the need to pay taxes	District Wide	No. of IE&C activities carried out				→	2,000.00	0.00	DA	NCCE, ISD, IRS
Revaluation of Residential and Commercial Property	District Wide	Property revalued				→	0.00	15,000.00	DA	NGOs, Private Sector
Conduct Socio-economic Surveys	District Wide	Socio-economic survey conducted				→	1,600.00	14,400.00	DA	NGOs, Private Sector

District Goal: Developing and sustaining the partnership between the public and private sectors for the employment creation and efficient service delivery

District Objective: To strengthen the functional relationships between the Public and Private Sectors for accelerated development

Table 5.2: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support for small and medium scale enterprise development(SMEs)	District Wide	SMEs development supported				→	0.00	10,000.00	BAC	DA, NGOs, Private Sector
Provision of skill Training and Employable skills for 200 people	District Wide	Skill training and employable skills provided				→	1,000.00	4,000.00	BAC	DA, Private Sector
Strengthen the BAC	Akomadan	BAC strengthen		→			1,000.00	3,000.00	DA	NBSSI, MTI

District Goal: Ensuring adequate supply of agriculture extension services and improved technology and agro-based industrial development

District Objective: To improve upon income levels of farmers

Table 5.3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Procurement of Agric Inputs	District Wide	Agric Inputs procured					0.00	30,000.00	MOFA	DA, Farmers, Agro-Chemical Sellers
Facilitation of the provision of agricultural machinery to farmers	District Wide	Farmers supported with agricultural machinery					0.00	1,000.00	DA	MOFA
Facilitation of formation of farmer cooperatives	District Wide	No. of farmers cooperatives formed					1,250.00	0.00	MOFA	DA, Department of Cooperatives
Support for Reafforestation Programmes	District Wide	Reafforestation Programmes supported					1,000.00	24,000.00	DA	Forestry Department, GNFS, Communities

District Goal: Ensuring sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure for accelerated development

District Objective: To scale up the basic infrastructural base for increased production and efficient service delivery.

Table 5.4: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Extension of national grid to communities in the district	District Wide	No. of Communities connected to the national grid				→	0.00	11,250.00	DA	Min. of Energy, VRA/NED Private Sector,
Maintenance of Street Lights	District Wide	Street lights maintained				→	0.00	30,000.00	DA	Min. of Energy, VRA/NED Private Sector
Rehabilitation of Feeder Road Network	District Wide	Km of Feeder Network rehabilitated				→	5000.00	95,000.00	DA	DF R, NGOs
Construction of culverts on feeder roads	Nkenkaasu-Dunkorfu Asempanaye-Nyamebikyere Nyinataase-Kutire	Km of streets reshaped				→	2,500.00	8,750.00	DA	Department of Feeder Roads
Maintenance of Bungalows	Akomadan	Bungalows maintained				→	0.00	10,000.00	DA	GOG
Completion of 2No Toilet facilities	Afrancho	Toilet facilities completed				→	3,000.00	77,000.00	DA	SIF, EHSD, DWST, Communities
Evacuation of Refuse Dump sites	Nkenkaasu, Akomadan, Afrancho	No. of refuse dumps evacuated				→	0'00	50,000.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion, Communities
Procurement of waste containers	District Wide	Waste ontainers procured				→	750.00	6,750.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion

										Private Sector	
Procurement of sanitary tools	Akomadan,	Sanitary tools procured						500.00	9500.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion Private Sector
Construction of 1No. ICT Centre	Nkenkaasu	No. of ICT Centre constructed						6,667.00	73,333.33	DA	SIF, GES,NGOs, Donors
Furnishing of ICT center	Nkenkaasu	ICT centre furnished						5,000.00	35,000.00	DA	SIF, GES,Donors

District Goal: Ensuring the development of the human capital and increasing access to quality education and health care delivery

District Objective: To improve upon the quality of life of the people

Table 5.5: **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support to Girl Child Education	District Wide	Girl Child Education supported					2,000.00	4,000.00	GES	DA
Support to SHEP Programme	District Wide	SHEP Programme supported					2,000.00	4,000.00	GES	DA
Construction of 2No.3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu	2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed					0.00	46,667.00	DA	GES, NGOs, Donors
Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR)(Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 1000	District Wide	Percentage of reduction in MMR					1,500.00	2,500.00	GHS	DA

live births										
Reduce Under – five mortality rate(Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	District Wide	Percentage of reduction in Under –five Mortality Rate(IMR)					1,500.00	2,500.00	GHS	DA
Siting of boreholes in selected communities	District Wide	Boreholes sited in selected communities						50,000.00	DA	CWSA
Support to the District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Malaria	District Wide	District Response on HIV/AIDS and malaria supported					5,000.00	14,349.00	DA	GHS
Support for 40 No. brilliant, but needy students	District Wide	40No. Brilliant, but needy students supported					0.00	12,000.00	DA	GES
Support for Mental Health Programmes	District Wide	Mental Health Programmes supported					4,000.00	0.00	GHS	DA, NGOs
Sponsorship for 4No.General and Psychiatric Nurses Trainees	District Wide	4No. General and Psychiatric Nurses Trainees sponsored					6,000.00	0.00	GHS	DA, NGOs
Support for the National Immunisation Programme	District Wide	NIP supported					4,000.00	4,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs
Support to Roll Back Malaria Programme	District Wide	Roll Back Malaria Programme Supported					4,000.00	4,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs

District Goal: Promotion of openness, transparency, accountability and good governance

District Objective: To improve upon the institutional capacity and ensure transparency and accountability in governance

Table 5.6: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration	Akomadan	1No. 10-Unit Office Block constructed				→	5,000.00	20,000.00	DA	Communities
Construction of Assembly Office Complex and Assembly Hall	Akomadan	Assembly office complex and Hall completed				→	0.00	225,000.00	DA	MLGRD Private Sector
Provision of logistics for the police to combat crime	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu	Logistics procured for the police to combat crime				→	12,500.00	0.00	DA	District Police Command, Private Sector
Support to security services	District Wide	Security services supported				→	0.00	6,000.00	DA	District Police Command, Private Sector, Communities
Facilitation of formation of Community Volunteers	District Wide	No. of Community Volunteers formed				→	2,000.00	0.00	DA	District Police Command, Private Sector
Strengthening the DPCU Procure: 1No. Projector and Screen 1No. Digital Camera 3No. Internet Modems etc	Akomadan	DPCU strengthened				→	0.00	15,000.00	DA	MLGRD NGOs, Dev. Partners
Procurement of office	Akomadan	Office				→	13,000.00	0.00	DA	Departments,

equipments		equipments procured								Private Sector
Carry out 10 IE&C activities on the rights of women and children	District Wide	10 No. IE&C activities carried on the rights of women and children					1,500.00	2,500.00	DA	NCCE, ISD Dept. of Social Welfare
Support for the Physically Challenged	District Wide	Physically challenged supported					0.00	2,500.00	DA	GFPC Dept. of Social Welfare
Prevention of Child Labour	District Wide	No. of reported child labour cases					0.00	2,000.00	DA	Dept. of Social Welfare, Police
Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	Community initiated projects supported					16,975.00	80,000.00	DA	Communities
Support for Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide	Disaster Prevention and Manangement supported					2,000.00	13,000.00	DA	NADMO, NGOs
Provision for Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects	District Wide	Provision for Monitoring and Evaluation made					0.00	35, 000.00	DA	NGOs, Donors, Communities
ONDA-OSU partnership Activities	Akomadan	ONDA-OSU partnership strenghtened					0.00	35,00.00	DA	OSU

5.1 LINKING THE PLAN WITH THE ANNUAL BUDGET

The budget as a tool allocates financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP (2014 - 2017) and as such links to the achievement of the objectives of the plan. In doing so, the Medium - Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in costing the activities as it links to the District Goal, Objectives and Output as outlined in the plan.

The MTEF provides for integration of the recurrent and development budget by distinguishing running cost of the District Assembly from the activities to which the District Assembly is set up to do.

The budget has therefore been categorised as follows;

Table 5.7: MTEF Budget for the period 2014-2017

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
CATEGORIES					
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT	42,531.60	44,658.18	46,891.08	49,235.63	183,316.49
ADMINISTRATION	723,936.61	760,133.44	798,140.11	838,047.12	3,120,257.28
SERVICE	539,850.00	551,184.00	536,183.00	536,183.00	2,163,400.00
INVESTMENT	12,225,891.00	13,870,425.00	12,763,925.00	12,027,259.00	50,887,500.00
TOTAL	13,532,209.21	15,226,400.62	14,145,139.19	13,450,724.75	56,354,473.77

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The preparation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 cannot be a complete document without a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan. The latter is necessary for the effective and efficient tracking of the progress and performance of programmes and projects being implemented in the district and for the timely generation of reports to stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels.

The essence of the M&E plan is to provide the basis for assessing whether there have been significant changes (changes anticipated) in lives of the populace within the district with regards to projects and programmes being implemented in the DMTDP.

Furthermore, the systematic Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the DMTDP 2014-2017 and reports generated thereafter would to an extent show progress being made towards the achievement of the GSGDA II.

The DMTDP 2014-2017 has been prepared based on the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The thematic areas are as follows;

- Ensuring Macroeconomic stability
- Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development , Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

6.2 PURPOSE OF THE M&E PLAN

Purposes of the M&E Plan are;

- To assess the extent to which the DMTDP 2014-2017 targets are being achieved.
- To systematically identify, record and report the achievements, constraints and failures so as to improve and fine-tune the DMTDP for greater achievements and impacts.
- To provide the Assembly, Government, Development Partners, communities and stakeholders with better means of learning from the past and replicating success stories.
- To improve upon service delivery and influence resource allocation and to also demonstrate results to the people as part of accountability, transparency and probity in Good governance
- To ensure ownership of the DMTDP and to also build M&E capacity within the district.
- To ensure value for money.

The M&E Plan is the measuring rod for the determination of the success or otherwise of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

a. M&E Activities

i. Stakeholders Analysis

A number of stakeholders identified to be connected to and involved in the overall development of the district are;

- District Assembly
- Assembly members
- Community members
- Traditional Authorities
- Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
- Opinion Leaders
- Trade Associations and Professional Bodies

- Media
- Youth Groups
- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Political parties
- Member of Parliament
- Development partners

These stakeholders have been categorized into primary and secondary stakeholders with their needs and/or responsibilities as in the table below;

Table 6.!: Category of stakeholders with their information needs/responsibilities

CATEGORIES OF STAKEHOLDERS	INFORMATION NEEDS/RESPONSIBILITIES
<u>PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS</u>	
Community members	Demand accountability and support data collection
Assembly members	Policy formulation, legislation and Development Planning
Civil Society Organisations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs)	Demand accountability, transparency, information dissemination and Advocacy
Opinion leaders	Contribute to administration of traditional institutions and offer suggestions
Political Parties	Evaluate performance of government and offer suggestions
Member of Parliament	Brief constituents
Trade Associations and Professional bodies	Demand accountability and transparency, serve pressure groups and contribute to policy formulation
Youth Groups	Demand transparency, accountability and

	participation
<u>SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS</u>	
District Assembly/Sub-District Structures	Policy formulation and Development Planning
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Policy formulation and coordination
Development partners	Monitor the utilization of funds

6.3. DATA COLLECTION FOR THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PROCESS

The data to be gathered for the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) implementation process would consist of demographic, social-economic, revenue and expenditure of the Assembly as may be required by the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU), national Development Planning Commission (NDPC), ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The data so gathered (quantitative and qualitative data) would be reviewed with all stakeholders before collection. This would be done through a data validation forum to ensure that the right type of data devoid of errors and inconsistencies have been collected. Data would be gathered from both primary and secondary sources.

6.3.1 Primary Data

The primary data is categorized into;

- **Process Data**

It includes the operations of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), Sub-District Structures, tendering and contract awards, compliance with audit requirements.

- **Input data**

This includes government transfers (DACF) and other transfers from development partners (DDF) and Non-Governmental Organizations and Internally Generated Funds.

- **Output Data**

This covers construction projects, crops and animal production, school enrolment etc.

- **Outcome/Impact Data**

This looks at literacy rate, BECE Results, Infant Mortality Rate. Maternal Mortality Rate, Teacher/Pupil ration, Doctor/Patient ratio etc.

The data gathered would also indicate the contributions of various programmes and projects are making towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2010-2013.

6.3.2 Secondary Data

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) would collect data from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and their decentralized agencies such as the Community Water and Sanitation (CWSA), Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Statistical Service (CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS) SURVEYS AND National Census reports.

6.3.3 Data Validation

Data collected with stakeholders would be reviewed before and after collation. The Data Validation Forum would ensure that data collected is devoid of errors and inconsistencies.

6.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Information System

The Assembly would set up an IT-based Monitoring and Evaluation System (Project Database) that would effectively and efficiently enter the data and assess the success and impact of the implementation of the GSDA and provide evidence for people within and outside the district.

6.3.5 Data Analysis and Use of the Results

The PDCU would collate all the M&E data in the district including those gathered by the decentralized agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) analyze and report to the RPCU, DPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. The result would be analyzed using bar and pie charts and graphs. The data when analyzed and interpreted is expected to highlight the key areas of concern so that interventions would be identified for development and property reduction.

The analysis would further inform the performance of all the indicators (core and district specific indicators) and the critical areas of concern to the citizen. Each indicator would be examined to enable the appropriate action to be taken to address findings. The basis of this analysis is to record and report on the performance of each indicator towards the realization of the goal, objectives and targets of the DMTDP 2010-2013 and the GSGDA. The analysis would therefore seek to identify linkages between the various programmes and projects and the DMTDP/GSGDA. The result so systematically analyzed would enable the lessons learnt to be fed into the District Annual Action Plan and subsequent DMTDPs. The results of the analysis would thus be used as follows;

- To find solutions to problems being encountered in project implementation
- To address the problem of inadequate funding for sustainable projects etc.

6.3.6 Reporting

At the end of every monitoring exercise, all the stakeholders would be made aware of the key observations and findings. The DPCU would also brief the District Chief Executive (DCE), the Presiding Member (PM) and other actors on progress of work, observations and gaps indentified. This would allow all the stakeholders to take the corrective action in areas that require redress. The DPCU would include all the findings and reactions in its Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APR). The APR would therefore sum up all the M&E activities in the year. The District APR Reports would be submitted to the RPCU, NDPC and other Development Partners.

6.3.7 Dissemination of the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Reports

The M&E Report would be disseminated to all the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. Copies of the quarterly an annual progress reports would be made available to the DPCU, stakeholders at the Sub-District and Community level to share the content of the report to enhance accountability, transparency and good governance. This has the propensity to boost the commitment of the stakeholders and to identify themselves with the interventions that would result from the exercise.

The dissemination strategies for the M&E reports would include;

- Announcement, discussion and broadcast on Information Centers
- Meeting with traditional rulers, opinion leaders, representatives of the Sub-District Structures and the people.

A feedback mechanism would be established where the people's representatives would convey from their constituents to the Assembly lessons learnt so as to incorporate them into the planning and decision making processes.

6.3.8 Development Evaluation

There would be a strong commitment on the part of the DPCU to conduct impart evaluations. These would involve quarterly, annual and mid-term evaluations of the DMTDP 2010-2013 to assess the performance of the programmes and projects contained therein. It will enable all the

development actors to determine the level of performance, the extent to which the objectives are being met and the impact of these interventions on the lives of the people.

Furthermore, it would examine the effectiveness of these programmes and projects with reference to the SGDA. This would lead to improvement in the management of the interventions and the provision of the insights for subsequent effective programme design and implementation.

In addition to having quarterly and mid-term evaluations, the DPCU would carry out the following for the enrichment of the M&E process.

6.3.9 Strategic Evaluation

This is undertaken when specific issues require deeper understanding to reduce the range of uncertainties associated with the multiple of options available for addressing them. It is also required whenever the urgency of an issue poses high risk to stakeholders and/or has generated conflicting viewpoints.

6.4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This is necessary in any programme and project implementation process. It is a comprehensive tool for assessing the impact of implemented programmes and projects on the lives of the beneficiaries in terms of their social, economic and environmental ramifications. It is employed to enhance sustainable development and to ensure that programmes, projects and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally friendly and sustainable.

6.4.1 District Poverty Profiling and Mapping

The District Poverty Profiling and Mapping Document would be reviewed periodically and studies carried out to ascertain and give indications on how poverty manifests itself among the different socioeconomic groups and how it presents itself in spatial terms in the district. It would afford the DPCU to determine whether perceptions have changed and whether the battle against poverty is being won or lost.

6.4.2 Thematic Evaluation Studies

Here, the DPCU would undertake studies to assess the effectiveness of thematic policies, programmes and projects from the experiences gained during the implementation of the sector strategies (health, education, agriculture etc.)

6.4.3 Beneficiary Assessments

It is critical in programmes and projects implementation. People are the object of all the development efforts. It is therefore essential to understand the mood of the beneficiaries for whom the interventions are intended in terms of quality, efficiency and the effectiveness as well as the relevance of the policies, programmes and projects during and after implementation.

6.4.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

It is a contemporary tool for performance evaluation. The DPCU would actively involve all the stakeholders (Community Members-Traditional Authority, Assembly Members, Unit Committees, Women, Children, the Physically Challenged) NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, development partners in the monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2010-2013. This has the advantage of capturing the perceptions of stakeholders the extent to which the intervention have met the expectation/ aspirations of the people, especially the poor and the vulnerable segment in the district.

The DPCU would court UNDP/A2000N to provide training, capacity building and the strengthening of the local counterparts in PM&E as and when necessary. The DPCU would also organize quarterly workshop for representatives of stakeholders and the local NGOs, CBOs and FBOs to discuss the role of the different stakeholders and how the results of the PM&E would be incorporated into the M&E Report.

It would also be necessary to use the fooling PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and particularly impact assessment. This would instill social accountability in the task bearers as well as beneficiaries.

- Citizens Report Cards
- Community Score Cards
- Focus group Discussions and
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Expenditure

6.4.5 Collaboration with Development Partners

The DPCU would forge an effective collaboration with its Development Partners. There would be quarterly review meetings to discuss the M&E Reports and for the outcomes to be fed into subsequent monitoring and evaluation exercises. This would afford the development actors the platform to assess the effectiveness of their concerted effort in scaling up the quality of life of the people thereby reducing poverty and hunger.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.0. DISSEMINATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP) 2014 -2017

This chapter looks at the dissemination of the DMTDP (2014-2017) to the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. This is very important as knowing and sharing the contents with the key stakeholders – Traditional Authority, Opinion Leaders, Religious Leaders, Sub-District Structures and Civil Society - would ensure accountability and transparency. The tendency is that once accountability and transparency become the bedrock of governance. It would galvanise their support and commitment towards the implementation of the interventions contained in the Plan.

The dissemination strategies the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) would include;

- Public Hearing of the at the District Level
- Organise meetings and workshops with the Sub-District Structures
- Meetings with Traditional Rulers, Religious Bodies, Communities and Civil Society Organisations.
- Organize Quarterly, Annual, Mid-Term and End of Term performance review workshops and disseminate outcomes to all stakeholders.

f. Main Controversies and major areas of complaints

- i. The issue of uncompleted projects especially the Kobreso MCH Block and others spread over the district.
- ii. Poor performance of pupils at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)
- iii. Mountains of refuse heaps
- iv. Low access to credit facilities
- v. Lack of accommodation facilities for teachers in the rural communities
- vi. Depletion of forest by chainsaw operators

Accent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

District Chief Executive:

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District Coordinating

Director:.....

Presiding Member of District

Assembly:.....

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee:

.....

District Development Planning Officer

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PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

- 1. District** : Offinso North District Assembly Region: Ashanti
- 2. Name of Area Councils** : Asuoso and Nsenoaman
- 3. Name of Town Council** : Nkenkaasu
- 4. Name of Urban Council** : Akomadan/Afrancho
- 5. Venue** : Conference Halls, School Premises, Methodist Church
- 6. Date** : 31st October, 2013
- 7. Medium of Invitation** : Letters

- a. Names of special groups/interest groups and individuals invited:** Chiefs, Assembly Members, Chairmen of Sub-District Structures, Civil Society Organisations and Trade Associations
- b. Total Number of Persons at Hearing** : 145
- c. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented** : (1:3.8)/ (F-20.7%, M- 79.3)
- d. Language used** : English and Twi
- e. Major issues at Public Hearing(In order of importance)**
 - i. Low revenue mobilisation as a bane to effective plan implementation
 - ii. Perennial bushfires
 - iii. Poor access to healthcare
 - iv. Illegal Chainsaw Operations resulting in the depletion of both reserve and non-reserve forests
 - v. Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers in the rural areas
- f. Main Controversies and major areas of complaints**

- i. High number of Untrained Teachers in the district
- ii. Poor performance of pupils at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)
- iii. Postharvest losses especially tomato
- iv. Low access to credit facilities
- v. Lack of accommodation facilities for teachers in the rural communities

Accent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

District Chief Executive :

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District Coordinating Director:

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Presiding Member of District Assembly:

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Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee:

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District Development Planning Officer

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