

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(DMTDP)

2014-2017

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEAs	Agric Extension Agents
CHPS	Community Health Planning System
DA	District Assembly
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DHD	District Health Directorate
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
MMDA	Metropolitan Municipal District Assembly
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NNDA	Nkoranza North District Assembly
PLWD	People Living With Disability
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Planning has become the bedrock for development through which society is transformed from a state to a more desirable one with the sole aim of improving the living conditions of people following the Cocoyoc Declaration in 1974. This concept has since been adopted by all countries yet poverty and inequality still dominate, people live in insanitary areas with widening income disparity and lack of access to basic needs especially third world countries. In aid of this, the Metropolitans, Municipals and District Assemblies (MMDAs) were created to represent the central government and attend to the needs of the people at the local level.

The process of decision-making and development of these MMDAs are been influenced by the Local Government Act, Act 462, 1993 which places emphasis on participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana and also a requirement in the National Development Planning System Act, Act 480, 1994. This explains the need for a process for allocating resources and responsibilities to the district level where District Assemblies are responsible for identifying district development problems and strategies to solve them. The overall planning body in Ghana is the National Development Planning Commission. They provide guidelines for the promotion of development in the various districts in Ghana. Guidelines on the preparation of District Development Medium term plans are provided periodically to help Districts Assemblies incorporate their development agenda into national context to achieve the national goal. Currently, the guidelines being used which is The **National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2014-2017)** is to help harmonise the various projects of districts in Ghana to achieve the national goal.

The overall goal of Ghana's current socio-economic development agenda is Achieving a sustained macroeconomic stability, while placing the economy on a path of higher growth in order to attain an appreciable per capita income by 2020 and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

CURRENT SITUATION

Nkoranza North District is one of the twenty seven Administrative Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana with Busunya as its capital. It has a total land area of about 2,322 sq kilometres. The District shares boundaries with Kintampo South and Pru Districts to the North, Nkoranza South District to the South, Atebubu Amantin District to the East and Techiman Municipal to the West. The District has an estimated population size of 70,982 (2013), with a growth rate of 2.5%. The population structure of the district indicates that 50.6% of the total populations are males while 49.4% are females

MISSION

Nkoranza North District Assembly exists to ensure total socio-economic development at the local level through the coordination with other agencies in the implementation of government policies

VISION

The vision of the District is to improve the standard of living of the people through Human Resource Development, Provision of Social infrastructure amenities and creation of enabling environment for private sector participation in the local economic development

FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Nkoranza North District Assembly ensures the overall development of the district as well as preparation and submission through the Regional Coordinating Council;

- Development plans of the district to the NDPC for approval; and
- The budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance for approval;

In addition to the above the following functions are carried out by the Assembly

1. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
2. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;

3. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
4. Development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
5. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, ensure maintenance of security and public safety in the district;

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Situational analysis of both primary and secondary data revealed development problems in the district under the various thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2014-3017. These issues are outlined below;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
 - i. *Low revenue generation*
 - ii. *High rate of unemployment*
2. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana Private Sector
 - i. *Undeveloped tourist sites*
 - ii. *High rate of charcoal burning and chain saw operation*
 - iii. *Limited access of credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers*
 - iv. *Frequent bush burning (bush fire)*
 - v. *Poor and inadequate market facilities*
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
 - i. *Low agricultural production*
 - ii. *High post harvest losses*
 - iii. *Poor farming practice*
 - iv. *Inadequate supply of farming inputs*
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
 - i. *Poor road network*
 - ii. *Haphazard development*
 - iii. *Inadequate water facilities*
 - iv. *Inadequate sanitation facilities*
 - v. *Increasing shoddy work of contractors*
 - vi. *Lack of recreational centers*
 - vii. *Low connection of electricity to the national grid*
 - viii. *Inadequate drains in communities*
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- i. *Dilapidated school structures*
 - ii. *Inadequate educational infrastructure*
 - iii. *Inadequate teaching and learning materials*
 - iv. *Inadequate Health infrastructure*
 - v. *High incidence of malaria*
 - vi. *Inadequate ICT centers in schools*
 - vii. *Inadequate Health workers*
 - viii. *High incidence of HIV and AIDS*
 - ix. *Low capacity of WATSAN Committee Members*
 - x. *Inadequate support to the physically challenged*
 - xi. *Inadequate furniture for basic schools*
 - xii. *Poor boarding facilities for senior high schools*
 - xiii. *High incidence of PLWD*
 - xiv. *Public refusal to report abuse cases*
 - xv. *High incidence of teenage pregnancy*
6. **Transparent and Accountable Governance**
- i. *Low capacity of area council members*
 - ii. *High incidence of gender inequality*
 - iii. *Inadequate residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff*
 - iv. *inadequate office accommodation and logistics for Area Councils*
 - v. *Poor security situation*
 - vi. *Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Members*
 - vii. *Frequent occurrence of natural disasters*

DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The goal of the Nkoranza North District is to develop the Human Resource Base of the district, enhance good governance and create an environment conducive for the development of the private sector with emphasis on agriculture, tourism and agro-processing through active involvement of the citizenry especially women in decision making and implementation

The District development goals to help address development issues identified under the various thematic areas are as follows

1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
 - i. To increase revenue base of the District*
 - ii. To reduce unemployment rate of the district*

2. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
 - i. To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities*

3. Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable Natural Resource Management
 - i. Modernize and increase agricultural production*

4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
 - i. Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of the human settlement*

5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
 - i. Improve on the standard and quality of education, and health care delivery to enhance productivity*
 - ii. Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable*

6. Transparent and Accountable Governance
 - i. To ensure transparent and accountable governance*
 - ii. To empower the citizenry especially women planning and implementation processes*

Objective and strategies under each goal are formulated to subsequently help to achieve all the goals formulated. These objectives and strategies are captured in page 132 of this document.

CONCLUSION

This document is the Four Year Medium Term Development Plan for the Nkoranza North District for the period 2014 to 2017 using a base data from a field survey conducted in 2013 and 2014. The plan is a sector- wide and an integrated approach to solving development problems and needs of the communities within the district.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.1 Introduction

The ultimate goal of districts in Ghana is to promote a sustained level of socio-economic development which meets adequately the needs and aspirations of the local people. The Local Government Act 462, 1993 responds adequately to this assertion with its definition of development as *“that which responds to the people’s problems and represents their goals, objectives and priorities”*. What this assertion tends to imply is that development is said to be achieved only at the point where societal problems have been identified and appropriate solutions found to improve the well being of society. Development is an improvement in the social, economic, cultural, environmental, and political well being of a nation. Development must lead to the reduction of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Development is therefore said to be achieved when there is a positive and qualitative change in the wellbeing of the people.

With respect to this, determination of the current situation of the district is therefore of prime importance to the preparation of the district’s development plan. It involves the compilation and updating of a profile for the district. It encompasses issues on the physical and natural environment of the district, demography, culture, spatial analysis, the economy of the district, governance, social services, and vulnerability and exclusion analysis among others. The compilation of the district’s situation is highly essential in the plan preparation as it makes possible the identification of development issues in the district, potentials and opportunities as well as the constraints and challenges which affect positively or otherwise the development of the district.

To ensure uniformity in the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plans, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) prepares and issues guidelines to all assemblies and MMDAs in the country on medium term basis. The **National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2014-2017)** specified the key focus areas for the development of plans and is in line with the Millennium Development goals. The broad strategic direction for the NMTDPF focuses on the following thematic areas:

- a. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

- b. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- c. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- d. Oil and Gas Development
- e. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- f. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- g. Transparent and Accountable Governance

The content in each thematic area were also specified in the guidelines. Furthermore, the guidelines advocated the formation of a smaller team within the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) to coordinate the plan preparation process. It also recommended that the plan preparation processes should be more participatory and consultative. This will invariably strengthen the ownership and implementation of the plans and programmes.

1.2 Performance Review

Since 2010, the District Assemblies have been engaged in the development of Medium Term Development Plans to guide district development towards the achievement of national goals and the Millennium Development Goals. These were prepared based on guidelines issued by the NDPC under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I). Between 2010 and 2013, the districts formulated and implemented plans under the GSGDA I. The implementation of these plans within the stipulated period has elapse and the districts are currently engaged in the preparation of plans spanning 2014-2017 under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). This aspect of the plan (2013-2014) assesses the performance of the Nkoranza North District Assembly in the implementation of the previous plan to unearth progress, gabs, challenges and the state of implementation in order to get foundation to prepare the new plan.

1.2.1: Programmes/Projects Implementation status (MTDP, 2010-2013)

In all, about 44 programmes and projects were planned under the six thematic areas of the MTDP of 2010-2014. Out of these programmes and projects, 36.36% were completed, 59.09% are still on-going, and 4.54% were abandoned. The table below summarizes the performance of the district as purported by the previous plan

Table 1.1 Performance Review of the District

Thematic Area	Programme	Policy Objective	Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement				Remarks
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
1.Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Improve on and sustain the local economy	Increase Internally Generated Fund by 40%	District Database System established	To collect comprehensive data on 40 communities	0%	0%	0%	0%	There was inadequate fund to implement the project -The database system needs to be established to boost revenue generation
			Capacity of 40 revenue collectors built	To train 40 revenue collectors	0%	0%	40%	80%	The number of revenue collectors need to be increased and well trained to increase IGF
			1 pick-up and 4 motor bikes procured	To buy 1 pick-up and 4 motor bikes for revenue collectors	2 motor Bikes Bought (50 %)	1 Motor Bike bought (75%)	75%	1 Pick-up bought 100%	The motor bikes are no longer road worthy and therefore new ones must be procured.
			General public educated on tax payment	All the 99 communities should be well educated on tax payment	0%	3 communities educated (3%)	7 communities educated (7.1%)	10 communities educated (10.1%)	-Means to facilitate the programme was a major challenge due to financial difficulties. -The public education needs to be intensified to help both revenue

									collectors and tax payers.
			5 member Revenue Task Force formed and functioning	5 member formed to monitor revenue collection	0%	0%	0%	100%	The revenue task force should be formed at each area council and also be provided with the necessary logistics to boost their work
2.Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Promote and develop the private sector	1.Promote Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary, Bono Manso Slave Market and Senya Goiter Stream	Website created and flyers developed to promote tourism	To develop a website and flyers for Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary,	0%	0%	70%	100%	-Roads leading to the tourist site need maintenance -CHPS compound need to be provided at the site -Enough publications need to be done to advertise the various tourist sites
			Investors available and operating in the District	To increase private sector investors by 40%	0%	0%	2%	5%	The Local Economic Environment was not conducive to attract "foreign" investors
		2.Improve upon the management and develop the market facilities at Dromankese, Busunya, and	District market management board established	To form market board to coordinate market activities	0%	0%	0%	0%	Inability to form the Market Board squelched market activities and revenue generation

		Kranka							
			Market constructed and lorry park developed	To construct a market for Busunya and Kranka	0%	Kranka market was constructed (50%)	Busuya Market was constructed (100%)	100%	Kranka market constructed is not in use while Busunya is yet to exploit its full potentials
		3.Increase access to credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers by 10%	Farmer groups and small scale enterprises registered	To register various farmers groups and small scale businesses	0%	Some farmers groups were registered	6 farmers groups were registered	8 farmers groups were registered	Increase education to enable farmers and small scale entrepreneurs to form association to brightening their chance for credit facilities
			Communities educated on the need to join cooperatives and save with financial institutions	40 communities will be educated	25%	50%	75%	100%	The implementation was challenged by inadequate funds to organize programmes but the policy was well implemented at the end of the plan period
Accelerated Modernization of Agricultural	Improve on agricultural production	1.Increase crop production by	Farmers educated on modern	80% of farmers in the district get	25%	50%	75%	100%	-Enough funds were needed to intensify the education to cover more

Production and Natural Resources Mgt	and sustain the environment	40%	methods of farming	education					farmers -Despite the education, some of the farmers still adopt old methods
			Agricultural Extension Agents increased in number	16 extension officers will be added to the workers	0%	0%	1 person added (6.25%)	2 persons added (18.75%)	-Embargo on public employment impeded employment of new extension workers -logistics for workers were inadequate -Extension officers are strongly needed to help farmers in the district
			Capacity of AEs built	All the AEs are periodically trained to meet their work purpose	100%	100%	100%	100%	-The training becomes effective when there is an NGO with technical support -The amount budgeted to implement such programmes should be given to programme coordinators
			Farmer Based Groups	20 farmers get support from	0%	0%	Concern Universal Int.	Concern Universal Int.	-Inadequate support to farmers affected their mode of operations and

			supported by NGOs	NGOs			supported farmers groups	supported farmers groups	productivity is congenial to ensure food security in the district.
			3No. Small scale irrigation dams constructed	One irrigation dam constructed for Bsunya, Yefri and Dromankese each.	0%	0%	0%	0%	The construction of the dams were to support farmers during dry season but inadequate fund did not allow the project to materialize
		2.Facilitate the construction of storage facilities	3No. storage facilities constructed in the District	Three storage facilities constructed in three communities	0%	0%	100%	100%	-The storage facilities constructed helped to sustain food security -More storage facilities are required in the district.
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development.	Ensure access to social services and regulate development	1.Reshape 80km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages	80km length of feeder roads reshaped	80 km of feeder roads linking major communities reshaped	15 km reshaped (18.75%)	35 km reshaped (43.75%)	53 km reshaped (66.25%)	70 km reshaped (87.5%)	-Financial constraints affected the completion of the programme -Poor road network in the district is a challenge to the development of the district.

			20km length of drains constructed in sub-district capitals	5 km length of drains constructed in 4 communities each	0%	0%	3km constructed in Busunya (15%)	15%	-Lack of drains have exacerbated erosions in sun-district capitals -Inadequate funds were a challenge to complete the programme.
			12km length of road rehabilitated	To rehabilitate Asekye-Busunya road	0%	0%	8km rehabilitated (66.67%)	12km rehabilitated (100%)	The road has moved beyond rehabilitation to tarring through support of government of Ghana
		2.Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka	Communities and TA sensitized on the need for development permit	To sensitize 15 major communities on the need for development permit	0%	0%	Only Busunya communicated was educated (6.67%)	6.67 %	-Inadequate fund obstructed the implementation of the programme -Due to low coverage of education, the planning scheme was not prepared
			Planning schemes designed for communities	To design planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Kranka and Dromankese	0%	0%	0%	0%	-The scheme needs to be done since it can boost revenue mobilization -Much deliberations were done but lack of collaboration from traditional authorities halted the programme.

		3.Increase access to potable water from 38% to 50%	4No. Small Town Water System constructed	To construct Small Town Water System each at Busunya, Bono Manso, Kranka and Dromankese	0%	One small town water system started at Bono Manso but contract terminated due to poor water table	Busunya small town water project was constructed	25%	Dromankese and Kranka did not get the project due to inadequate funds
			102 boreholes drilled and 50 mechanized	To distribute portable water district wide	15%	35%	85%	100%	168 boreholes were drilled as against planned figure of 102 and 10 were mechanizing as against planned figure of 50.
			WATSAN committees formed and trained	WATSAN committees formed throughout the District	0%	100%	100%	100%	The existence of the committee helped in maintaining water facilities
			Water Board formed and trained	To form water board to manage	0%	100%	100%	100%	Inadequate logistics for water board is a challenge to their operations

				water facilities District Wide					
		4.Enhance access to toilet facilities by 2013	80 Household latrines constructed	To construct 80 household latrines District wide	102 constructed (127.5%)	240 constructed (300%)	369 constructed (461.25%)	488 constructed (610%)	The plan was achieved beyond target by 610%
			3No. public toilet facilities constructed	To construct public toilet at the market center of Busunya, Kranka and Yefri each	0%	0%	0%	0%	The various major markets need toilet facilities urgently to ease transactions in market centers
			Communities educated on environmental hygiene and sanitation	The whole district get education on environmental hygiene	About 20% of the communities got educated	45% of the communities got educated	63% of the communities were covered	80% of the communities were covered	-Means of transport was a challenge -Inadequate funds to fully implement programmes
		5.Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites	1 Motor bike and a computer procured for	To procure logistics for environmental health office	The motor bike was procured	The computer was procured	100%	100%	The motor bike is currently not road worthy

			the department	at Busunya	(50%)	(100%)			
			5 refuse containers procured	To procure five refuse containers for Busunya and Yefri.	5 containers procured (100%)	7 containers Procured (140%)	9 containers procured (180%)	11 containers procured (220%)	-The availability of the containers reduced haphazard disposal of waste -More containers are needed to cover other communities
			Final disposal sites for solid and liquid waste acquired and managed	To acquire final disposal site for solid waste in various communities	0%	0%	0%	0%	-The site has been acquired but not paid for due to litigation -Yet the Assembly is using the site
		6.Increase access to electricity by 30%	Electricity extended to 16 communities	To connect 16 communities in the District to national grid	0%	0%	17 communities connected (106.25%)	22 communities connected (135.5%)	More communities need to be connected to the National grid
			4,000 electricity poles acquired	To acquire 4,000 poles and distribute throughout	100%	100%	100%	100%	-More poles are needed for remote communities in the district -Street lights should be

				the District					added to the poles
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Develop the human resource base to increase productivity	1.Improve on the performance and standard of education	8No. 3 Unit Classroom block for JHS constructed	To construct 8No. 3 Unit Classroom blocks for 8 communities in the District	0%	37.50%	68.4%	75%	Inadequate funds impeded the implementation of the programme. More classroom blocks are needed in the District
			12No. 6 Unit Classroom block with toilet facilities constructed	To construct classroom blocks with toilet facilities for needy communities in the District	0%	45%	52%	66.67%	4units were completed while 4 units are still under construction
			30 waste bins procured	To procure 30 waste bins for schools in the District	0%	0%	0%	0%	Inadequate funds Lack of information dissemination to DEHO
			Trained teachers increased	To get trained teachers for various schools in the District	0%	35 trained teachers acquired	30 trained teachers acquired	18 trained teachers acquired	A total number of 83 trained teachers were posted to the district by the plan period

			8No. teachers accommodati on constructed	To construct teachers bungalows for 8 communities	0%	12.5%	12.5%	37.5%	-3 out of the planned 8 bungalows were constructed -Inadequate fund was a challenge
			ICT centre constructed in 4 JHS	To construct 4 ICT centers at Busunya, Yefri, Kranka, Dromankese	0%	50%	50%	75%	3 ICT centers were constructed but the planned venues were changed to different communities.
			Boarding facilities for SHS constructed	To construct Boarding facilities for Busunya SHS by 2012	-	-	75%	100%	The school still needs improved facilities to match its population.
			Scholarship for brilliant but needy students instituted	To institute scholarship scheme for tertiary students who are needy and brilliant throughout the District	100%	100%	100%	100%	-The money allocated to each beneficiary is small -Delay in DACF affected smooth implementation of the programme
			50 computers	To improve	0%	15 laptops	264 laptops	528%	The number distributed

			procured for SHS and JHS	ICT skills of pupils and students		procured (30%)	procured (528%)		did not cover the entire students population
			Sports in basic and second cycle institutions promoted and developed	To improve sports in basic cycle institutions	100%	100%	100%	100%	-The DCE and the MP provided sports equipment -Fiagya Rural Bank also supported sports activities
		2. Improve upon health care delivery	OPD and ward for Busunya Health Centre constructed	To construct OPD and Ward for Busunya Health centre	0%	50%	50%	50%	The OPD was constructed but the Ward is yet to be started
			1No. bungalow for DDHS and 4No. nurses quarters constructed	To construct bungalows for health worker at Busunya	0%	46%	100%	100%	The bungalows should be constructed for other health workers in different communities
			12 CHPS Compounds constructed	To construct 12 CHPS compound in needy	0%	8.33%	16.67%	33.33%	-Inadequate fund was a challenge -More CHPS Compound are needed for remote

			communities					areas	
			20 Nursing trainees supported	To support 20 students to finish training and work in the district	100%	100%	100%	100%	-More nursing training students are needed to be supported -Most of those who got support run away because they were not tied to the Assembly
			Public sensitized on HIV and AIDS	To sensitize the entire District on HIV/AIDS	100%	100%	100%	100%	The campaign was successfully carried out and hence has reduced HIV/AIDS rate in the District
			Medical doctor and other health workers posted to the District	To get enough health workers at various Health centers and CHPS Compounds	Health workers posted	Health workers posted	Health workers posted	Health workers posted	The District did not get Medical Doctor
			Equipments and logistics for health	To procure logistics for Busunya, Yefri, Kranka	100%	100%	100%	100%	The equipments and logistics provided were enough to meet current

			centres procured	and Dromankese Health centers					challenges but still more are still needed.
		3.Generate productive employment for the economically active group	Small scale industries identified and registered	To identify and register all small scale industries in the District	0%	0%	0%	0%	Such industries do not exist in the District
			Youth encouraged and trained in employable skills	To encourage and train youth in employable skills such as batik and agro-processing	0%	Youth trained in dressmaking	Youth trained in hairdressing and tricycle repairs	100%	-115 females were trained in dressmaking while 77 trained in hairdressing. -Sewing machine and hair dryers were distributed to them -25 physically challenged youth were trained in tricycle repairs
Transparent and accountable governance	Ensure environmental safety and good governance	1.Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance	Women involved in decision making processes	To Involve women in all levels of decision making processes	13.51% of 37 assembly members are women	13.51% of 37 assembly members are women	13.51% of 37 assembly members are women as well as 25% members	13.51% of 37 assembly members are women as well as 27%	-Percentage of women in decision making should be increase to meet the third MDG -More Women should be encouraged to contest for the next Assembly elections.

							of water board being women.	members of water board being women	
			Formation of women groups facilitated	To Facilitate the formation of women groups throughout the District	0%	0%	0%	0%	There was inadequate fund to implement this programme.
		2. Improve upon the security situation in the district	Logistics and equipments provided to the police	To Provide logistics and equipments to police personnel in the District	Fuel was given to police for patrol	Fuel was given to police for patrol	Fuel was given to police for patrol	Fuel was given to police for patrol	Other logistics like vehicles and police guards are needed to be provided.
			2No. Semi-detached bunga low constructed for police personnel	To Construct residential accommodation for Busunya and Dromankese police officers	0%	0%	1 No. semi-detached bungalow constructed for Dromankese police Post	50%	Busunya police post needs residential accommodation

			1 No. Police Post constructed	To Construct police post at Kranka	0%	12%	35%	85%	The structure for the post has been constructed but yet to be inaugurated for services to start at Kranka
		3. Ensure good governance	DCE and DCD's bungalows completed	To Complete the construction of bungalows for DCE and DCD	35%	45%	45%	65%	Delay in release of common fund sluggish the implementation of the projects
			Office Annex Administration completed	To Complete the construction of Office Annex Administration	40%	45%	65%	85%	-The project should be completed on time to facilitate administration works. -Delay in release of common fund sluggish the implementation of the project
			Capacity of DA staff built	To Build the capacity of DA staff	100%	100%	100%	100%	Every year a section of DDF is allocated for capacity building
			Residential accommodation for DA staff constructed	To Construct residential accommodation for DA staff	40%	40%	40%	40%	-Two semi-detached bungalows constructed for senior staffs. -Junior staffs do not have

									residential accommodation.
			1 Pick-up procured for monitoring and evaluation	To Procure a pick-up for monitoring and evaluation of development projects	0%	0%	100%	100%	Additional vehicle is needed to boost revenue mobilization

1.2.1 Revenue Performance

Projections made under the medium term and the annual budget estimates guided the implementation of the plan. Revenue mobilization in the district continues to improve remarkably but total accrue per year is not enough to support major development activities due to weak socio-economic structure of the district. That notwithstanding, the district strived well to raise IGF to facilitate development of the District. The table below shows revenue performance of the District.

Table 1.2 Revenue Performance of the District

YEAR	BUDGET (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	VARIANCE (GH¢)
2010	98,232.00	83,682.00	14,550.00
2011	86,762.00	94,443.00	(7,681)
2012	121,384.00	136,275.00	(14,891)
2013	93,542.00	143,349.00	(49,807)

Source: District Accounts Office, NNDA

The main strategy employed for increased revenue mobilization was the improvement in data, enforcement of laws, and involvement of the private sector in revenue collection, target setting and training of revenue collectors. All these initiatives were meant to expand the local economy.

To further stimulate economic activities, Busunya market was provided with sheds and one pick-up was bought to monitor revenue collection in the district. The largest percentage of the district revenue was accrued from Dromankese due to the vibrant nature of the market there.

CHAPTER TWO

PROFILE OF NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction

Ghana is one of many developing/middle income countries in the world with very high disparities between rural and urban areas. Statistical figure have shown that these rural areas however are endowed with a large quantum of precious and rich natural resources, which logically should make these rural areas developed. This therefore calls for the formulation and proper implementation of good rural development policies to ensure an accelerated development of these rural areas.

In line with this proposition, the National Development Planning Commission has issued Guidelines for the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans. This involves collecting data, analyzing and interpreting of data, and the preparation of document proposals for the development communities at large.

This chapter, which is the development profile of the Nkoranza North District, seeks to analyze the data, and prepare a profile for the district. The primary aim of this chapter is to give detailed analysis of data collected in the district; it's response to contemporary planning policies, assessment of these policies and their effect on the socio-economic lives of the people.

2.2 Physical and Natural Environment

This sub-chapter assesses the physical and natural conditions of the district and how they shape and influence the development of the district. Physical and natural conditions affect the way people live in every social setting. It influences the food, culture and socio-economic dynamics of the people. It is therefore important to assess these factors and how they relate to the development of the district.

2.2.1 Location and Size

Nkoranza North District is one of the twenty seven Administrative Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana with Busunya as its capital. It has a total land area of about 2,322 sq kilometres. The District was carved out of the then Nkoranza District Assembly in 2008 and it lies within longitudes 1° 10` and 1° 55`West, and latitudes 7° 20` and 7° 55`North. The District shares boundaries with Kintampo South

and Pru Districts to the North, Nkoranza South District to the South, Atebubu Amantin District to the East and Techiman Municipal to the West. The District has an estimated population size of 70,982 (2013), with a growth rate of 2.5%. The population structure of the district indicates that 50.6% of the total populations are males whiles 49.4% are females. Figure 2.1 and 2.2 shows the map of the district in regional context and the district map respectively.

Figure 2.1 Nkoranza North District in Regional Context

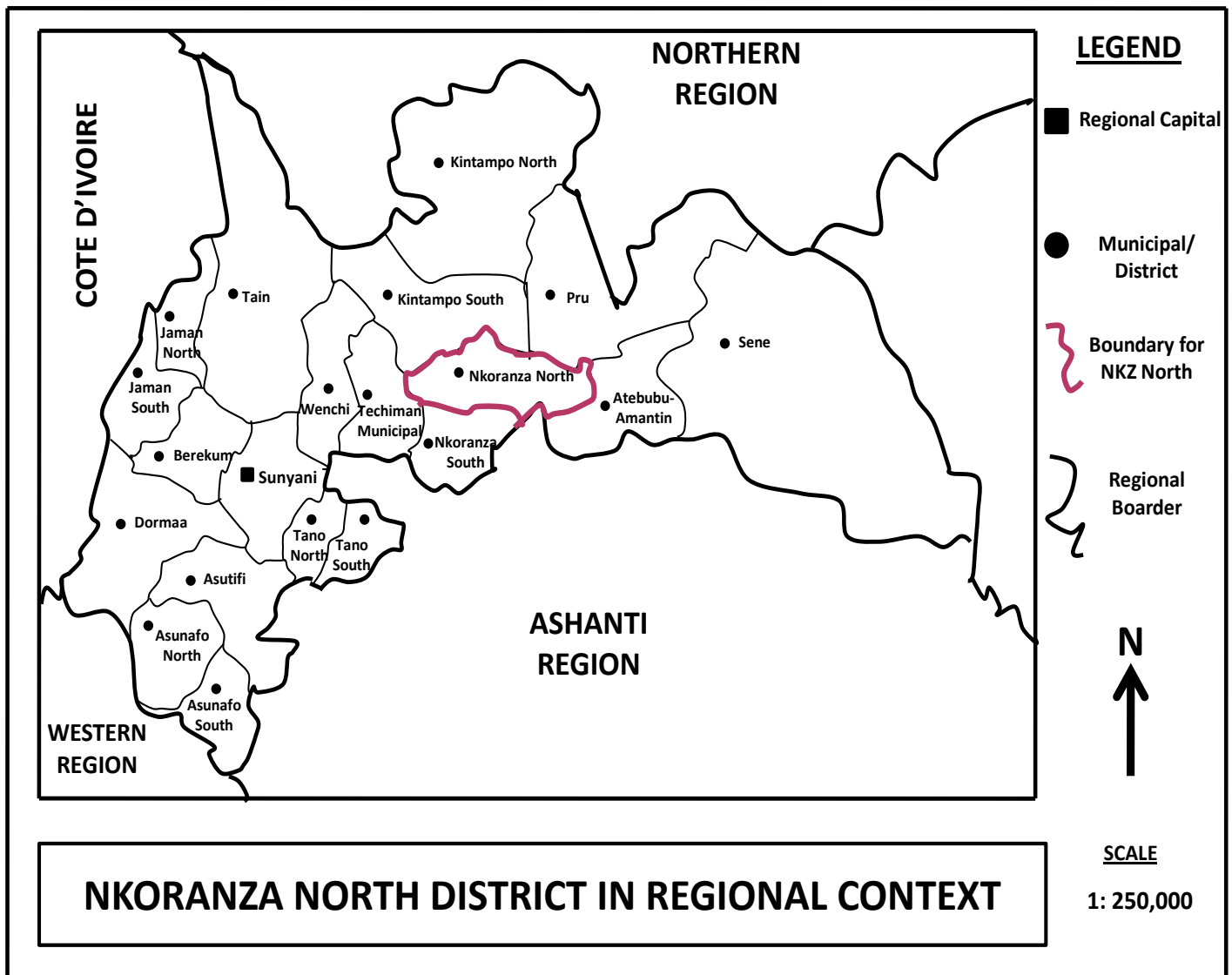
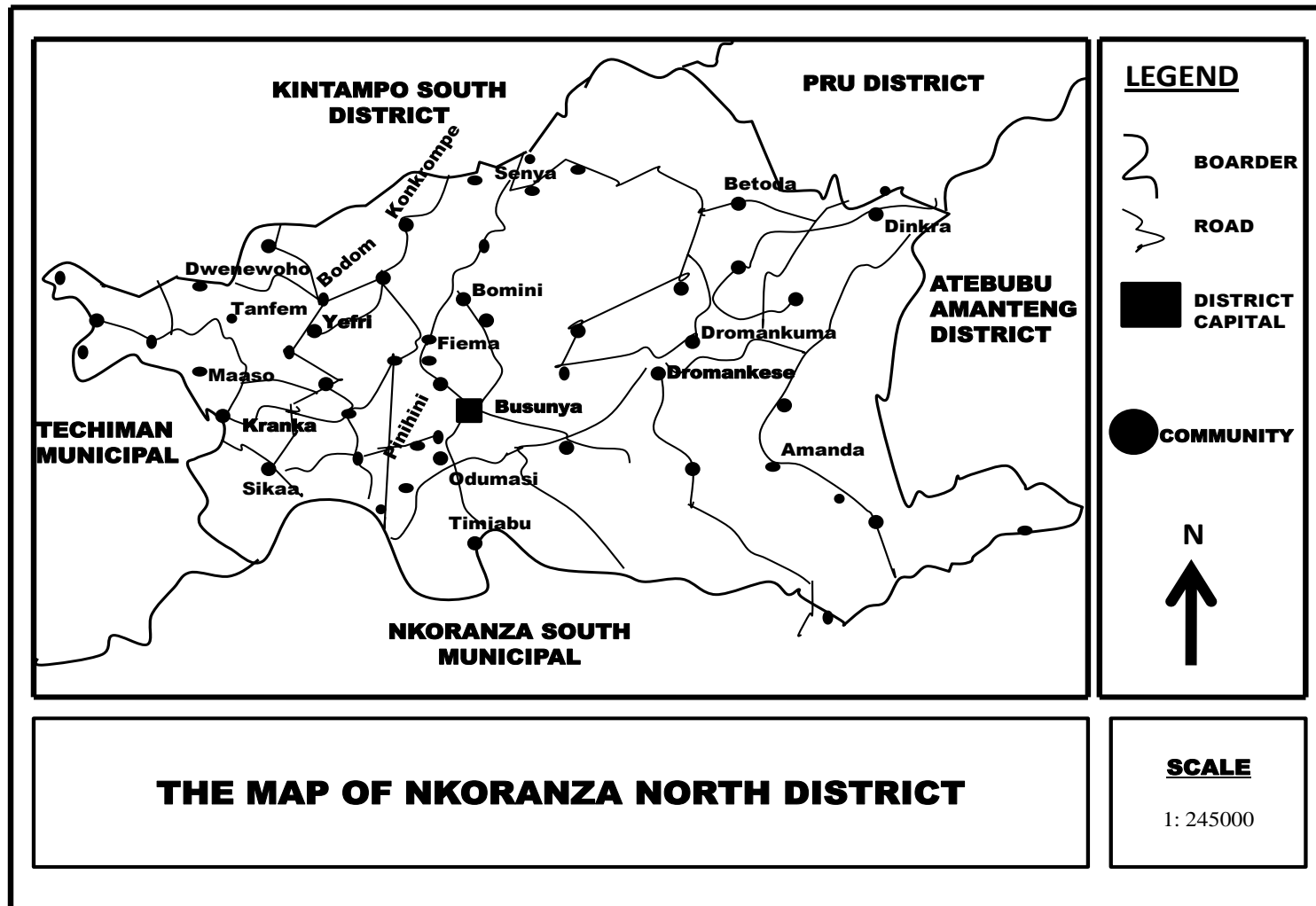


Figure 2.2 The Map of Nkoranza North District



2.2.2 Relief and Drainage

Generally, the district is low lying and rises gradually from 153m – 305m above sea level. The district is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among which are the Tankor, Fanku, Fia and Tanfi. Tankor River normally flood during the rainy season which affects communities like Asuofu, and Tamale Akura. Most of the rivers and streams take their sources from the North-Eastern portion of the district flowing to the South and North–West wards.

Ground water potential in the district is highly variable. Much depends on the nature of the underlying rock formations and rainfall. The present combination of the lack of water storage in the wet season, heavy run-offs, high evaporation and low infiltration rates to charge aquifers in some areas contribute to water deficiencies hampering human settlement and increased agricultural production.

2.2.3 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of the district is semi-equatorial. It has a double maxima rainfall regime- with the major rainy season occurring between March and July. The minor rainfall season occurs between September and November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. The temperature in the District is generally high averaging about 26°C throughout the year (Benneh and Dickson, 1970). Average maximum temperature is 30.9°C and minimum of 21.2°C. The hottest months are February to April. The high temperature sometimes causes Celibro Spinal Meningitis (CSM).

The dry season is characterized by harmattan wind which is dry dusty and cold. This leads to drying of the vegetation which aids bush fire. Humidity is high during the rainy season. The months of December to February, however, record very low humidity.

During the months between December and February non-farming activities take place as farmers tend to engage in other activities rather than farming. Community mobilizations are easier during such times. Most rivers either dry up or dwindle in size thereby increasing the number of hours people use to search for water.

Nkoranza North District is part of the traditional zone between the savanna woodland of northern Ghana and the forest belt of the South. Thus, Savanna woodland, and fewer areas of savanna re-growth largely

characterize the Eastern part of the district. The Southern part of the district is largely marked by forest re-growth made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species, especially silk cotton trees.

The district has three main types of vegetation. These include the guinea savanna, the transition zone and a forest reserve. The guinea savanna is located at the fringes of the northern section of the district. It occupies about 43.37 of the total vegetation area of the district. It covers communities like Busunya, Bomini, Kranka, Yefri, Maaso and many more. The Guinea Savanna is located between the Forest reserve and the Transitional Zone.

The transition zone is located at the southern part of the District. It constitutes the largest percentage of the total land area of the district. That is about 45.86% of the vegetation is in transition zone. The forest reserve is the least pvegetation cover of the distritct constituting about 10.77% of the total land area. It covers communities like Fiema, Boabeng, Bomini, Senya, Bodom, Konkronpe and others. The reserve which is also the Monkeys sanctuary is one of the main tourist sites in the district.

Characteristics of Guinea Savannah forest in Nkoranza North District

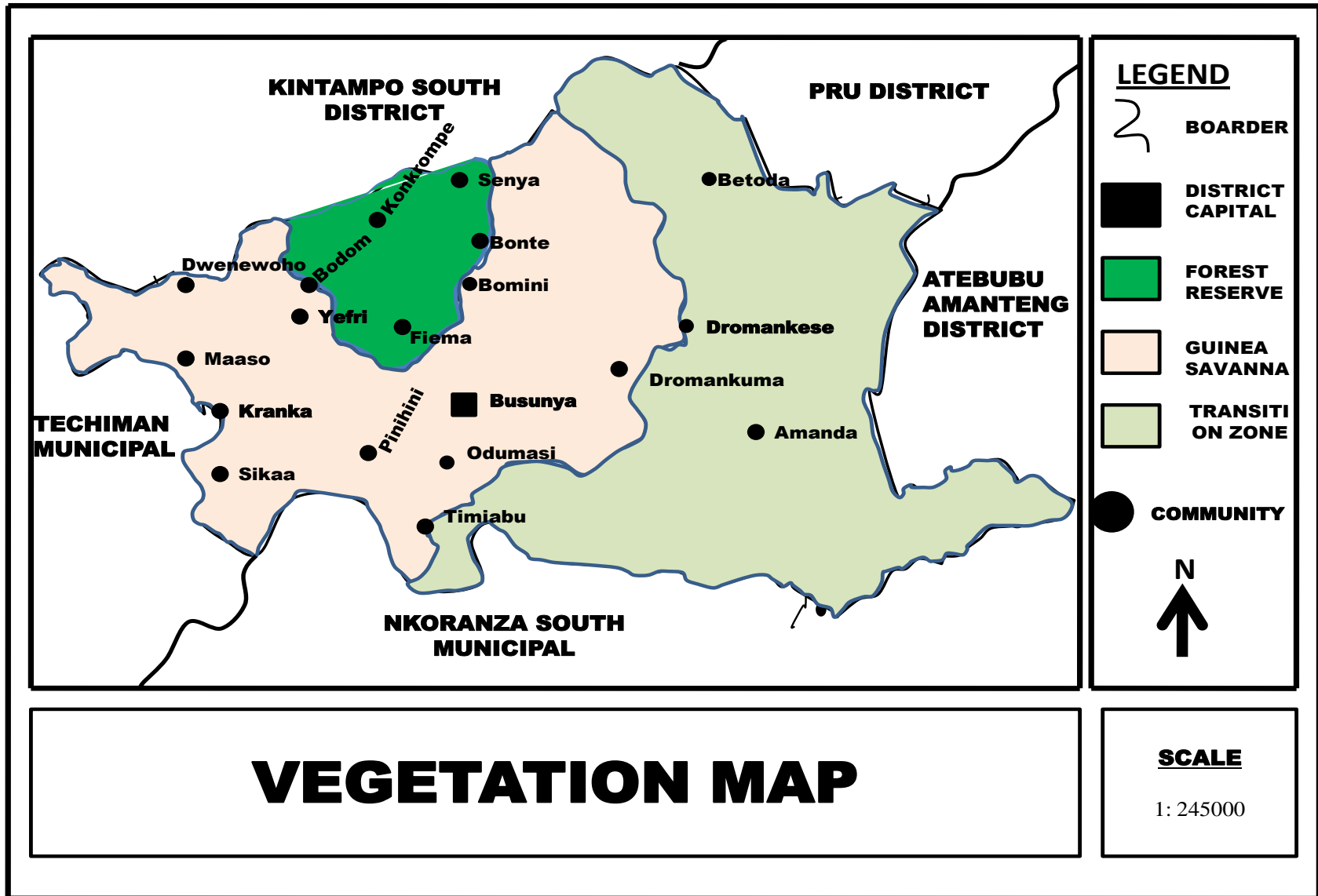
- ❖ It is mainly made up of short grasses and shrubs which are easily burnt during the dry season.
- ❖ It is good for the cultivation of crops like maize, millet, yam among others.

Characteristics of Transition Zone in Nkoranza North District

- ❖ It is made up of grasses interspersed with trees
- ❖ The trees are about 20m high
- ❖ There are no climbers
- ❖ Undergrowth is massive.
- ❖ It supports the cultivation of maize, cocoyam cassava, cashew, citrus, plantain etc

Fig 2.3 below shows vegetation map of the district

Figure 2.3 Vegetation Map of Nkoranza North District



2.2.4 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The environment is made up of the surroundings and its features or characteristics in the district. This also discusses the current state of the district environment.

During the raining season especially with torrential rains, it disrupts and slows down economic or commercial activities. Torrential rains cause's floods within the district, making some roads become unmotorable during the season and completely cuts off affected communities from the rest which negatively affects the spatial interaction within the districts as well as with other districts. Torrential rains normally comes with heavy storms in the district which also cause the distraction of lives and properties in the district which puts pressure on NADMO and other relieve agencies in relocating and supporting the victims. Again because of the inadequate drains (14.4% of total population has access to organized drains) in the district, rain increases the incidence of erosion which leaves behind gullies, water collects in these gullies and pot holes become stag and breeds mosquitoes and in effect increasing the incidence of malaria (89.4% of households confirmed malaria as the common diseases in the household).

The natural environment has undergone significant changes over the years due to human activities. The major human activity in the district is farming comprising 64.9 percent. Indeed farming practices, building and construction activities and many other socio-cultural practices have combined to deplete the natural environment of its nutritional and ecological balance. Farming is carried out using slash and burn and there is a perennial problem of bush burning in the district. The once semi-deciduous forest is now being turned into a savanna land. Rivers dry up during the dry season. Tree species of medicinal and commercial values are being exploited for charcoal burning. The major human activities that are shaping the natural landscape include bush burning, reckless felling of trees for charcoal, sand winning for construction purposes, poor farming practices and cultivating along river banks. If the natural environment is to be restored, people must be made aware of the consequences of their actions on the survival or livelihoods of future generations. There must also be planned interventions to replant trees and reclaim exhausted lands. The situation is so critical that it requires that punitive measures be put in place to check the wanton destruction of the natural environment. In the wake of climate change, it is important for all district stakeholders to design and implement pragmatic measures to help conserve the natural environment and prevent the loss of biodiversity

2.2.5 Conditions of Built Environment

The built environment is also an essential aspect of the environment which also represents the physical environment. The nature of the built environment defines the livelihood condition of the people hence significant to delve into it. The built environment continues to improve in terms of the quality of private and public infrastructure. This is related to the elevation of the area to a district status. As a district the area now has resources available to it to undertake development infrastructure which initially did not exist. Again, it also attracts private investments as a district capital. Indeed over the period physical accessibility, telecommunication, access to water, housing quality and the quality of public infrastructure have improved substantially and will continue to improve.

- **Nature of Drains**

Data revealed that 66.1 percent of households do not have drains used for the disposal of liquid waste and water ways to excess water from heavy rains as against 33.9 percent who have drains to channel liquid waste.

Majority of the local people in Nkoranza North District lack drains and this results in erosion. Erosion is an environmental problem which leaves behind gullies and pot holes on the road network especially the feeder roads. The absence of drains also influences indiscriminate liquid waste disposal destroying the aesthetic beauty of the district. The absence of drains also causes danger to the lives of the people because the area becomes slippery.

This implies that there should be conscious efforts by the District to construct drains especially along the roads because the absence of drains reduces the lifespan of roads. The absence of the drains also influences the erosion of foundations of in the district (Survey shows that, 40.6% of total houses in the district have foundation expose). Exposed foundations are a threat to lives and properties of the people.

2.2.6 Geology and Soil

The district is largely characterized by soils developed over voltaic sand stones. This geological feature together with vegetation influences gives rise to two district soil categories. One of the

groups of soil type develops under forest vegetation and the other type develops under savanna vegetation.

The greatest proportion of the district falls under savanna ochrosol with some lithosols. The land is generally low lying and most of the soils are sandy loam and loamy soils.

The soils are fairly rich in nutrients and are suitable for the cultivation of crops such as maize, yams, groundnut, cowpea, cocoyam, plantain and cassava. There are clay deposits for bricks and the soil supports the cultivation of transitional and forest crops like cashew. Cotton and tobacco also grow well in some parts of the district.

2.2.7 Impacts of Human Activities on the Environment

Human activities continue to impact the environment negatively. This is simply due to ignorance, illiteracy and poor attitudes. People are ignorant about the consequences of their acts on the environment in which they live. Refuse are disposed off haphazardly and there is little or no enforcement of environmental bye-laws. Trees cut for building, charcoal and other purposes are not replanted. Indeed the environment as it exists now may not be able to support productive activities in the near future if measures are not put in place to curtail the rate at which environmental resources are being overstretched. It is important to rope in traditional authorities and empower them to impose sanctions on people whose conduct are injurious to the environment.

2.2.8 Land Management Practices

Land is a critical resource in the development equation of every district. Land is not only sought for its own sake but for its productive relevance. Land management practices must be such that they are generationally beneficial. All lands in the district are under the customary tenure regime. Lands are held in trust for the people by their chiefs. Families and individuals however have access to the land for its productive purpose such as farming, hunting and pasturing. Apart from this dominant system which to a large extent applies only to the indigenous people aliens also have access to land for production under various forms of management systems. The predominant management practices are the abunu and the abusa systems whereby aliens are given lands to cultivate and the outputs are divided into two or three equal part and shared

between the land owner and the alien. This is quite common in the areas of food crops such as maize, yam, cassava and the likes, and for that matter Nkoranza North District. Pastoralists and herders also have secondary rights and passage rights for their animals on areas demarcated for common property or communal areas. However, there is a challenge with this system as Fulani herdsmen are continuously being accused of delinquent behaviours in the communities. In the wake of all these challenges, district actors must seek appropriate ways to undertake land titling and registration so that ownership and use rights of land can be properly managed.

2.2.9 Impacts of Climate Change

The much trumpeted climate change has already caught up with the District. Intense rainfall during the rainy season and heat waves during the dry season are ample evidence. Indeed the agricultural calendar can no longer be predicted with certainty. Water resources, wetlands and biodiversity have been greatly affected by climate change. Animal and plant species which were typical of the district have gone extinct. Indeed there are occasional outbreaks of diseases that hitherto were not known to the district and these are sometimes perceived to be due to climate change.

2.3 Demographic Characteristics

The purpose for which planning is carried out is human and society. Plans are prepared to identify and propose alternative ways of meeting the needs of present and future generations at the expense of the environment. It is therefore imperative that in preparing a development agenda of this nature the demographic dynamics of the district and how they are likely to behave in the future are duly considered. This sub-chapter is solely aimed at analyzing the demographic dynamics of the District.

2.3.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The District has a population size of about 65,895 as at 2010 (2010 PHC) and by projection, the population of the district is now 70,982 as at 2013, with a growth rate of 2.5%. Nkoranza North District was carved from the then Nkoranza District in 2007 and was inaugurated in February 2008.

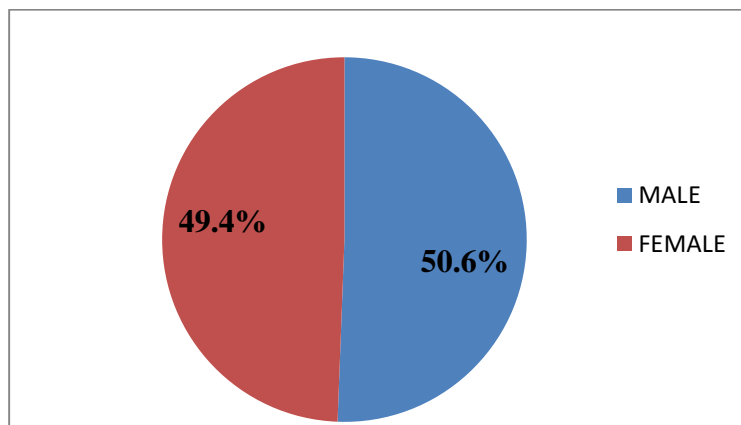
Looking at the current situation in the district, the growth rate of 2.5 per cent is higher than the Brong Ahafo Regional figure of 2.2 per cent which based on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.41 and 3.51 for the district and region respectively, the district will grow relatively high as compared to the region and the nation as a whole.

However, a more vivid picture is indicative in the doubling time of the population using the current growth rate of 2.5 per cent which implies that the population of the district will double in size in the next 28 years. This calculation is done based on the assumption that net migration, birth and death rates which are the main determiners of population growth will remain unchanged. However, as these determiners change with time, a possible less or more time could be taken to double the population. The Brong Ahafo region is however expected to double in population size in every 32 years based on the current growth rate of 2.2 per cent (2010 PHC). However, the nation's population is expected to double over a period of 29 years [2010 PHC]

2.3.2 Sex Distribution

In any given population, the sex composition is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births), differences between the sexes in death rates and differences between sexes in net migration. The figure below shows sex distribution of the district

Figure 2.4 Sex Distribution of Nkoranza North District



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

Figure 2.4 above depicts the sex structure of household members in the District. It could be seen that the number of males in the District is higher than that of the females. That is, the males

constitute a percentage of 50.6 whilst the females constitute a percentage of 49.4 which is a difference of 1.2 percent.

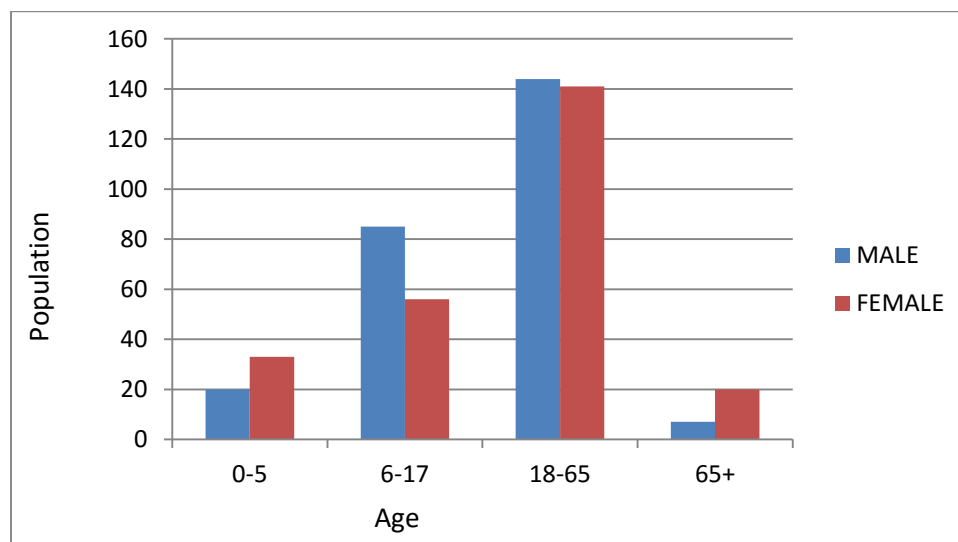
2.3.3 Age and Sex Structure of Household Members

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition—the number and proportion of males and females in each age group—and this structure can have considerable impact on the population’s socio-economic situation, both present and future

The population distribution of the district indicates 50.6% and 49.4% for males and females respectively. The age structure of the district indicates a broad base and gradually tapers off with an increasing age as shown in the figure below. This picture reflects both the regional and national levels.

38.3% of the total population is under 18 years, the economically active population (18-64 years) accounts for 56.3% while 5.3% of the population is 65 years and above (65+). This resulted in an average district economic dependency ratio of 1:0.78 (100:78), which is less than the regional dependency ratio of 100:126 and higher than the national figure (1:0.08). This implies that 100 persons in the productive age have 78 persons to support in the district

Fig 2.5 Age-Sex structure of sampled population



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

There is high proportion of the population within the labour force age group. This has the potential for growth with more of the younger age groups moving into the labour force bracket. Although this could be an asset, if the District does not train and harness the capacity of this population by creating job opportunities, it will be a burden or problem to the District. As indicated already, there are limited job opportunities outside agriculture in the District and this could lead to an increase in out-migration of the productive force.

Table 2.1 Current Population of Nkoranza North District

Age Cohort	Male	Female	Total
0-5	2,886	4,709	7,595
6-17	11,797	7,865	19,662
18-64	21,980	17,983	39,963
65+	978	2,784	3,762
Total	37,641	33,341	70982

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2014

The population distribution indicates that there is a higher active population (56.3 per cent) figure than inactive population (43.7 per cent) in the District; therefore a strong economically active population in the district. This indicates a high active economically active population in the district which is a potential factor for development. However, this also serves as an impediment to the district as inadequate job opportunities would imply high unemployment and a consequent increase in crime rates and low standards of living in the district.

Moreover the Nkoranza North district, 5.3 per cent of the population is above 65 years while 38.4 per cent of the population fall between 0-17 years. The young population (0-17) which is 38.4 per cent is relatively higher as compared to the regional of 29.5 per cent and national of 22.8 per cent. This implies that there should be increased investments in the education, health and skills training sectors of the District as well as to increase employment opportunities to cater for the youthful population.

The labour force of the district can further be categorized into skilled and unskilled labour. Skilled labour here refers to people who have received some formal training in their specific areas of job specialization while the unskilled labour relates to people whose activities do not require any expertise. The skilled labour force of the district is 45% and the unskilled is 55%. The relevance of labour for district development cannot be underestimated. The human resource

component is always important and no matter the resources available, human resource is required to tap them for the benefit of mankind. It is therefore important for the district to institute measures to harness the human resources of the district for accelerated development

2.3.4 Rural-Urban Split

Urbanization refers to the change in the proportion of population living in urban places. Urbanization occurs mainly through increase in net in-migration and natural increase. Rural-urban migration which is a common feature of developing countries is present in the Nkoranza North district and is a major contributor to the rural urban split. The Nkoranza North District has a total of 99 settlements of which 5 are urban and 94 are rural. This is a clear indication that the district is predominantly a rural district. The 5 urban settlements in terms of population are Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri, Kranka and Maaso. In terms of population, the total district population is estimated to be 70,982 (2013) and out of this, 47.3% are living in urban areas while 52.7% are in the rural area. This analysis is important as it enables the formulation of targeted interventions that best address the specific needs of urban and rural dwellers. It also helps to identify the settlements which can be clustered together to benefit from a common project.

The table below shows population for some of the notable communities and their status as urban or rural in the district.

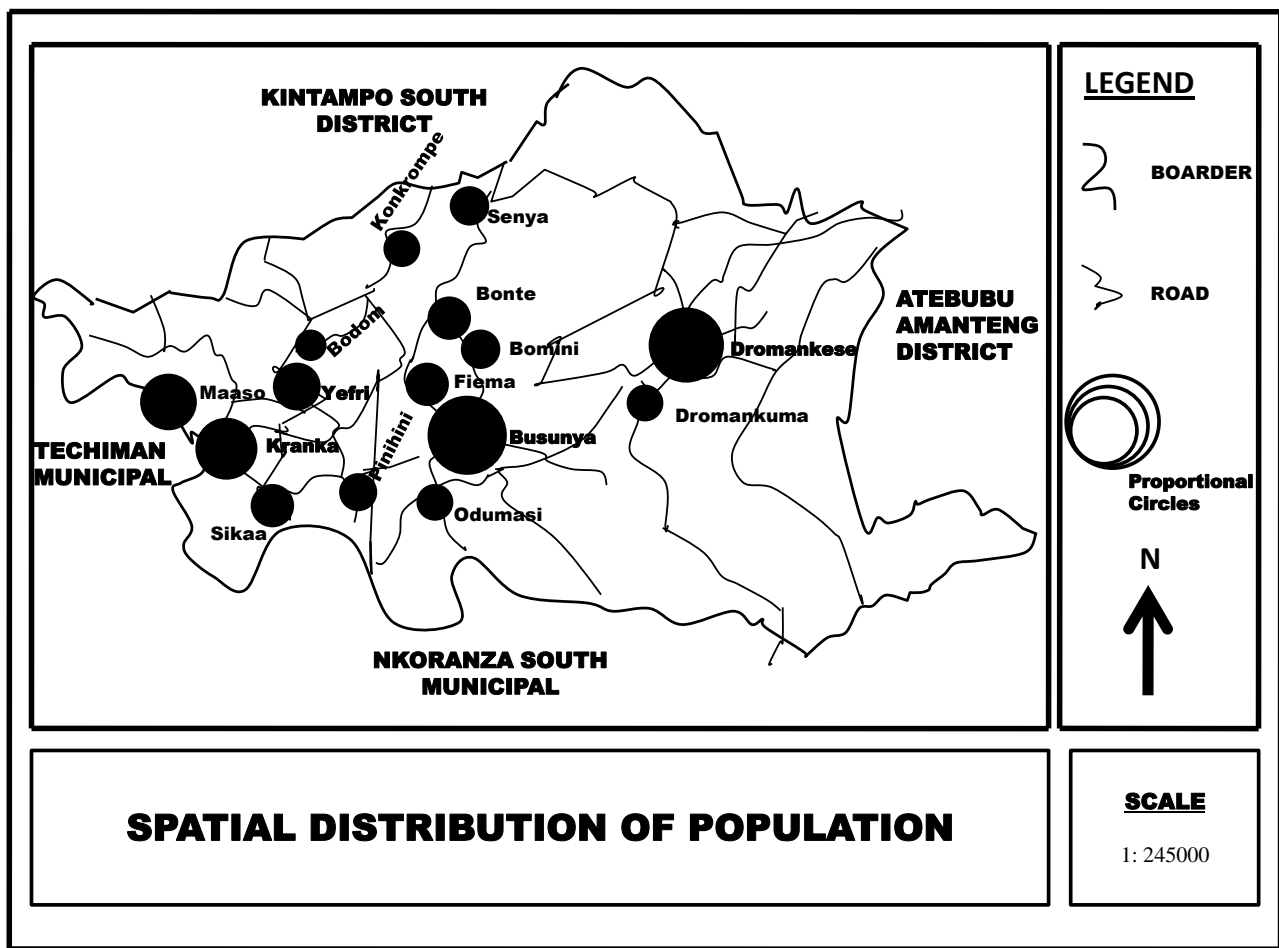
Table 2.2: Rural-Urban Split

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION (2013)	STATUS
Kranka	5975	Urban
Sikaa	2661	Rural
Manso	5020	Urban
Nipahiamoa	1170	Rural
Dwenewoho	1821	Rural
Odumase	1932	Rural
Fiema	2870	Rural
Bomini	2305	Rural
Busunya	10318	Urban
Bonte	2914	Rural
Boabeng	1412	Rural
Yefri	3032	Urban
Bodom	1509	Rural
Konkrompe	1914	Rural
Senya	2336	Rural
Pinihini	2153	Rural

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION (2013)	STATUS
Dromankese	9226	Urban
Dromankuma	1812	Rural
Timiabu	825	Rural
Tankor	784	Rural
Dinkra	487	Rural
Akonkonti	818	Rural
Boana	108	Rural
Baafi	1114	Rural
Asekye	891	Rural
Tanfiano	760	Rural
Tom	1127	Rural
Adoi	970	Rural

Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

Figure 2.6 Spatial Distribution of Population



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

The above depicts the spatial distribution of the population in Nkoranza North District. The width of the proportional circles determines the population that can be found in that settlement. For example, Busunya has the biggest proportional circle which obviously makes it the highest in terms of population, followed by Dromankese and Kranka respectively. Communities are part of the urban settlements of the district with population exceeding five thousand and also offering high order service with high level of facilities. The remaining settlements with smaller proportional circles are also the rural settlements in the district.

2.3.5 Population Density

Population is not a static phenomenon. It is usually increasing, stagnating or decreasing. Comparatively, land is a fixed asset and cannot be increased at least in the short term. Population density is a measure used to determine the number of people that occupy a given square kilometer of land at any given point in time. The density situation in the district has been increasing since 1970 when population census started in Ghana.

It is important to state that population densities can differ between urban and rural settlements. Settlements such as Busunya, Dromankese, Maaso and Kranka growth points which continue to experience relatively higher population inflows and for that matter higher densities than rural settlements. Table 3 below shows the trends in population densities from 1970 to 2013.

Table 2.3: Population Trend from 1970 to 2013

	No.	Year	1970	1984	2000	2010	2013 (Estimated)
	1.	Total Population	29,067	41,071	60,970	65,895	70,982
	2.	Total land size (sq km)	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322
	3.	Population Density	12.5	17.7	26.3	29.1	30.6
	4.	Proportion of urban (%)	-	-	1.01%	3.03%	5.1%

Source: 2010 PHC and DPCU Projection

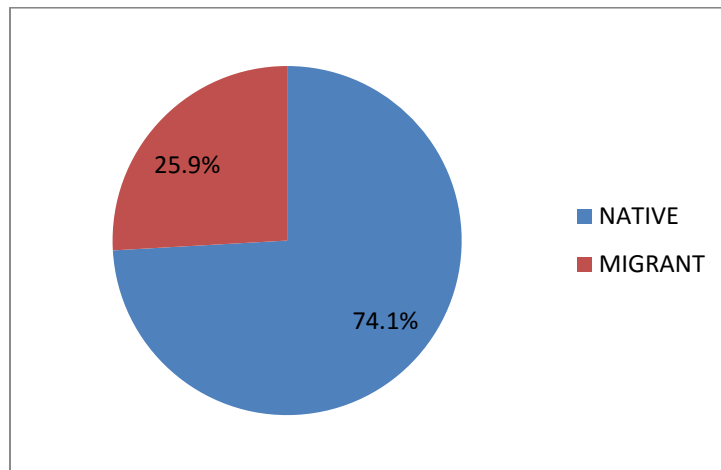
2.3.6 Migration

Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical area to another. People migrate on the basis of marriage, education, employment among others. Migration has the effect

of increasing or decreasing the population of an area with its attendant effects. A migration trend in Nkoranza North District shows that 25.9 percent migrated into the District whilst the remaining percentage of 74.1 is natives of the district residing in the district.

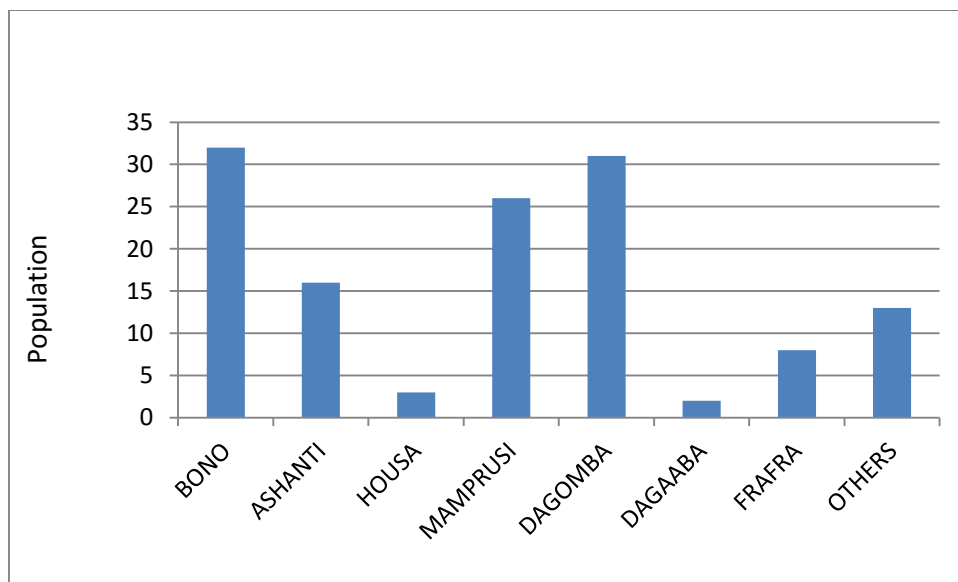
The survey revealed that, 75.6% of the total migrant comes from other regions while 24.4% migrated from other districts in the region into the district. However, Dagomba tribe leads in terms of percentage with 31.3% of the total migrants who migrated from other regions being Dagombas.

Figure 2.7 Migration Status of the District



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

Figure 2.8 Migration statuses of tribes in the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

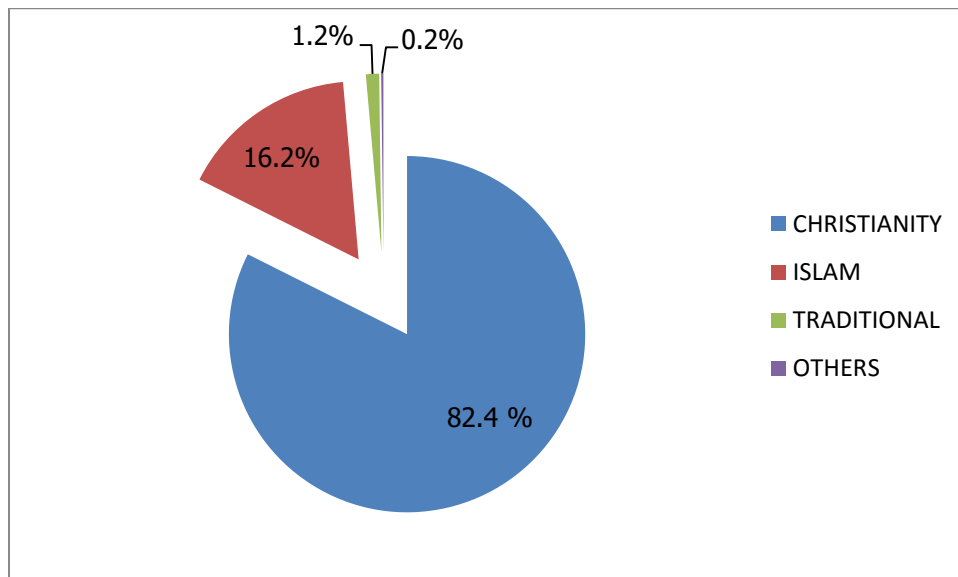
Those who migrated from other district in Brong Ahafo into the district stand at 32.3% of the total migrants. With respect to other tribes outside the Region, Dagomba tribe stands tall with 31.3% of the remaining 67.7%.

2.3.7 Ethnicity and Religion

The dominant religion in the district is Christianity (82.4 per cent) followed by Islam (16.2 per cent), traditional and people who do not belong to any religion of the afore mentioned make up 1.2% and 0.2% of the population respectively. The proportion of Christians in the district is higher than that of the region (71.0 per cent), while that of Muslim is almost the same as the regional (16.1%) – (www.modernghana.com, 2014). All other religious groups constitute insignificant proportions of the population.

This phenomenon holds a possibility of peace and security in the community, easy information dissemination and high moral standards in the community. The dominance of Christians should be considered when taking decisions on development projects. However, there is a high tendency of the minority religious groups being sidelined when it comes to decision-making in the district.

Figure 2.9 Religious Composition of the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

Furthermore, in terms of infrastructure provisions such as schools, hospitals among others, those religious bodies can provide. Therefore, with the presence of these religious bodies could help in infrastructural provision and this will relieve the government of expenditure therefore channeling the funds to other important projects. This would help policy makers to take into consideration the various religious denominations in their policy formulation.

Ethnicity

The Bono (79.1%) is the predominant ethnic group in the district similar to that of the Brong Ahafo regional figure of (70.9%). However, the remaining ethnic groups; other Ashanti (3.4%), Mamprusi (5.1%), Dagomba (6.1%), Housa (0.6%), Frafra (1.6%), Dagaaba (0.4%), others (3.8%) are minority groups.

2.3.8 Household Size and Characteristics

The housing environment in the district is characterized by poor drains, exposed foundations and cracked walls especially in the rural areas. It is revealed from the data gathered that 25,270 households are in the district with an average household size of 2.8 which is less than the national average of 5.1 and the regional figure of 5.3. From the survey, 40% of households' heads are females while 60% are males.

However, the room occupancy rate is 2.8, which is low compared to the national figure of 3.0 and higher than the United Nations average figure of 2.5 persons per room. Also, the average number of persons per house stands at 8.9 while average number of room per house is 4.7.

2.3.9 Labour Force and Dependency Ratio

The total active population (considering persons within the 18-64 age cohorts) in the district constitutes 56.3 per cent of the total population in the district. The sex ratio reveals a male dominance of 50.5 per cent proportion of the overall economically active population with a female proportion of 49.5 per cent. This situation calls for more emphasis on male employment in the district; in effect, create more job opportunities for women.

A further study of the active population reveals a higher proportion of 46.4 per cent falling with the 15-29 age cohorts indicating a youthful economically active population, and the 30-39 age

cohorts contributing 26.4 per cent of the overall economically active population. This situation, coupled with the fact that 38.3 per cent of the overall population fall within the 0-17 age cohorts calls for more jobs to be created to cater for the growing economically active population in the district.

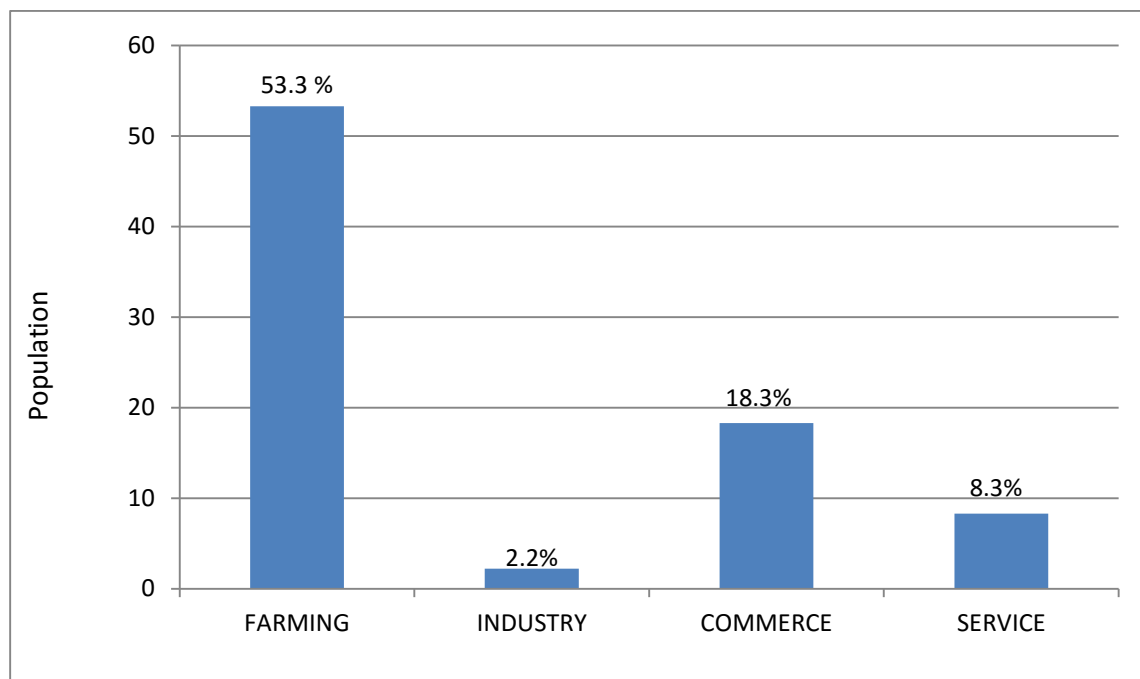
Dependency Ratio

With the district's total population of 70,982, the dependent groups are made up of 38.4% within the age group 0-18 and 5.3% within the age group 64+. The economically active population group is made up of 39,963 people representing 56.3% of the total population. This therefore gives a dependency ratio of 1:0.78. Out of the economically active population group of 39,963, 80.2% representing 32,050 are actively employed. This therefore gives an economic dependency ratio of 1:0.97. Economic dependency ratios give a picture of the economic burden shouldered by every working adult. In some instances it can be so high that it renders incomes irrelevant. In the specific instance of Nkoranza North District, the ratios portray a relatively high dependency as most of the activities the economically active engage in are subsistence farming

2.3.10 Occupational Distribution of Labour Force

Broadly, the economy of the district can be categorized into four sectors namely Agriculture (farming), Service/Commerce and Industry. The agricultural sector is dominated by crop farming which is mostly done on subsistence basis and employs rudimentary technologies. The industrial sector consist of a wide range of micro, small, and medium scale manufacturing and processing activities including agro processing, construction and other activities. Wholesale and retail trade, personal services such as hairdressing, barbering, drinking and chop bar operations, tourism, transport and other services constitute the service sector. Agriculture (farming) is the largest (64.9%), followed by commerce (22.3%), service (10.1%) and industry (2.7%).

Figure 2.10 Occupational distributions of sampled households' members



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

The employment data analysis revealed that 78.4% of the sample population is employed with the remaining 21.6% being unemployed. Out of the employed population, only 5.5% are employees while the majority, 94.5% are self-employed. The large proportion of self-employed individuals with or without employees is a reflection of the subsistent and smallholder nature of agricultural, service, commercial and industrial businesses. This therefore calls for efforts to support the expansion and diversification, through credit, skill training, extension service and others of micro, small and medium scale enterprises and farming pursuits.

2.3.11 General and Total Fertility Rates

The general and total fertility rates measure the number of children that would be born to every woman in her lifetime. Currently the fertility rate of the district is 4%. This figure has however been falling over the period as socio-cultural goals are changing. Early marriages are on the decline and there are increasing number of career women in the district currently. Again, girls now stay longer in school and this influences marital and child-bearing activities. It is important for planning efforts to capture and project the GFR and the TFR of the district as they play a

critical role in the determination of total population of the district for planning is being carried out.

2.4 Social Services

The social sector of any economy or locality or district determines the nature of development in that area. This sub-chapter of the plan focuses on the basic social services such as education, health and water and sanitation in the District and how they relate to the development prospects of the entire district.

2.4.1 Education

The significance of analysis on Education in this plan is to throw more light on the educational facilities, services, educational populace and other educational factors in the district that produces the human resource.

Formal Education

From the survey, there are a total number of 149 educational institutions in the District, out of this number, 54 are pre-schools, 52 primary schools, 41 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools

Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities

The educational facilities in the district are distributed in town councils bases in order to ensure equitable and fairly distribution. Since, individual communities in the district are grouped under the various town councils.

Table 2.4 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities

Settlements	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	AREA COUNCIL
Adumasa	*	*			Dromankese
Akonkonti	*	*	*		Busunya
Akrudwa	*	*	*		Busunya
Busunya	*	*	*	*	Busunya
Madina	*				Busunya
Odumasi	*	*	*		Busunya
Timiabu	*	*	*		Dromankese
Boama	*	*			yefri
Dromankese	*	*	*		Dromankese

Dromankuma	*	*	*		Dromankese
Taaho	*				Dromankese
Boabeng	*	*	*		Busunya
Bonte	*	*	*		Busunya
Bomini	*	*	*		Busunya
Fiema	*	*	*		Busunya
Amangoase junction	*	*			Busunya
Pruso	*	*			Dromankese
Dinkra	*	*			Dromankese
Konkrompe	*	*	*		Busunya
Senya	*	*	*		Busunya
Asuoti	*	*			Kranka
Baafi	*	*	*		Kranka
Dwenewoho	*	*	*		Kranka
Kranka	*	*	*		Kranka
Maaso	*	*	*		Kranka
Nipahiamoa	*	*			Kranka
Sikaa	*	*	*		Kranka
Adoe	*	*	*		Yefri
Boana	*	*	*		Yefri
Bodom	*	*	*		Yefri
Domeabra	*	*	*		Kranka
Asekye	*	*	*		Yefri
Pinihin	*	*	*		Yefri
Tanfiano	*	*	*		Yefri
Tom	*	*	*		Yefri
Yefri	*	*	*	*	Yeri
Kuuso	*	*			Dromankese
Pienyina	*	*			Dromankese

Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

As can be seen from table 2.1, the distribution of educational facilities in general is skewed towards Busunya and Yefri, they are among the five urban communities in the district. These two communities are the only communities that have Senior High Schools (SHS). Madina and Taaho have the least of educational facilities (only KGs). All the communities have JHS and KG except the two earlier mentioned.

2.4.1.1 Schools and Ownership

There are a total of 149 educational institutions in the Nkoranza North District owned by both the government and private people (141 owned by the government and 8 owned by the private people).

In the pre-school level, out of the 54 schools, 3, representing 5.6 percent are owned by the private people and the remaining 51 representing 94.4 percent are owned by the government. At the primary level, 94.3 percent of the schools are owned by the government and the remaining 5.7 percent are owned by private people. At the JHS and SHS levels, 95.1 percent and 100 percent are owned by the government respectively.

2.4.1.2 Educational Enrolments

Enrolment at the pre-school level increased from 4,177 in 2010 to 4,813 in 2013, representing 15.2% percentage change. All the educational levels experienced an increased in educational levels as seen from the table below.

Table 2.5 Enrolment Level

LEVEL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	
Pre-School	2154	51.00	2067	49.00	4221
Primary	4433	52.12	4072	47.88	8505
Junior High	1495	57.13	1122	42.87	2617
Senior High	646	54.10	548	45.90	1194
TOTAL	8728	52.78	7809	47.22	16537

Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2013)

It can be deduced from the table that, total number of children in school amount to 16,537 representing 62.40% of the total eligible population of the school going age as against 66% in 2012. With reference to the first MDG and the tenets of GSGDA, this percentage is nothing to write home about and therefore efforts need to be applied to counteract every issue causing this difference

2.4.1.3 Educational Infrastructure

Any policy recommendation which is intended to increase enrolment level should as well incorporate the provision of furniture to commensurate with the projected total enrolment.

The table shows an increased in the total number of furniture from 9,208 in 2010/2011 to 9,405 in 2012/2013. Notwithstanding that the schools in the District have a deficit of about 6,233 number of furniture to meet the current requirement.

Table 2.6 Total Number of Furniture at the various levels

LEVEL OF SCHOOL	DISTRICT BASELINE (2010/2011)	DISTRICT (2012/2013)
Kindergarten	725	725
Primary School	6,088	6,235
Junior High School	1,466	1,516
Senior High School	929	929
TOTAL	9,208	9405

Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2013)

It is unfortunate to discover that, despite increase in enrolment, the total furniture for the schools slightly increase at a rate of 2.1%. The number available is not enough to commensurate the total number of students in schools. Thus, from estimation, 45.37% of students may share seat with their colleague students/pupils.

The performance of students at all levels partly depends on the efficiency and effectiveness of the teachers. However, accommodation is a major issue which was realized from the education directorate. Difficulty in getting accommodation especially in the villages deters most teachers from accepting posting to such areas and this result in the inadequate number of teachers in the rural communities of the District.

2.4.1.4 Availability of Teachers

Availability of teachers is very essential in the educational set-up. The teacher-pupil ratio is an indicator used to assess the adequacy of teachers in relation to pupils. The current teacher-pupil ratio at all levels of education in the District is below average. Table 2.7 below shows the teacher-pupil ratio in the District comprising trained and untrained teachers.

Table 2.7 Pupils Teacher Ratio at the various levels of education

Educational level	Standard	Existing
Nursery	1:40	1:14
Primary	1:40	1:22
JSS	1:35	1:13
SSS	1:30	1:17

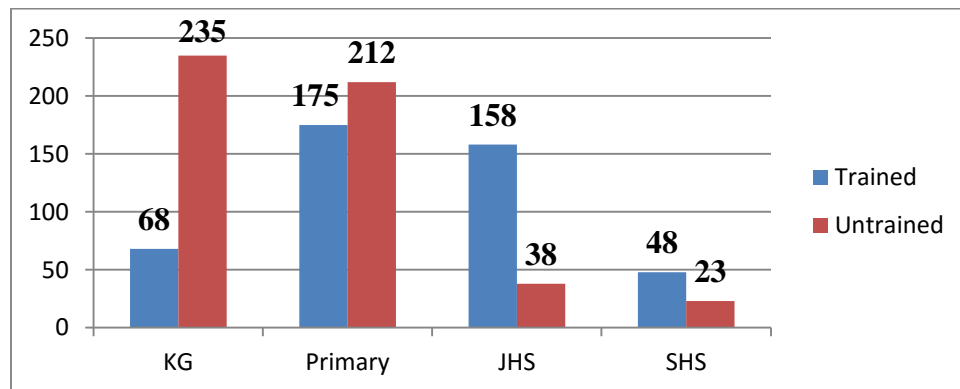
Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2013)

The PTR is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national PTR of 35:1 at the primary level and 25:1 at the J.H.S level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

These numbers appear manageable and could enhance the attention given to pupils and students. This makes the classroom more conducive for learning as teachers would have ample time to address the individual academic problems of pupils and students.

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of the trained teachers among the teaching staff. Increases in enrolment as a result of provision of the capitation grant to all basic schools, and also the introduction of the school feeding programme in selected schools in relation to the performance of the District at the BECE have undoubtedly intensified the demand for trained teachers. Figure 2.10 gives readers hints about number and staffing level in school

Figure 2.11 Number and Staffing Level in Schools



Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2013)

Teaching skills are critical in the pre-school level of education as the basis of any literate and developed economy or district. However, it was realized that only 68 trained teachers representing 22.1% were at the pre-school level while the remaining 77.9% were untrained and they lack the basic skills of teaching at that level.

2.4.1.5 School Performance

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is administered at the end of the basic education cycle to assess the eligibility of pupils to progress on to second cycle education. An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable pupils to enter second cycle education. The BECE Pass Rate improved year by year due to improved number of trained teachers employed at JHS levels. In fact, the district was ranked first in the country in terms of performance in the 2013 BECE examination with a passing rate of 96.45%. Table 2.8 shows the performance of BECE in the district.

Table 2.8 BECE performance of the District

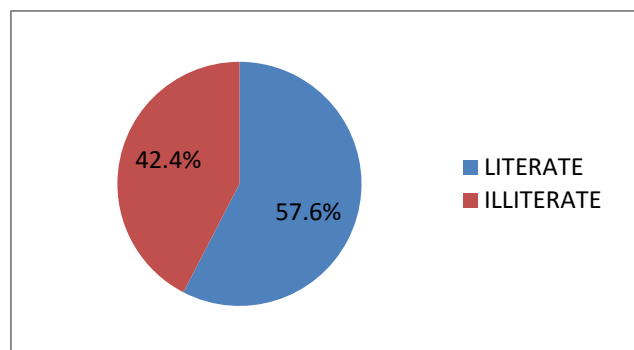
Year	No. Of pupils presented			No. passed (Aggr. 06-30)			
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Percentage of passed
2010	268	152	420	140	75	215	51.93%
2011	329	234	270	270	198	468	85.40%
2012	353	296	311	311	233	544	83.82%
2013	368	279	355	355	269	624	96.45%

Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2013)

2.4.1.6: Literacy Levels

The District is dominated by people who have one way or the other gained some level of education and can read and/or write. The survey revealed that, the illiteracy rate in the district is relatively high with 42.4% of the total population unable to read and write

Figure 2.12 literacy levels in the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

The high illiteracy rate has implication for development. Policies should therefore be geared towards avenues for creation of employment and developing skills for the people. Avenues should also be created to reduce illiteracy level and increase literacy through adult education and other non-formal education.

2.4.1.7 School Feeding Programme

The objectives of the school feeding programme are to enhance school enrolment; encourage attendance; ensure retention; and improve the nutritional and health status of children. The amount of money disbursed was GH¢543,149.60 in 2011/2012 academic years. However, the disbursement for 2012/2013 academic year was GH¢483,788.40. The number of schools which benefited from on-site feeding for the year 2012/2013 has increase from 21 in 2011/2012 to 28.

Table 2.9 Coverage of the School Feeding Program and the amount disbursed

Indicator	2011/2012	2012/2013	Percentage change
Amount (GH¢)	543,149.60	483,788.40	-10.93%
No. of schools covered	21	21	-
Enrolment	7,377	7,377	-

Source: Accounts Office, NNDA 2013

The survey conducted revealed that, 57.3% of school children in the district benefit from the programme while 42.7% do not benefit. It therefore calls for attention of authorities to expand the programme to cover more communities especially Kranka, Dromankuma and many more.

2.4.1.8 Gender Parity Index

The goal of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1:1 for all levels of basic education by year 2013. This target is in conformation with the third (3rd) goal of the Millennium Development Goal. The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio of boys and girls enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1.

Table 2.10 Gender Parity Index at the Levels of Education

GENDER PARITY INDEX	BASELINE(2012)	ACHIEVEMENT(2013)
Pre-school	1.00	0.97
Primary	0.94	0.93
Junior High	0.79	0.70
Senior High	0.78	0.79

Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2013)

The Table indicates that gender parity dropped at all levels of education between 2012 and 2013 except SHS. Even though, total enrolment increased but still the females populations are still lagging behind the males. Due this, there has been selection of gender educational coordinator to help solve the issues.

2.4.2 Health

Health care is a social service that is delivered by a multiplicity of actors. They range from orthodox medical delivery systems to traditional systems. The orthodox health delivery system is dominated by health centers, clinics, drug stores and Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS). These systems are either publicly or privately owned but duly accredited to deliver the services they are delivering. On the other hand there are a range of health delivery systems ranging from herbalists, witch doctors to bone doctors also providing some form of medical care to a majority of the people in the district. Information on this category of people is however scanty.

2.4.2.1 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Nkoranza North district has been demarcated into four sub-districts and they are Busunya, Kranka, Yefri and Dromankese to ensure effective and efficient management. There are seven (4) health facilities in the district which are all governmental. All the four facilities provide curative care on 24 hours basis. There is no Hospital in the district. Addition to the four Health

Centers, there six functional CHPS with compound and thirteen functional CHPS without compound. The table below shows the location of these facilities in the district.

Table 2.11 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities in the District

No	Facility	Location
1	Health center	Busunya, Yefri, Kranka and Dromankese
2	CHPS with compound	Bono Maaso, Bonte, Bomini, Senya, Pienyina and Dinkra
3	CHPS without compound	Asekye/Krukese, Tom/Adoe, Pinihin, Tankor Domeabra, Odumasi, Timiabu/Taaho, Nipahiamoa, Pado, Bodom, Sikaa and Boana

Source: District Health Administration, Busunya, 2013.

2.4.2.2 Causes of Morbidity

The top ten reported outpatient department cases in the District are indicated in the table below. Considering the population and the available Health facilities and staff, there is much evidenced that, the health status of the people is low. Hence, the top ten cases recorded in 2013 revealed that 19320, which is 37.10% of the total OPD records had malaria as the most reported case at the end of the year compared to 40.1% in 2012. This means that, malaria prevalence is on the decrease. However, the absolute population who reported the case increased from 16,719 in 2012 to 19,320 (2013). This calls for pragmatic measures to address the situation. The table below shows the top ten reported cases in the various health facilities in the District.

Table 2.12 Top Ten Cases of OPD Attendance January-December 2012 – 2013

No	2012			2013		
	CASES	ABSOLUTE	%	CASES	ABSOLUTE	%
1	Malaria	16,719		Malaria	19,320	37.1
2	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	8,676	40.1	Acute respiratory tract infection	10,485	20.2
3	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	4,737	11.4	Rheumatism and Joint pains	5,311	10.2
4	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	3,074	7.4	Intestinal worms	4,177	8.0
5	Intestinal Worms	2,539	6.1	Skin Diseases	3,576	6.9

6	Acute Eye Infection	1,570	3.8	Diarrhoea Disease	3,014	5.8
7	Anaemia	1,491	3.6	Anaemia	2,742	5.3
8	Diarrhoea Diseases	1,428	3.4	Acute eye infection	1,815	3.5
9	Acute Ear infection	785	1.9	Acute ear infection	1,096	2.1
10	Hypertension	674	1.6	Home accident and injuries	474	0.9
	TOTAL	41,693	100%	TOTAL	52,010	100%

Source: District Health Administration, Busunya, 2013.

2.4.2.3: Causes of Mortality

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGD I) recognizes the serious threat posed by HIV/AIDS to the socio-economic development of the country through its potential impact on human capital development, productivity, and social service delivery. There is progress towards the policy objective of curbing and controlling the spread of HIV and AIDS infection, and achieving the Millennium Development Goal of combating HIV/AIDS and Malaria prevalence by 2015.

Prevention and Behavioral Change Communication; Treatment Care and Support are the key strategies for controlling and curbing the HIV and AIDS epidemic in the District. Preventing new HIV infections, particularly among the youth is critical for managing the menace and knowing your status also helps manage the situation.

The district has taken steps to implement pertinent strategies to help address the pandemic. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) and Know Your Status (KYS) campaign are the three main initiatives adopted to tackle the pandemic. Table 2.13 below summarises results for the three selected initiatives adopted in 2011.

Table 2.13 HIV Indicators testing results for 2011

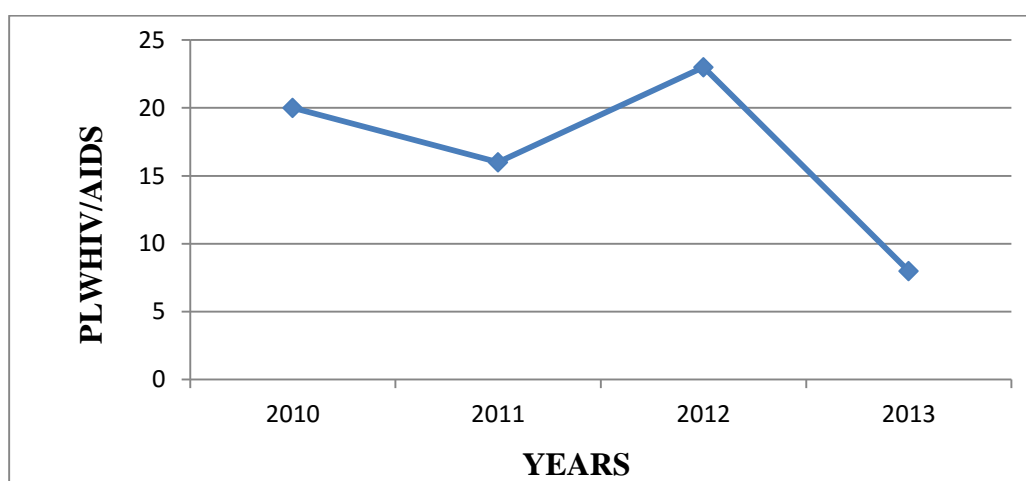
Indicators	No. tested	Positive.	Percentage.
PMTCT	826	22	2.66
HTC	508	19	3.74
KYS	325	1	0.31
Total.	1659	42	2.53

Source: DHD, 2011

It can be unearthed from the table that infected mothers stands relatively high as against other indicators. It can be attributed to the fact that, the people are mostly reluctant to know their status as it is reflected in the table. This cannot augur well for mothers before pregnancy. The disease seems to be on the run in the district since comparative analysis indicates that, 42 people out of 1659 (2.53%) tested positive as against 1.15% in 2010. From these statistics, it shows that, the prevalence rate of the pandemic in the district can be estimated to be 0.3% as the year 2011.

The health report indicated that the situation in the district has been improved tremendously by the end of 2013. The figure below portrays the present situation of the pandemic as at 2013

Fig. 2.13 People living with HIV/AIDS as at the end of 2013



Source: DHD, 2013

The figure clearly shows an improvement in policy measures of the district to curb the pandemic. In 2010, 20 people were affected. The situation dropped in 2011 but rose unexpectedly in 2012. With many efforts from the DHMT, the situation reduced convincingly to 8 in the whole district by the end of 2013.

The programmes undertaken to control and reduce the situation are as follows:

Coordination and Management

- Stakeholder meetings to formulate strategies in combating the menace were organized
- Activities of organizations implementing HIV and AIDS Programmes were coordinated

Treatment, Care and Support

- Nutritional supplement and medications were given to PLWHIV
- Training was conducted for care givers

Prevention and Behavioral Change and Communication

- Voluntary counseling and treatment services were made available;
- Students were sensitized on Sexual Reproductive Health
- Condoms were distributed and communities sensitized on the proper use
- House to house education on the disease

Reproductive Health and Population Management

The district Health center has a special unit for counselling on reproductive health to the youth as well as adults. Another duty performed by the unit is assisting families on family planning issues. The major aim of the unit is to ensure that the rapid growth of the population in the district slows down to meet the rate of provision of social and economic infrastructure in the district. Currently the population growth rate in the district is 2.5%. This rate outstrips the rate at which infrastructure is provided in the district and hence pressure on the existing infrastructure. Due to the high population growth rate, the district has a very high youthful economically active age (people between the ages of 18-64). This group of people constitute 56.3% of the total population in the district.

Tuberculosis Control

Table 2.14 Cohort /Treatment Outcome of Cases Detected In 2013

DISTRICT	POPULATION			EXPECTED SM+VE	POS (TOTAL)	CURRENT RATE	TREATMENT SUCCESS	DEATH RATE	FAILURE RATE	DEFAULTER RATE
	Male	Female	Total							
BUSUNYA	8,568	13,642	22,205	24	2	100	100	0	0.0	0.0
DROMANKESE	6,555	9,650	16,205	17	2	100	100	0	0.0	0.0

YEFRI	7,682	7,696	15,378	16	0	100	100	0	0.0	0.0
KRANKA	5,982	9,189	15,171	16	3	100	100	0	0.0	0.0
DISTRICT	28,782	40,179	68,961	73	7	100	100	0	0.0	0.0

Source: DHD, 2013

Table 2.15 New Cases Detected In 2013

DISTRICT	POPULATION	EXPECTED SM+VE	POS (TOTAL)	SUPUTUM SMEAR	X. RAY SUGGESTIVE	HIV POSITIVE
BUSUNYA	22,205	24	5	2	3	0
DROMANK ESE	16,205	17	1	0	1	1
YEFRI	15,378	16	0	0	0	0
KRANKA	15,171	16	2	0	2	1
DISTRICT	68,961	73	8	2	6	2

Source: DHD, 2013

The Nkoranza North District has a population of 70,982 and therefore by extrapolation should detect 56 cases to be at par with the country's case detection rate of 81%, but for the first three quarters of 2013 detected only 2 cases.

It therefore became necessary for a research to be initiated to ensure high case detection rate. The research was conducted and within the 4th quarter six cases were detected and put on treatment.

Table 2.16 TB/HIV Collaboration

Indicator	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Number of TB patients counseled for HIV	3	5	8
Number of TB patients tested for HIV	2	6	8
Number of TB patients tested positive for HIV	0	2	2
Number of TB patients put on ART	-	-	0

Source: DHD, 2013

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH)

Table 2.17 Maternal and New Born Child

INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013
ANC	1349(53%)	1234(50%)	1360(49%)	1376(48%)
SUP DEL.	408(19%)	683(28%)	725(20.3%)	770(27%)
PNC	1296(51%)	825(33%)	834(30%)	874(30%)
FP CYP	1626	1080,3	1751.8	4191.3
4+ VISIT	1027(40%)	913(37%)	993(36%)	1105(39%)
TBA DEL.	644(25%)	343(14%)	179(6%)	165(5%)

Table 2.18 Child Health Registrants by Age Group

AGE GROUPS	2010	2011	2012	2013
0 - 11	1,911 (75%)	2689 (110%)	2356 (85%)	2556 (83%)
12 - 23	581 (22%)	250 (10.2%)	50 (2.7%)	36 (1%)
24 -59	452 (7%)	24 (0.9%)	24 (0.9%)	37 (0%)

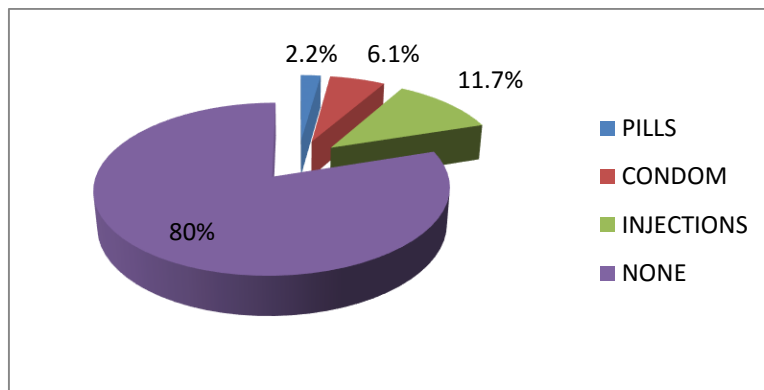
Source: DHD, 2013

Child health activities for registrants have improved as the years go by, from 24% 2012 increased to 37% 2013.

2.4.2.4 Family Planning

With respect to family planning in the district, the adoption rate from the survey conducted is 20.0% for both male and females. The low adoption of family planning methods has led to high rate of teenage pregnancy in the district (family planning is meant for married people). The major family planning methods used in the district include condom use, injection and the use of pills. Among these methods, injection is the most patronised (58.3% of households). The low patronage is also due to low publicity on birth control methods. The implication is that the population of the district will continue to grow if measures are not put in place to control child birth. The figure below shows family planning situation in the district

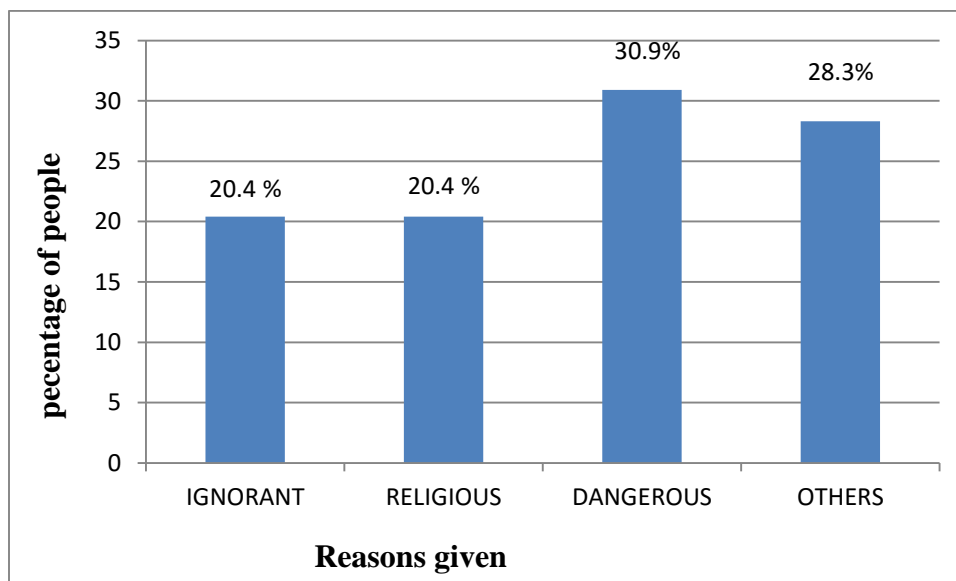
Figure 2.14 Family Planning Patronages in the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

From the figure, 80% of the total population does not patronage family planning. 11.7% uses injections, 6.1% use condoms and 2.2% use pills. Figure below shows reasons given for the low patronage during the survey.

Figure 2.15 Reasons for low adoption of family planning in the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

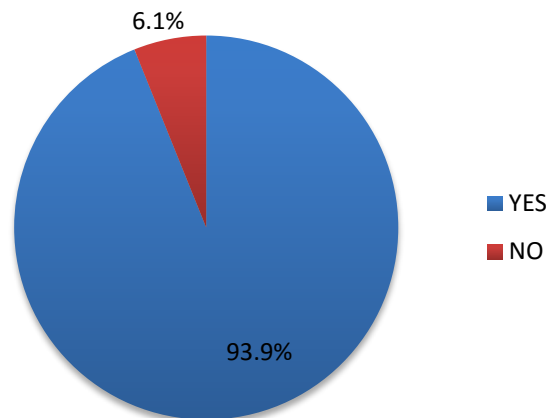
It can be unearthed from figure 2.14 that 30.9% of the 80% fear to practice family planning because they perceive it to be dangerous. This can be due to the fact that sensitization has not gone down well in the district. Hence there is the need revive the campaign measures to

encourage the practice of family planning in order to reduce teenage pregnancy and school dropout in the district.

2.4.2.5 Status of DMHIS

The main focus of the National Health Insurance Scheme is to remove financial barriers and make health care and nutritional services accessible to all particularly the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The survey conducted revealed that 93.9% of the total population has registered for the scheme. Figure 2.15 shows the statistics.

Figure 2.16 Status of NHIS registration in the District



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

The District is made up of primary facilities. Such as health centres and CHPS and therefore generate relatively small amount of money as compared to places where there are secondary and tertiary facilities.

For the year under review, it can be deduced that Busunya Health Centre being situated at the district capital generated higher than the other facilities which is GH¢138,595.87 and Pienyina CHPS which is the least and is situated in a less populated area generated GH¢5,171.27.

The total amount realized from clients who sought for care at the facilities was GH¢502,532.60 and the amount made from those insured and non-insured clients were GH¢482302.64 and GH¢20,229.96 respectively. This gives a percentage of 95.97% of the total IGF been generated by those insured.

Table 2.19 Sources and Breakdown of District Finance

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Insured	253,122.51	273,080.25	327,105.55	502,532.60
Non- Insured	15,808.08	18,843.53	19,069.05	20,229.96
Drugs	171,180.76	185,643.36	196,909.25	231,180.00
Non-Drugs	97,749.83	10628.22	148,815.35	291.582.56

Source: NNDA Annual Progress Report, 2013

Table 2.20 Financial Performances of Health Centres

FACILITY	DRUGES	SERVICE	TOTAL
DROMANKESE	34546.06	69548.21	104094.27
YEFRI	57609.3	56935.84	114545.14
KRANKA	38397.59	39750.01	78147.6
BUSUNYA	51824.74	86771.13	138595.87
BON-MANSO	39862.24	21866.81	61729.05
PIENYINA	2676.32	2495.4	5171.72
TOTAL	224,916.25	277,367.4	502,283.65

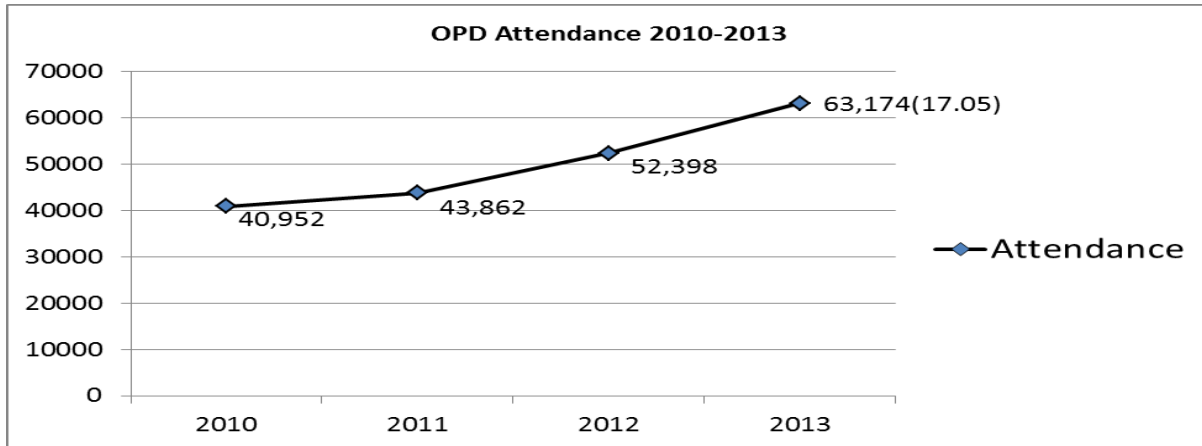
Source: NNDA Annual Progress Report, 2013

Table 2.21 Outpatient Attendance 2009-2013

INSTITUTION	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female	Total	Male	female	Total
BUSUNYA	4,160	9,563	13,723	5,055	7,528	12,583	5,442	8,554	13,996	8,305	11,942	20,247
DROMANKESE	3,075	6,786	9,861	5,671	4,289	9,960	3,702	7,689	11,391	4,512	7,443	11,955
YEFRI	3,212	4,932	8,144	3,376	8,092	11,468	5,353	7,899	13,252	6,168	6,989	13,157
KRANKA	4,110	5,114	9,224	2,466	3,111	5,577	7,337	6,422	13,759	3,428	5,012	8,440
BONO MANSO	-	-	-	598	422	1,020	1,527	3,792	5,319	2,860	3,122	5,982
Total	14,557	26,395	40,952	21,440	23,442	43,862	18,042	34,356	52,398	28,666	34,508	63,174
OPD PER CAPITA			0.64			0.67			0.75			0.89

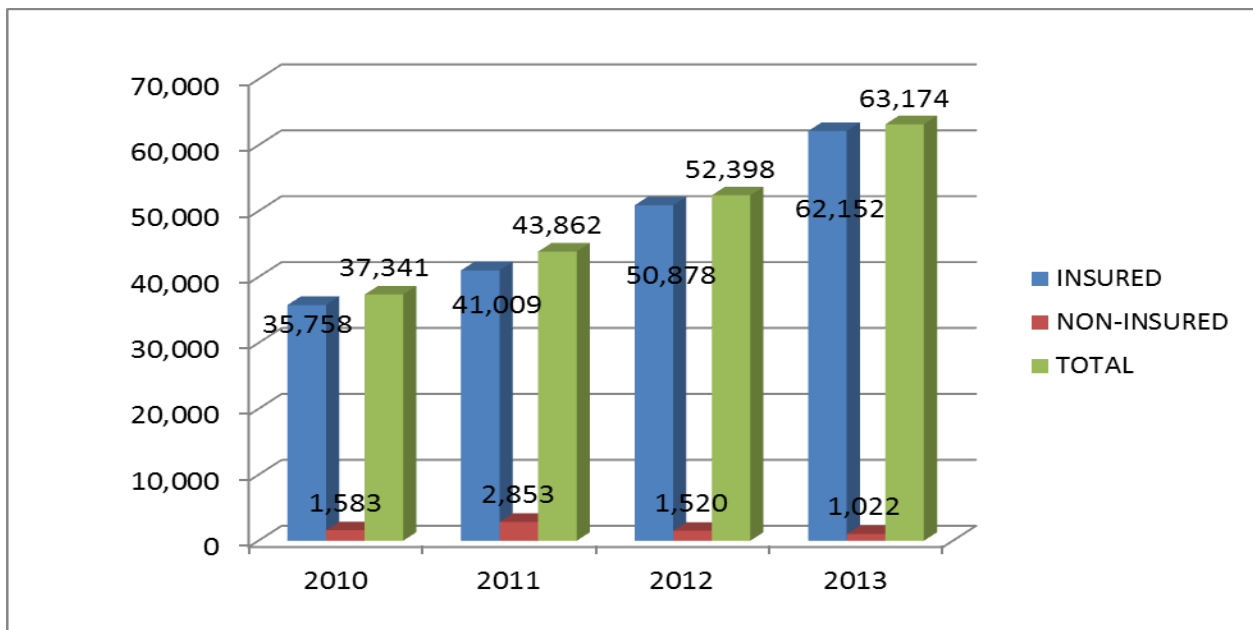
Source: NNDA Annual Progress Report, 2013

Figure 2.17 OPD Attendances by Sub-District from 2010 to 2013



Outpatient attendance recorded during the year under review was 63,174 which showed an increase over the same period in the year 2012 i.e. 52, 398. (17.05%)

Figure 2.18 OPD Attendances by NHIS Status 2010 to 2013



Source: NNDA Annual Progress Report, 2013

The figure above depicts clients who are insured and clients who are not insured. About 98.4% of clients who visited the facilities were insured. This shows that more people are seeking care due to the availability of NHIS.

2.4.2.6 Challenges Confronting Health Services Delivery

- ❖ There is no room in the directorate for the fringes and deep fringes to be placed and therefore the safety and security of our vaccines leaves much to be desired.
- ❖ There is no room in the directorate for storage of supplies, drugs (family planning devices) and other items such as Car parts, tyres etc.
- ❖ In Busunya Health Centre the old two quarters however are in a deplorable state and needs some renovations.
- ❖ In Yefri Health Centre the maternity block and two of the duplets however are in deplorable states and need to be renovated. The staffs staying in them have to fine corners to peg when it is raining.
- ❖ All the four health centres are constrained with space in carrying out various activities and though efforts were made to use Internally Generated Funds to solve them the delay in payment of NHIS bills is making it difficult
- ❖ The district at the moment has only one pickup (GV 178-10) and this makes transport not readily available sometimes.
- ❖ Pickup easily broke down because it was the only one serving the whole district.
- ❖ There were no funds for the maintenance of the Ambulance and the Nissan hard body.
- ❖ Movement of community health officers was a challenge as most of the motorbikes were down; the few ones moving were also not very healthy.
- ❖ The district has no hospital that sometimes reduces the indicators in clinical care, disease surveillance and supervised deliveries.
- ❖ Poor road network making supervision and outreach services difficult during second and third quarter.

2.4.3 Water and Sanitation

2.4.3.1 Water

Water is a very essential component of human living and without it life can become unbearable. Depending on how it is treated, it can improve or deteriorate the health standards of the users. The sources of water for both industrial and domestic purposes in the district include boreholes, rivers and others. The commonest source of water in the district is borehole. An assessment on the water situation in the District revealed that, 73.9% depend on pipes, 11.1% depend on

boreholes and 15% on streams/ivers as their main source of drinking water. Among these sources, rivers and streams are considered not healthy for human drinking. Therefore policies should be in place to save 15% of the population from water born diseases and guinea worm

The survey revealed that the average time spent to access water facilities in the district during the peak period is as follows; 66.7% spend 1-5 minutes, 20% spend 6-10 minutes, 8.3% spend 11-15 minutes and 5.0% spend more than 15 minutes.

The survey revealed that 61.5% of the population says that water facilities are not adequate causing frequent water shortages in their localities, 6.1% complained of frequent light off which causes water shortage, 26.3% complained on the cost of buying water while 4.5% of the population did not have any problem with water facilities in the district. Table 2.22 shows water facilities in the district

Table 2.22 Water facilities in the district

S/N	NAME OF COMMUNITY	TYPE OF FACILITY (BH/HDW/PS)	FACILITY IDENTIFICATION NO.	PROVIDED BY	TYPE OF HANDPUMP INSTALLED	DATE OF COMPLETION	FUNCTI ONING YES/NO
1.	SIKAA	BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	AF123-19/99	DA	Mark II	-	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		Mechanised	-	DA	Mark II	-	Yes
		BH	44	ADRA	Mark II	Mar 2005	No
		HDW	-	ADRA	-	Mar 2005	Yes
		HDW	-	ADRA	-	Mar 2005	No
2.	NIPAHIAMO A	BH	-	Council of State	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
3.	BAAFI	BH	-	ADRA	Afridev	2003	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		Mechanised	-	ADRA	Afridev	2003	No
4.	MANSO	PS	-	PRIVATE	-	-	Yes
5.	AHATALINE	BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
6.	DWENEWO HO	BH	11	DA	Afridev	2002	Yes
		BH	AS0055 12/03	DA	Afridev	2002	Yes

		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
7.	KRANKA	Mechanised (P)	-	Catholic Mission	-	2006	Yes
		Mechanised	-	Community	-	2002	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Mark II	1992	No
		Mechanised	-	Catholic Mission	-	2002	Yes
		Mechanised	-	Private	-	2005	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
8	BUSUNYA	BH	8853/0306	ASIP	Afridev	-	Yes
		BH	147 - 1202	CWSA	Afridev	-	Yes
		BH	AF 1227599AN	Community	Afridev	-	No
		BH	216 - 12/02	Catholic Mission	Afridev	-	No
		BH	1314 - 6/11	CWSA	Afridev	-	No
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	-	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	-	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	-	Yes
		PS	-	AFD	-	2013	Yes
9	MADINA	BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
10	ODUMASI	BH	1214 6/11	AFD	-	2012	Yes
		Mechanised	-	Catholic Mission	-	1988	Yes
		BH	1929 87/011	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		BH	86/18643	ADRA	Mark II	1992	No
11	TIMIABU	Mechanised	-	Private	-	2012	Yes
		Mechanised	-	Private	-	2011	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
12.	BONTE	BH	1914 - 8/011	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Mark II	23/7/1987	No
		BH	-	DA	Mark II	22/11/1990	No
		BH	AFD 1931	DA	Afridev	2001	Yes
		BH	1806.8/011	DA	Afridev	2011	Yes
		BH	1759.8/011	DA	Afridev	2011	Yes
		BH	AFD 1888	DA	Afridev	2011	Yes

		BH	-	DA	Afridev	1998	No
		Mechanised	-	DA	Afridev	1998	Yes
13.	BOMINI	BH	1177 - 6/11	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		Mechanical	-	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
		BH	AFD.1688	DA	Afridev	-	No
		BH	AF123 – 03	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Mark II	1993	No
		BH	-	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
		BH	2663 9/011	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
14.	BOABENG	BH	1725 8/011	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	13/12/1987	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Afridev	-	No
15.	FIEMA	BH	-	DA	Mark II	30/6/1987	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	30/6/1987	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Mark II	30/6/1987	No
		BH	1824 8/011	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		BH	AF123 01	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	-	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
16.	AKRUDWA NO. 2	Mechanised	-	ADRA	-	2003	Yes
		BH (Sch)	-	GES	Afridev	2012	Yes
		BH	AF12302	DA	Afridev	2000	No
		BH	732 5/11	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		BH	1870 8/011	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		BH	AB 12279 99/1	DA	Afridev	2000	Yes
17.	JUNCTION	BH	-	Catholic Mission	Afridev	-	Yes
18.	FREDE	BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
19.	KWASI	BH	27	DA	Afridev	5/12/2003	Yes
20.	AKRUDWA NO. 1	BH	AFD 1981	DA	Afridev	2003	Yes
21.	TIMIABU	BH	-	GOG	-	Uncompleted	No

22.	ASEKYE/K RUKESE	Mechanized	-	Australian High Commission	-	28/03/13	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Mark II	2004	Yes
		BH	070244/D/054. 1	DA	Mark II	2004	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
23.	ADOE	BH	AF 12309		Mark II	2000	No
		BH	792 - 5/11		Afridev	2012	Yes
		BH	-	GOG	-	Uncompleted	No
24.	TOM	Mechanised	-	DA	-	-	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	-	ADRA	Mark II	Mar. 2005	No
		BH	-	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
25.	YEFRI	BH	183	DA	Afridev	2010	No
		BH	No. 1800 8/011	AFD	Afridev	4/5/2012	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	Nov. 1990	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Mark II	10/07/1987	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	10/07/1987	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	29/06/1987	Yes
		BH	793 - 5/11	AFD	Afridev	4/5/2012	Yes
		BH (Sch)	1875 - 8/011	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
		BH (Sch)	-	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
26.	TANKOR	BH	76	DA	Afridev	2003	Yes
		Mechanised	-		-	2011	Yes
		BH	56	DA	Afridev	2003	No
27.	PINIHN	BH	-	J.O Awuah	Mark II	1989/7/13	No
		BH	AFD 1856	ADRA	Afridev	2007	No
		BH	-	Hon. Amoateng	Afridev	2007	No
		Mechanised	-	Private	-	2010	Yes
		BH		NGO	Afridev	-	No
28.	TANFIANO NO. 1	BH		ADRA	Afridev	1998	Yes
		Mechanised		ADRA	-	1998	No
		HDW		ADRA	-	1998	Yes
29.	BODOM	BH	-	World Vision	Mark II	1990's	No
		BH	-	DA	Afridev	2003	No
		BH	AFD.1952	DA	Afridev	2003	No
		BH	1196 6/11	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes

		BH	AFD.1835	DA	Afridev	2003	No
		Mechanised	-	World Vision	-	1990's	Yes
30.	YEFRI (CONT.)	BH	-	DA	Afridev	23/11/1990	No
		Mechanised (P)	-	Catholic Mission	-	2012	Yes
31.	KOKROMPE	BH	AF12156	DA	Afridev	1993	Yes
		BH	1377 7/11	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	Afridev	1993	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
32.	SENYA	BH	PBD85/2218	Catholic mission	Mark II	1992	No
		BH	-	Catholic mission	Afridev	1992	No
		BH	AF12242	DA	Afridev	2000	No
		Mechanised	-	DA	Afridev	2000	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	Yes
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
33.	DOMEABRA	BH	274-12/02	DA	Afridev	2003	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	2003	Yes
34.	BOANA	BH	AFD1888	Amoateng	Afridev	2003	Yes
		Mechanised	-	Amoateng	Afridev	2003	Yes
		BH	51	DA	Afridev	2009	Yes
		BH	0645	DA	Afridev	1999	No
35.	PADO	BH	-	Catholic Mission	Afridev	2012	Yes
36.	DROMANK ESE	BH	165 12/02	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
		Mechanised	-	-	-	-	Yes
		Mechanised	-	-	-	-	Yes
		BH	AFS016	-	Afridev	-	Yes
		Mechanised	-	-	-	-	Yes
		BH	265 12/02	-	Afridev	-	Yes
		Mechanised	-	-	-	2013	Yes
		Mechanised	-	Private	-	2013	Yes
		Mechanised	-	Private	-	-	Yes
		BH	-	DA	Afridev	-	Yes

		BH	-	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
37.	BETODA	BH	-	DA	Afridev	-	Yes
38.	DINKRA	BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
39.	AMANDA	BH	-	Council of State	-	Uncompleted	Yes
40	DROMAKU MA	BH	155 12/02	DA	Afridev	-	No
		BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	1715 8/011	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	1997	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	-	1997	Yes
		BH	-	ADRA	Afridev	2003	No
41	BOAMA	BH	73	ADRA	Afridev	2003	Yes
		Mechanised	-	DA	Afridev	1994	Yes
		BH	1274 6/11	AFD	Afridev	2012	Yes
42	TAAHO	BH	-	AFD	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	-	GOG	-	Uncompleted	No
		BH	55	DA	Afridev	2006	Yes
43	ADUMASA	BH	AF12183	DA	Afridev	1998	Yes
		BH	-	GOG	-	Uncompleted	No

Source: DWST, 2013

It can be seen from the table that most of the facilities are not mechanized and also some are not functioning. The district has to strive and mechanize some of the boreholes and repair broken facilities in order to address water problems in the district.

Also the total number of facilities are not enough to commensurate the current population of the district. For now the district has only one small town water system which is located at Busunya, the district capital.

2.4.3.2 Sanitation

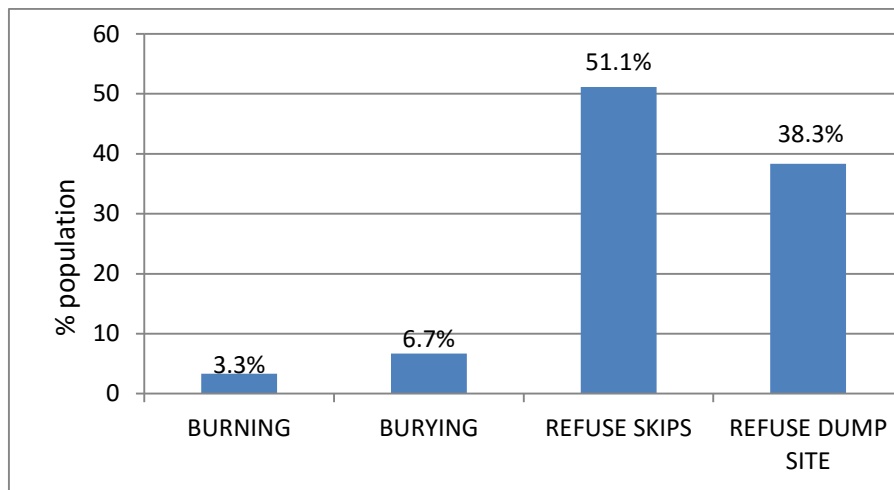
Environmental problems have since grown in complexity, with the advent of radiation and chemical hazards, waste especially with regards to dirt and infection to our drainage and disposal of sewage and refuse from houses are a night mare and very serious sanitation problems.

Environmental sanitation is among the powerful drivers of human development as it affects quality of life – improving health and rising wealth. It is also aimed at developing and maintaining a clean, safe and pleasant physical and natural environment in all human settlements, to promote the socio – cultural, economic and physical well – being of all sections of the population, there comes the need of Environmental Health Personal’s in this District.

Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation is a perennial problem in rural and urban areas of the country. Poor access to safe water and lack of adequate environmental sanitation lead to poor health and low productivity, which in turn deepens poverty.

The survey revealed that more than 50% of the population dispose refuse using skip container. The figure below shows the details

Figure 2.19 Forms of refuse disposal in the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

The 51.1% of the population who use refuse skip are those in the urban areas of the district like Busunya, Kranka, Yefri, Dromankese and Maaso.

The assembly in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd leveled two final disposal sites at both Dromankese and Busunya respectively to create more space to accommodate refuse. The Assembly has secured land from Busunya Chief as permanent disposal site pending for payment and documentation.

The district has ten (11) skip containers. They have been distributed among the communities shown on a table below. More need to be provided for extension.

Table 2.23 Distribution of Skip Containers to communities

S/No.	NAME OF COMMUNITY	No. OF CONTAINERS SUPPLIED	No. OF CONTAINERS NEEDED
1.	Busunya	4	2
2.	Dromankese	2	3
3.	Yefri	2	3
4.	Fiema	1	1
5.	Sikaa	-	1
6.	Kranka	1	2
7.	Manso	1	2
TOTAL		11	15

Source: DEHO, Nkoranza North, 2013

More developing communities in the district need skip containers. The survey revealed that additional 10 containers needed to be provided at vantage points in the district to improved sanitation

Latrine Accommodation

The district has (14) public latrines which were distributed among the under listed communities. All are either choked-up or needs some sort of rehabilitation.

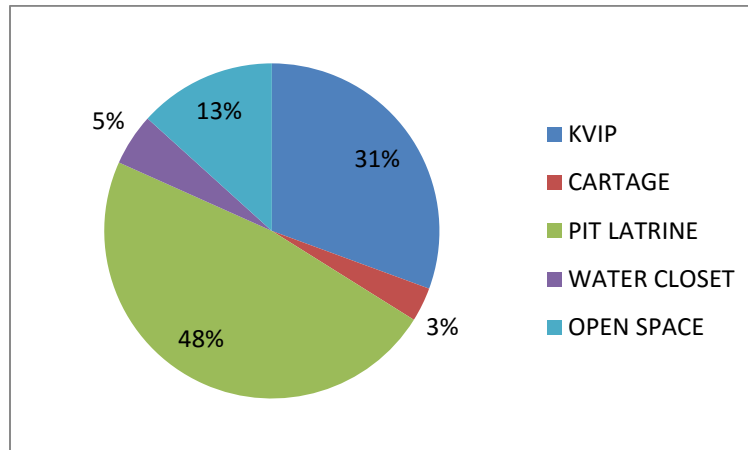
Table 2.24 Latrine Accommodation

S/No.	TOWNS	No. OF LATRINE		CONDITIONS
		KVIP	STL	
1.	Manso	2	-	Choked, need manual dislodging & maintenance.
2.	Bobom	2	-	“ “
3.	Bonte	1	-	“ “
4.	Dromankese	1	1	“ “
5.	Dromankuma	-	1	“ “
6.	Yefri	-	1	“ “
7.	Boabeng	-	1	“ “
8.	Kranka	-	1	“ “
9.	Busunya		1	Good
10	Busunya	1		Good WC

Source: DEHO, Nkoranza North, 2013

These toilet facilities are inadequate since most of the communities do not have descent toilet facilities. The figure below shows results from the survey

Figure 2.20 Type of toilet facilities used in the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

The survey revealed that, 64% of the populations do not have descent toilet facilities. From the chart, 48% use pit latrine of which 60.5% of the pit latrines are public own. 13% of the population use open space which do not augur well for their living conditions and also can be a main cause of cholera outbreak.

Liquid Waste Disposal

Open space is the commonest means of disposing liquid waste in the District. It is recorded from the survey that 74.4% of the people dispose their liquid waste through open space. 14.4% through organized drains, 6.1% through soak away and 5.0% through catch pits.

The 74.4% of the people who use the open space method asserts it is the most convenient means of disposal. It is however worth noting that as much as of these people fall victims to malaria which constitute the most common disease affecting household. Also, the open space method of liquid waste disposal causes erosion as the liquid waste wash off the top soil.

2.4.4 Energy

2.4.4.1 Energy for cooking

The major source of energy for cooking in the district includes firewood, charcoal, gas, kerosene, electricity. Firewood happens to be the source which dominates with 63.9%. The rest are as follows; 1.7% use gas, 20.0% use charcoal only, 0.6% use kerosene and 13.9% use both firewood and charcoal.

It can be deduced that cutting of trees for charcoal is on the rampage in the district and hence policies should be formulated to combat the act in order to protect the climate.

2.4.4.2 Energy for lighting

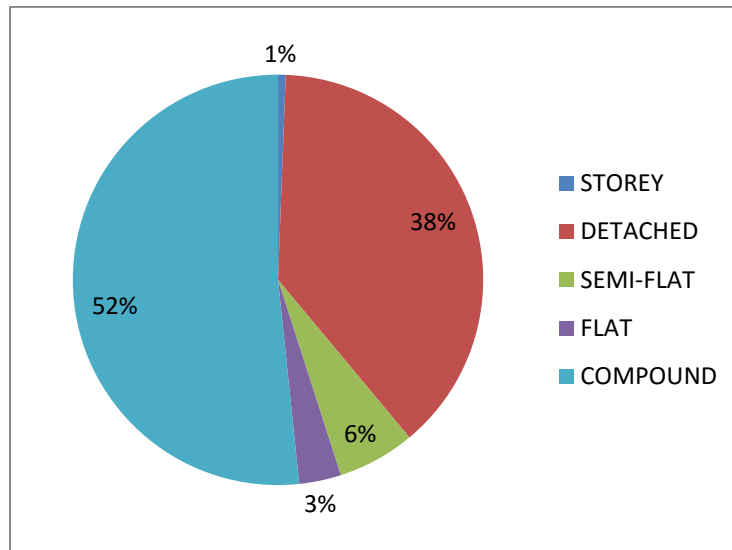
The districts major sources of energy for lighting are Electricity, Kerosene and Torch. In the Nkoranza North District, the major source of energy for lighting is electricity constituting 71.7%. This can be attributed to the government's rural electrification program. This is followed by torch with 22.2% and the remaining 6.1% using kerosene.

The survey revealed that 28.3% of the district population does not have access to electricity. This calls for measures to extent electricity to the newly developed areas and also communities which are not connected to the national grid.

2.4.5 Housing

The housing typologies in area are an important ingredient when planning for the housing needs of the people in the particular location. The housing typologies include in the District: storey housing, detached housing, semi-detached housing, flat and compound housing. The housing typologies are not particularly with only the Nkoranza North district as they are found in other Districts. The figure below reveals the situation concerning housing types in the District

Figure 2.21 housing type in the district



Source: Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

As seen from figure 2.20 above, majority of the households in the district live in compound houses. For that matter compound houses dominate in the district with storey building constituting the least when it comes to housing types in the district. A possible implication could be that there is strong social relation in the district as people are always close to one another. They therefore turn to offer help in diverse ways to each other when the need arises. This inculcates the spirit of group interest as opposed to individual interest

Building Materials

The survey revealed that 52.2% of total house were built with bricks, being the highest building material use in the district. The rest are as follows; 11.1% for land crate, 31.1% for sand crate and 5.6 for wattle and daub. The type of building materials used in building determines the life span of the house. In Ghana the average life span of a house is 50 years. The situation revealed above shows that most houses use bricks in building and this is due to its affordability.

Roofing Materials

For roofing materials used, from the survey conducted on roofing materials, 88.3 percent of houses have been roofed with aluminum/ Iron sheets because of its durability and 11.7 percent

being roofed with thatch. The thatch is not usually used because of its likelihood of leaking and inability to stand harsh weather conditions.

Also considering the conditions of roofing materials, data gathered from the survey indicates that 63.3 percent of houses in the district are not leaking which can be attributed to periodic maintenance of houses while 36.7 percent of houses are leaking which could be linked to the thatched houses and old iron roofed houses which are not durable.

Nature of Walls

The nature of the wall of a house is very significant in determining the safety of the house, 49.4 percent of houses do not have cracked walls while 50.6% of houses have their walls cracked due to poor building materials used.

Condition of Foundation

Taking the conditions of foundations into consideration, data revealed that 59.4 percent of houses do not have exposed foundations while 40.6 percent have exposed foundations which is alarming and needs urgent attention because these houses can easily cave in or collapse especially with strong winds and torrential rains which is a characteristic of the district because of its semi- equatorial climatic conditions.

2.5 The Economy of the District

The health of the district economy determines the kind of investments that would take place and the resources that would be available for public infrastructure projects. This sub-chapter focuses on the various components of the district's micro-economy and how they relate to the development prospects of the entire district.

2.5.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The local economy is structured into three key sectors. The agricultural, commerce/service and industrial sectors all have their fair share of the local economic base. Over the years the agricultural sector has been dominating in terms of employment and contribution to the district micro economy. However, it is gradually making way for the service and industrial sector. The service sector now has to do with telecommunication, taxi and transport services, education and

health services and general public administration. The industrial/manufacturing sector is also dominated by small scale artisans like carpenters, auto mechanics, tailors, hair dressers, gari processing and distillers. Table 2.25 below shows the changing trends in the performance of the key sectors of the economy. While agriculture declined from 89% to 64.9% between 2008 and 2013, the service sector gained 33.4% while industry declined to 2.7%. This analysis is important for determining the sector of the economy that would be important to the district development process in the future.

Table 2.25 Changing Trend of Key Sectors

Key Sectors	2008	2010	2013
Agriculture	89%	80%	64.9%
Service/ Commerce	9%	15%	33.4%
Industrial/ Manufacturing	2%	5%	2.7%

Source:Nkoranza North Baseline Survey, 2014

2.5.2 Household Income and Expenditure

Planning is aimed at bringing about qualitative change resulting in the reduction in poverty level and improvement on equity among others. Additionally, social planning as an aspect of planning has as its main objective of interventions to reduce deprivation, to increase access to social and welfare services (insurance and a reduction in social risk).

One of the prudent means by which change can be realized is by looking at the income and expenditure of households. In other words the amount of money households earn from their work and the ways the money is spent at a particular period of time. It can thus be seen that income and expenditure are directly related, and that how much a person earns to a larger extent determines how much that person spends.

From the income analysis, it is realized that as high as 64.3% of households earn monthly income between the range of 10 to 400 Ghana Cedis, whilst 35.7% earn above 401Ghana cedis a month. This trend is vastly contingent on the fact that a greater proportion of households are employed in the agriculture sector of the district economy which is characterized by subsistence production, the use of outmoded tools and methods of production and virtually zero accessibility to extension services, credit facilities and limited support from Non-governmental Organizations. All these problems concomitantly lead to lower outputs and lower incomes. The 35.7% of

households who receive incomes above 401 Ghana cedis is largely from the formal service sub sector and commerce.

Households' monthly expenditure has thus been patterned by the nature of the households' monthly income as a result of the direct relationship between income and expenditure. From the expenditure table therefore, it can be seen that a greater proportion of households spending is within the 51 to 500 Ghana cedis range. There is however an even spread of households income with respect to the essential services and consumables such as education, health, transportation, food and clothing with a shift from the trend by expenditure on water and this is mainly explained by the fact that a greater proportion of the communities in the district are rural and source water mainly from boreholes which is very affordable.

So considering the fact that a greater proportion of the people are employed in the agricultural sector and the vast expense of tillable land in the district, households income can be improved by providing the farmers with incentives in the form of credit, yield-increasing inputs, improved access to extension services and the provision of other basic services and amenities which can trigger an increase in production and thus affect households income and expenditure.

2.5.3 Major Economic Activities

The major economic activities taking place in the district are energy, communication, finance and insurance, small scale industrial manufacturing and cooperatives. These various activities are further elaborated here. The energy is analyzed under the social services.

Communication

Communication takes place in various forms and through various media in the district. In terms of radio and television broadcast services, the district cannot boast of a radio station. There are also no internet facilities in the district. However, the district receives signals of GTV and TV3. The Community Information Centres are also ready and available for use. Mobile phone usage is also on the ascendancy and the district can be said to have a penetration rate of about 66%. Notable telecommunication service providers in the district are MTN, Vodafone Airtel and Tigo. Communication is an important measure of development and efforts must be made to deepen the penetration rate and improve people's access to information.

Financial Institutions

Financial institutions play a vital role in the economic life of every district. They provide opportunities for savings, micro-credits and loans and investments. The Nkoranza North District has one Bank operating in the district, that is, Fiagya Rural Bank and Teachers' Cooperative Credit Union. They provide various financial instruments to the private and public sectors. In the wake of declining interest rates people are better placed to access credits from banks for purposes of education, rent, trade, construction, manufacturing etc. It is however important for stakeholders to find ways of designing locally relevant financial packages for the various actors in the district.

Small Scale Industry

Small industry is also a major economic activity in the Nkoranza North District. There are multitudes of people engaged in hairdressing, baking, carpentry, bicycles and motorcycle repairs, chop bar operators, soap making, gari processing and even herbal medicine. The difficulty is that there is still no adequate data on these people a majority of whom are in the informal sector. This is therefore a challenge to the District Statistical Service which must gather all the resources required to conduct a survey to compile data on the informal sector. They are very important players in the district economy hence the need to have adequate information about them and their activities. They contribute immensely to district revenues, employment generation and skills building.

Cooperatives

The major cooperatives in the district include 'Odo Na Eye maize' farmer's cooperative, Dabi Ebeye Yie Crop production, Cassava processing group, Nyame Nnae farmer's society and Nso Nyameye Gari processing group. The survey revealed that, 18% were members of farmer-based cooperative (FBO) unions. The remaining 82% are not members of any cooperative society. According to farmers who were part of various cooperatives, some of the benefits they enjoy are easy access to loans as well as social support in times of marriages and funerals. Farmers who were not members of any cooperative complain of its non-existence in their respective communities while others complain of lack of unity and trustworthiness among farmers. It can

be inferred that most farmers (85.6%) do not have easy access to loans. This affects the scale on which they produce and hence the total output.

2.5.4 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is the main occupation in the District with about 64.9% of the economically active population engaged in the sector. In view of this, the District Assembly has prioritized the agric sector to enhance the standard of living of the people. Again, efforts are being made to create a strong linkage between roads and agriculture modernisation. The agricultural sector has the potential to lead the district and the economy at large to achieve the Millennium Development Goal.

Impacts of disasters on agriculture

The progress of agricultural activities is sometimes hampered by natural disasters or external shocks. These disasters are unforeseen and therefore, it becomes difficult to predict their weight of destruction to agric activities. Table 24 below shows some of these external forces recorded under the year reviewed

Table 2.26 External Forces Impacting on Agricultural Performance.

EXTERNAL FORCES	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	FREQUENCY		IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE		TRENT	
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Price Variation of Agric. Inputs	All zones	3	2	5	5	1	1
Bush Fires	All zones	2	2	5	5	0	-1
Charcoal Production	All zones	1	1	6	5	-1	1
Increases in Fuel Prices	All zones	2	3	5	5	-1	-1
Seasonal Price Variation of Local Production	All zones	1	1	5	5	-1	1
Illegal – Logging	All zones	1	1	5	6	-1	-1
Occurrence of Drought	All zones	2	2	5	5	0	-1
Crop Damage (Pests, Insects etc)	All zones	4	3	5	5	1	0
Malaria	All zones	2	2	5	7	-1	1

Source: DADU, Nkoranza North district. 2013

Key:

Frequency:

1 permanent 2 seasonal every year 3 occasional 4 cycle of 2-3 times every year

Impact on agriculture:

- 1 Very important with mostly positive impact on agriculture
- 2 Important with mostly positive impact on agriculture
- 3 Medium with mostly positive impact on agriculture
- 4 Minor and occasional with mostly positive impact on agriculture
- 5 Very important with mostly negative impact on agriculture
- 6 Important with mostly negative impact on agriculture
- 7 Minor with mostly negative impact on agriculture
- 8 No impact

Trent: 1= increase, 0= decrease, -1= stable.

The district recorded some sporadic occurrences of external forces that had adverse impact on agriculture. Bush fires invaded most farmlands and vegetations. The situation was severe during the dry season but things became normal, when the early rains of February saw the regeneration of new grasses/natural pastures.

The demand for farm-inputs during the farming season coupled with the increase in fuel prices impacted negatively on production cost of farming. Charcoal producers and illegal chain-saw operators are still in business as a quick source of making money, and their activities are impacting negatively on agriculture.

The incidence of malaria went up during the peak of the raining season, as a result of the re-growth of weeds around the communities. The growth of these weeds brought about the appearance of 'striga' in some fields across the district and the farmers in question were advised to control the pest with chemicals like serosate and delstate.

2.5.4.1 Food Security

This measures the availability and sustainability of food resources to satisfy a given population at any point in time. Various steps undertaken by farmers to ensure food security are outline below.

Food production

In 2013, rains extended to November but were preceded by a three week drought during the tasseling and cobing stages- which affected yields especially the cereals in the minor season. Apart from some few reported cases of stem-borers. The farming seasons were devoid of any major pest attacks

Table 2. 27 District Production Figures – Nkoranza North

Commodity	Cultivated area (ha)		Yield (MT/ha)		Production (MT)	
	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013
Maize	15,977.0	40,128.0	1.9	1.7	28,759.0	68,218.3
Rice (milled)					0.0	0.0
Cassava	4843.0	5964.0	31.0	18.0	150133.0	107352.0
Yam	6302.0	10991.0	21.0	19.0	132342.0	208825.0
Cocoyam	285.0		4.2		1197.0	1,197.0
Plantain	345.0	1139.0	7.2	7.0	2484.0	7977
Millet					0.0	0.0
Sorghum	110.0		0.9		99.0	
Soybean					0.0	0.0
Groundnut	850.0	7434.0	1.0	1.0	850.0	7434.0
Cowpea	830.0	4742.0	0.8	0.9	6640.0	4268.0

Source: DADU, Nkoranza North district. 2013

It is realized from the crop production table that, there is increase in almost all the yields due to the good nature of rainfall during the year. If this persists for long, food security will be assured.

Livestock and Poultry production

The contribution of livestock to sustainability of food security in any place is enormous and indispensable. The district undertook livestock census in the course of the year to ascertain the performance of the sector to agric industry. Table 2.28 gives clear picture of the statistics.

Table 2.28 Records on Livestock and Poultry Production

Animal Species	Total Number in the District.
Goat	1251
Sheep	3648
Rabbit	351
Grasscutter	6

Cattle	290
Swine Exotic	306
Poultry (exotic)	12447
Poultry (local)	29818
Guinea fowls	2064
Guinea pigs	4

Source: SRID/MOFA, 2013

Growing of livestock and poultry continues to grow in the district. This has remarkable effect on food security and sustainability. However farmers involved in this sector faces challenges like improper housing facilities for animals and the need to timely vaccinate the animals against diseases. Hence efforts need to be taken to address these issues in order to boost production.

2.5.4.2 Extension Services Delivery

There is no any other medium of information delivery besides that of the AEA during home and farm visits. Even the radio discussion programmed on key agricultural issues on air at Jerryson F.M. has been cancelled due to the lack of sponsorship. That notwithstanding, the table below highlights some technologies demonstrated to farmers during the year 2013.

Table 2.29 Technologies Demonstrated to Beneficiaries

	Nkoranza North District				Manso Zone (1)		Yefri zone (2)		Busunya Zone (3)		Droman kese Zone (4)		Total For district
	Male	Female	Total	% F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Correct Use of Agro-Chemicals	323	129	452	28	60	20	91	37	81	31	91	41	452
Row Planting for Optimum Production	332	132	464	28	79	23	99	41	75	27	87	41	464
Pruning in Cashew Fields	107	58	165	35	15	9	42	31	27	11	23	7	165
Correct Plant Spacing	91	38	129	29	56	19	10	6	12	8	13	5	129
Disease/Pest Recognition, Prevention & Control	256	87	343	25	221	65	19	6	15	9	11	7	343

Post Harvest of Food Grains/Legumes & Storage	340	147	487	30	61	21	91	26	109	57	79	43	487
Bush fire prevention/reduction education	323	129	452	28	60	20	91	37	81	31	91	41	452

Source: MoFA, Nkoranza North district. 2013

According to the survey, 58.6% out of 96 farmers have no access to extension services with the remaining 41.4% having access. The extension officer to farmer ratio of 1:6,729 in the district is larger than the national ideal of 1:400. This is alarming and needs to be improved upon. From these, it can be inferred that majority of the people are not privileged to learn new and improved methods and technologies. For those who have access to extension 46% are visited annually whilst 54% are visited bi-annually (twice yearly). This limits production levels due to the use of outmoded methods by farmers. Even as the government focuses on the improvement of research and extension services, much emphasis must be placed on the district. Some of the problems facing extension service delivery in the districts are lack of accommodation for officers, inadequate logistics and insufficient remuneration, poor road condition especially in the rainy season, absence of Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) or cooperatives and lack of cooperation of farmers with extension officers. The table below shows the number of extension workers in the district

Table 2.30 Agric Extension Workers in the district

Year	Number of Extension workers available	Total number required
2010	10	17
2011	11	17
2012	13	18
2013	14	18

Source: DADU, 2013

2.5.4.3 Mode of Land Acquisition

Land is vital in the development of agriculture and measures put in place to ensure effective administration of land resources go a long way to ensure agricultural development of a particular district. In a situation where land issues are fraught with problems, it invariably affects

agricultural development in the district. Three methods of land acquisition were identified in the District. These include acquisition through inheritance, rent/leasehold, and abunu/abusa (share cropping) systems. Under the abunu/abusa system of land acquisition, the land is given out after which the proceeds from the land are divided into two or three between the land owner and the farmer.

Access to credit

Adequate financial capital accessibility by farmers is crucial to the development of agriculture in every agrarian economy. This is needed for the purchase of agric inputs needed for farming. Such inputs include agro chemicals, hiring of labour and buying improved seedlings. In the Nkoranza North District, the survey revealed that 41% of the farmers have access to credit, meaning those farmers who do not have access to credit facilities or enough money to finance their farming activities are compelled to produce on subsistence basis.

Majority of the farmers, that is 59%, do not have access to credit facilities. This could be attributed to the lack of collateral, fear of taking loans and lack of information on available credit, absence of cooperatives and some others who are not interested in credit. It is however realized that, areas where the banks have been successful with loan disbursement are areas of group loan facilities. It is therefore very necessary for farmers to form cooperative societies in order to access loans from the banks to facilitate their farming activities.

Storage of produce and post-harvest losses

For farmers to have motivation to produce more there must be availability of storage facilities. The availability of storage facilities will help farmers to store crops which are not in high demand, perishable or that which are in excess. However, it was realized that out of the farmers interviewed 55% of them have access to storage facilities with the remaining 45% without access. The 55% of farmers with access to storage facilities had store rooms, huts, maize sacks, drying boards or panels, shelves and mats at their disposal. However, due to financial constraints, the remaining 45% of farmers had no access to any of the aforementioned storage facilities and store their produce in their rooms and kitchen especially yams. Though the percentage of farmers who can access storage facilities outweighs those who cannot access, it still holds that a certain percentage of the farmers are vulnerable. The farmers are still forced to sell their produce

immediately after harvesting. Throughout the district, there is no single silo. Also the available improvised storage facilities are in poor conditions and clearly cannot support large scale production. The need to consider improved ways of storage facility and efficient market system cannot be over looked with attempt to achieve food self-sufficiency in the district.

Marketing of Produce and Location of Market

In the Nkoranza North District, the research revealed that 80.6% of farmers sell their produce within the District whilst 14.4% respondents sell their produce outside the district. However, 5% sell their produce both within and outside the district. Inaccessibility of the district coupled with inadequate transport can be said to be the major reason why people sell their produce within the district. This situation has positive and negative implication in that, selling within the District will fetch low prices for the produce as compared to selling in the urban areas like Techiman, Sunyani, and Kumasi etc. This in a way would increase the income of the people. However, the presence of ready market in the District prevents post-harvest losses which would have occurred as a result of absence of storage facilities in the District.

2.5.5 District Revenue and Expenditure Status

Revenue

Revenue generation is an important component to the development of every district. The diversity of sources of revenue open to Districts is what accounts for differences in levels of development. With respect to the Nkoranza North District Assembly the revenue generation points, as the study revealed can be grouped into two main sources that is Internal and External sources.

Internally generated funds include Rates, Stool lands, Fees and Fines, Licenses, Investment and Rent from Assembly buildings and Miscellaneous and the external sources also include District Assemblies Common Fund, Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS Programme (MSHAP), District Development Facility (DDF), Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP), Water and Sanitation Project Fund and government grants.

The externally generated funds constitute about 94% of the overall revenue with the remaining being for the internally generated funds. This source of revenue for the district is primarily

generated from the local economy. The internally generated funds are purposely used in funding recurrent expenditures since it is not substantial to be used to fund capital expenditure. However, its increasing nature reveals its potential and capacity to reduce the District Assembly's dependence on external revenue to fund capital items. This would ensure continuity in projects implementation since funds would be available internally.

The Assembly's Common Fund accounted for 61.9% (640,059.01) of the total revenue received in 2011 whilst 21.9% (747,549.37) was received in 2012 and 28.6% (850,228.78) received by the end of September, 2013.

Although this revenue source remains the highest in terms of its contribution to the district's revenue, the analysis for the various years shows declines over the years as it decreased from 61.9% in 2011 to 28.6% in 2012. This decrease undoubtedly led to decrease in the district's revenue base with corresponding decrease in the capital expenditure. This decrease is mainly due to the decrease in funds from the inadequate and untimely release of the DACF.

It must be noted that the district's reliance on this revenue source renders it vulnerable since the district is always incapacitated in undertaking development projects whenever these grants are not forthcoming. The onus therefore lies with the Assembly to find alternative and innovative ways of improving the internally generated funds which has over the years proven to have the potential to increase. Table 1.6 below portrays the district revenue situation over the period.

Table 2.31 District Revenue Situation

DESCRIPTION		2011		2012		2013	
		ACTUAL (GH¢)	% OF OVERALL TOTAL	ACTUAL (GH¢)	% OF OVERALL TOTAL	ACTUAL (GH¢)	% OF OVERALL TOTAL
INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS	Rates	311.20	0.0003	200.00	0.005	8,568.05	0.30
	Lands	5,800.00	0.60	32,290.00	0.95	1,807.00	0.10
	Fees and Fines	42,431.00	4.1	74,606.50	2.2	97,567.50	3.30
	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	33,130.80	1.1
	Licenses	31,253.13	3.00	28,006.00	0.80	-	-
	Rents	460.00	0.0004	92.00	0.00	2,175.00	0.10
	Investments	14,179.73	1.4	1,080.68	0.03	100.00	0.003
Miscellaneous	73,805.39	7.1	83,907.91	2.5	6,600.00	0.22	
Total IGF		168,248.45	16.3	220,183.09	6.40	177,708.75	6.00
EXTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS	Grants	865,189.22	83.7	3,193,910.11	93.60	2,791,381.81	94.00
Overall Total		1,033,437.67	100	3,414,093.20	100	2,969,089.56	100.00

Source: Nkoranza North District Finance Office (2013)

Expenditure

There are seven main items of expenditure by the Nkronza North District Assembly. These are personnel emolument, Travel and Transport, General Expenditure, Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals, Other recurrent Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Capital expenditure constitutes a larger percentage (82.7%) of the districts expenditure whilst recurrent expenditure constitutes about 17.3% of the districts expenditure. Apart from these, there are other expenditures which are reflected in the table below.

Table 2.32 below reveals that personnel emolument increased from GH¢ 26,174.40 in 2012 to GH¢ 389,856.77 in 2013. This represents 93.2% increase in personnel emolument in one year. Other figures are calibrated in the table below. Generally, the recurrent expenditure patterns for the fiscal years (2011, 2012 and 2013) shows that both the recurrent expenditure and the capital expenditure are increasing. This can be attributed to increase in infrastructure provisions like roads, school buildings, CHPS compounds and etc in the district to improving the living conditions of the increasing population of the district.

However the increase in recurrent expenditure concurrently saw an increase in productivity further leading to an increase in revenue resulting in surpluses. This therefore explains the surplus of GH¢ 68,682.26 recorded in the 2011 fiscal year and GH¢ 175,320.14 recorded in 2012.

Fiscal policies should be put in place to further reduce and manage expenditure on recurrent items and find possible interventions in maximizing IGF to reduce the increasing reliance on external funds for capital and other expenses. Table below analyses the district expenditures for the periods 2011-2013.

Table 2.32 District Expenditure Situation

Item		2011	2012	2013
		ACTUAL (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	Personnel Emolument	16,453.30	26,174.40	389,856.77
	Travel and Transport	49,657.65	43,163.70	69,616.07
	General Expenditure	77,028.07	18,532.67	-
	Miscellaneous & other expenses	-	-	7,353.00
	Utilities	-	-	12,437.24
	Training and Seminars	-	-	8,058.00
	Special service protocol	-	-	4,606.00
	Use of goods and services	-	-	5,199.64
	Other charges	-	-	1,551.37
	Other allowances	-	-	4,553.00
	Maintenances	14,290.00	56,105.00	5,367.1
	Emergency service	-	-	5,058.55
	Other Current Expenditure	31,401.19	69,713.35	-
NON-RECURRENT/ CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	District Assembly's Common Fund/ Development Fund	775,925.20	3,025,083.94	2,434,127.58
	GOG Departmentals	-	-	21,305.24
EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE (SURPLUS)		68,682.26	175,320.14	-
Overall Total		1,033,437.67	3,414,093.20	2,969,089.56

Source:Nkoranza North District Finance Office (2013)

2.5.6 Revenue Bases

A number of economic activities determine and constitute the revenue base of the district. Nkoranza North District has an agrarian economy and therefore generates much of its taxes from agric and agricultural related activities. Taxes are levied on such agricultural products as food crops such as yam, cassava and maize that are sold in the open market. Land and other property rates from corporate bodies such as MTN, Vodafone and Tigo are also important revenue sources for the district. The broad revenue bases of the district are sales of goods and services, rents, investments and fees and fines.

2.5.7 Economic Resources

The term economic resources refer to all latent resources that are of relevance to the district development efforts. Major economic resources in the District are the human beings themselves. There is abundant unskilled and to some extent skilled labour in the district. The issue is that their capabilities have not been adequately harnessed. Again there is vast arable land for agricultural and other economic purposes. Other key resources in the district are economic trees such as cocoa and cashew, senya tree and alluvial deposits. It is important for all stakeholders to find appropriate ways of harnessing the latent resources of the district for socio-economic development.

2.5.8 Local Economic Development Issues

Issues of local economic development have become very important in the promotion of district development. Important factors have to do with building the human resource base of the district, undertaking institutional development in the areas of Public Private Partnerships and business networks for local entrepreneurs, carrying out business development activities by the creation and sustenance of creative industries and promoting locality development through proper zoning, creation of industrial parks and the development of support infrastructure. There are a number of resources in the Nkoranza North District that can be taken up by the District Assembly in conjunction with Private Sector players and other key stakeholders to develop into business clusters, enterprise zones and value chains. These include cashew and related products, and other specialized agricultural produce like mangoes, oranges, bananas and water melon which have become important in the non-traditional export system. After all local economic development thrives on innovativeness of district management and how well district specialties can be packaged to meet local and global market demands.

2.5.9 Economic Infrastructure

Driving district development requires that the basic infrastructure supportive of local economic activities are put in place. Key infrastructures in this regard are markets, roads and lorry parks. The district has two markets infrastructure in Dromankese and Busunya which is not well patronized. However, it is important to improve the market facility at Busunya over the medium term to enable easy access for nearby communities. The physical accessibility within the district needs to be holistically dealt with so that food items are not locked up in villages.

The district has a total road length of 386.70km of which 114.50km are engineered roads, partially engineered roads constitute 46.10km and 226.10km are non-engineered roads. Out of the 114.50km engineered road, 16.79% are in fairly good shape including 15km tarred road from Asekye to Busunya, 28.52% are in fairly poor shape and 54.69% are in a very bad condition. Markets and roads relate closely to lorry stations. Once people purchase all that they need, the next is for them to board vehicles. Lorry parks close to markets must therefore be given priority facelift over the plan period to enhance economic interactions in the district.

2.5.10 Potential Growth Rate

There are challenges in obtaining statistics on growth, incomes and even employment. In instances where they exist, they are often unreliable. It is however indisputable that growth in the Nkoranza North District is centered on agriculture and related services which employs the vast majority of the working population. Overall the district is projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.2, 4.6, 5.2 and 6.5 for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. Agriculture is expected to contribute the largest share of the growth and service sector making giant progress as well. These are anticipated because of the kind of interventions that would be implemented in the agricultural sector, remittances from relatives within and outside the country and efforts to diversify the district economy.

2.5.11 Commodity Export

Agrarian as the district is, there is little that can be exported except for agricultural produce. Agricultural produce such as maize, plantain, yam, and cassava are exported to urban centers in the country while commercial tree products such as cashew, banana, wawa tree, and mangoes are sold to major players in the country. The district is also quite an active exporter of human resources to the international market with Libya being the net recipient of unskilled labour from the district. The major problem is that

virtually all commodities are exported in their raw form and this calls for the need to institute pragmatic measures to add some value to the produce emanating from the district. The table below gives statistics of goods exported in the district from 2010-2013

Table 2.33 Goods Exported in the District

Year	Types of Goods Exported and the quantity
2010	1. 30,000 m/t of Maize 2. 100,500 m/t of Yam 3. 500 m/t of Cowpea 4. 900 m/t of Water melon 5. 850 m/t of Groundnut
2011	1. 20,200 m/t of Maize 2. 100,000 m/t of Yam 3. 600 m/t of Cowpea 4. 550 m/t of Groundnut 5. 800 m/t of Water melon
2012	1. 27,000 m/t of Maize 2. 130,000 m/t of Yam 3. 600 m/t of Cowpea 4. 900 m/t of Water melon 5. 800 m/t of Groundnut. 6. 350 m/t of Cashew
2013	1. 60,500 m/t of Maize 2. 200,000 m/t of Yam 3. 3200 m/t of Cowpea 4. 1,020 m/t of Water melon 5. 650 m/t of Groundnut. 6. 600 m/t of Cashew

Source: DADU, 2013

2.5.12 Diversifying the District Economy

If growth and development is to be of benefit to the people then alternative ways of diversifying the productive base of the district must be explored. The people can no longer depend on traditional produce like cassava, yam and plantain. They must venture into such activities as mango, banana, pawpaw, orange and water melon plantations that have become critical in the export equation of the country. The district has the land and the technical support to help people venture into these areas. Apart from the cultivating and exporting the produce in their raw state, it is important that measures be put in place to create value chains out of them. The DADU and the District Assembly should as a matter of urgency explore ways of getting farmers to cultivate these tree crops that have access to both domestic and international market. The cultivation of such crops in commercial quantities can even attract companies that produce juices to set up in the district to take advantage of the available raw materials.

2.5.13 Employment Status

Table 2.33 shows the proportion of working population who are either employed or unemployed in the Nkoranza North District.

Table 2.34 Employment Status of Household Heads

Employment Status	Number of people	Percent
Employed	48,947	81.7
Unemployed	10,962	18.3
Total	59,909	100

Source: Nkoranza North District survey, 2014.

The labour force refers to the proportion of the populace who are gainfully employed in an economic activity. However, in the Nkoranza North District, although not all the people in this category are employed, 81.7 percent are gainfully employed in various sectors of the economy, as shown in table 2.33. Moreover, a small proportion of people (18.3 percent) can be referred to as the unemployed labour force.

2.5.14 Tourism

The Nkoranza North District is very rich in terms of sites of attraction. The tourism sector is also one of the core resources which when developed can boost the local and national economy at large. The tourists' sites include the well-known monkey sanctuary located at Boabeng and Fiema as well as a slave cave at Bono Manso. Data from the monkey sanctuary revealed that, the site can serve as large potential contributor to the Internally Generated Funds of the district because it attracts tourists from all over the world.

2.6 Spatial Analysis

Spatial analyses seek to assess the linkages and interaction between settlements of different categories in the district. Socio-economic interactions are linked to the distribution of facilities and services and the transport links between settlements. This sub-chapter would analyse the extent to which people have access to or otherwise to the basic facilities and services within the district.

2.6.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages

Apart from the four major urban settlements, Busunya, Yefri, Kranka and Dromankese, which have nucleated settlement forms, all other settlements are dispersed in nature. There are also a few settlements in the district that take the linear pattern and are mostly along roads. Due to the rural and dispersed nature of the settlements, connections between them take the form of roads, tracks and in some instances footpaths. Travelling is made on footpaths and mostly on intermediate transport such as bicycles and motorcycles with taxis and buses relied upon only for long distance travels. It is important to improve the transport links between the settlements in order to enhance socio-economic interactions. Cars movements from the district capital to other settlements in the district do not exist and hence such movements only occur through motorcycles or hiring of the car.

Table 2.35: Scalogram Analysis/Centrality Index Analysis/Settlement Functional Matrix

EXISTING FACILITIES COMMUNITIES	POPULATION	KINDERGATEN	PRIMARY SCH.	JUNIOR HIGH SCH	SENIOR HIGH SCH.	BOREHOLES	CHPS COMPOUND	HEALTH CENTRE	T.B.A	MATERNITY HOME	HOSPITAL	RIVER/ STREAM	ELECTRICITY	SKIP CON CONTAINER	PUBLIC TOILET	MARKET	DRUG STORE	POLICE STATION	COMMUNITY CENTRE	AGRIC EXTENSION AG.	GUEST HOUSE	PETROL FILLING STAT.	ACCESSIBLE ROADS	RURAL BANK/ FIN. IST	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCORE	LEVEL OF HIERACHY
	KRANKA	5975	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x		x	18	
SIKAA	2661	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x		x				x			x		x	13		
MANSO	5020	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x		x	13		
NIPAHIAMOA	1170	x	x			x			x			x	x				x			x					x	9		
DWENEWOHO	1821	x	x	x		x						x	x				x			x					x	9		
ODUMASE	1932	x	x	x		x			x				x							x	x		x		x	10		
FIEMA	2870	x	x	x		x			x			x	x	x			x			x			x		x	12		
BOMINI	2305	x	x	x		x	x					x	x				x			x			x		x	11		
BUSUNYA	10318	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	22		
BONTE	2914	x	x	x		x	x						x		x		x			x		x	x		x	12		
BOABENG	1412	x	x	x		x				x		x	x		x							x	x		x	11		
YEFRI	3032	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		x	18		
BODOM	1509	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x		x								x			10		
KONKROMPE	1914	x	x	x		x			x				x							x			x			9		
SENYA	2336	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x				x			x			x		x	12		
PINIHINI	2153	x	x	x		x			x			x	x				x						x		x	10		
DROMANKESE	9226	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	19		
DROMANKUMA	1812	x	x	x		x			x			x	x		x		x			x			x		x	12		
TIMIABU	825	x	x	x		x						x	x										x			7		
TOTAL NO. OF SETTLEMENT		19	19	18	2	18	9	4	13	5		16	19	7	9	5	13	2		15	3	6	17	1	16			
TOTAL CENTRALITY		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE		5.26	5.26	5.55	50	5.55	11.11	25	7.69	20.00	-	6.25	5.26	14.28	11.11	20	7.69		-	6.66	33.33	16.66	5.88.	100	6.25			

2.6.2 Inter and Intra District Trade

Trade relations within and between districts is important because no settlement or district can be self-sufficient in all the things it needs. Nkoranza North District is a rural and agrarian district. It therefore exports agricultural produce to major marketing centers like Nkoranza and Techiman in the Brong Ahafo Region and Kumasi the Ashanti Regional capital. In return they import manufactured products such as consumables and inputs from such trading partners. Within the district, trade is not as intense as between districts like Nkoranza and Techiman. It is therefore important that measures are put in place to deepen and strengthen trade relations with major trading districts and to find ways of developing value chains among local producers and urban agro processing companies.

2.7 Governance and Local Administration

Governance is the process of steering development. Over the years decentralized governance has assumed enormous importance as a tool for propelling development and ensuring grassroots participation. Ghana has since 1988 been implementing a decentralization system aimed at devolving decision making power to local governments. Within the framework of decentralized administration in Ghana, the District Assembly is the highest decision making body at the local level. District Assemblies have legislative, executive and deliberative powers and as such are responsible for the planning and development of areas under their jurisdiction. A District Assembly comprised;

1. The District Chief Executive who is nominated by the President of the Republic and approved by 2/3 majority of assembly members
2. All elected and appointed assembly members
3. Member(s) of Parliament in the District
4. A Presiding member who is elected from among the Assembly members presides over general assembly meetings

Under the general assembly is the Executive Committee (EXECO) which is one-third of the entire Assembly and made up of chairpersons of the various sub-committees of the assembly. The Nkoranza North District Assembly has a membership of 26 elected and 11 appointed. The statutory sub-committees of the Assembly are the Finance and Administration Sub-committee, the Works Sub-committee, the Social Services Sub-committee, the Development Planning Sub-committee, and the Justice and Security Sub-committee. The Education Sub-committee, the Women and Children Sub-Committee, and Environmental and Tourism Sub-Committees are the other sub-committees formed. The

larger district assembly also has sub-administrative structures at the ebb of the decentralized governance process. There are 4 Sub-District Structures in the Nkoranza North District. These are Busunya Area Council, Yefri Area Council, Kranka Area Council, and Dromankese Area Council. Figure below depicts the general structure of the assembly under the old decentralized planning system of Ghana.

2.7.1 Administrative Structure of District Management (Organogram)

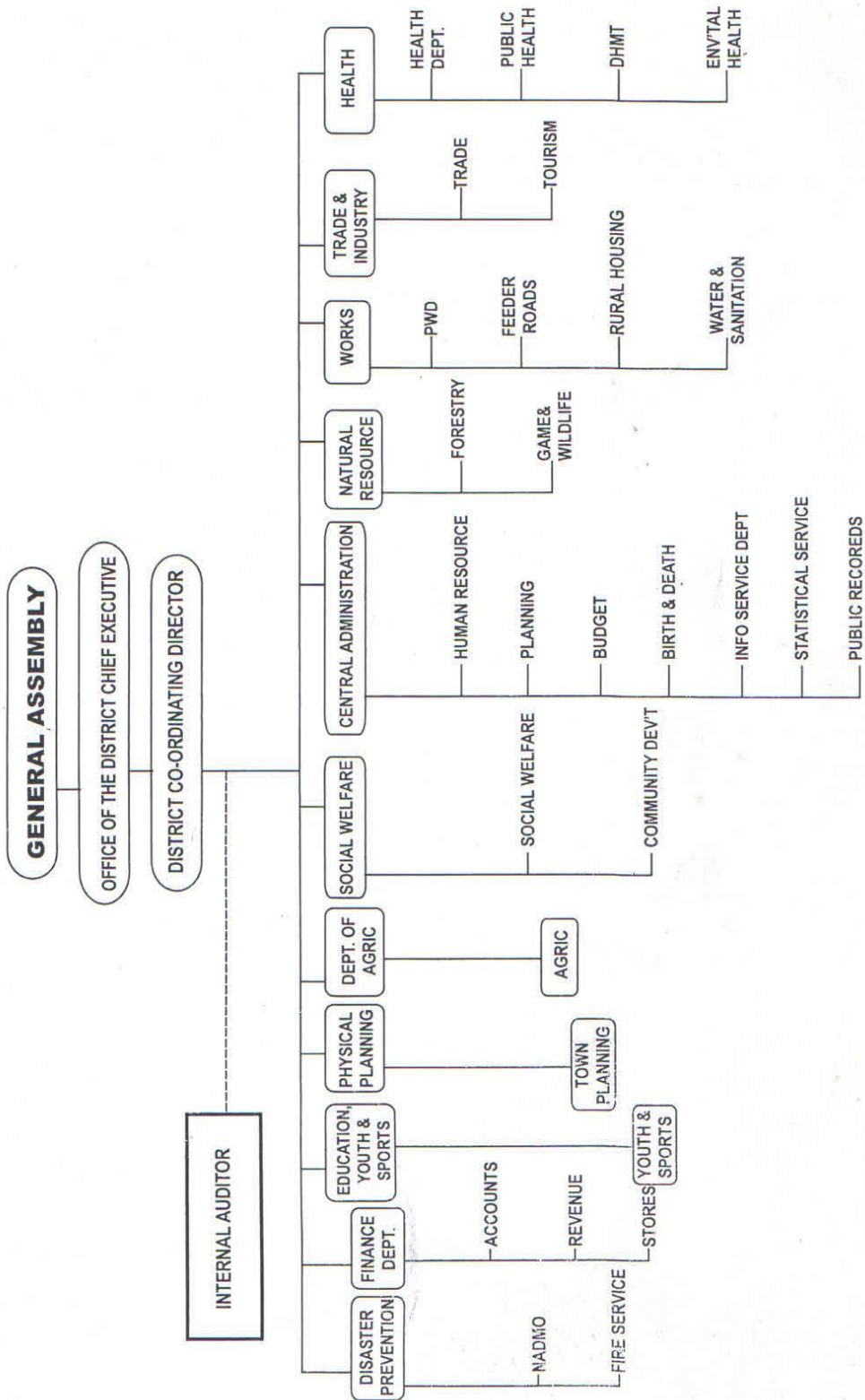
The administrative wing of the assembly is headed by the district coordinating director who has an oversight responsibility over all other decentralized departments and agencies in the district. Other key administrative units of the district are the District Planning Coordinating Unit and the Internal Audit. Table 2.35 below illustrates the departments that exist now under the new local governance system of Ghana as well as those that have since faded out.

Table 2.36 Decentralized Departments

Departments Established (LI 1961, Act 656)	Departments Ceasing to exist (established under Act 462)
Central Administration	
Works Department	Dept of Feeder roads
Physical Planning Department	Department of Parks and garden Dept of Town and Country Planning
Finance Department	Dept of Rural Housing Cottage Industries
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Department of cooperatives
Department of Agriculture	Department of Trade and Industry
Department of Education, Youth and Sport	Ghana Library Board
District Health Department	Registry of Births and Deaths
Disaster Prevention Department	

Source: Nkoranza North District Baseline Survey, 2014

ORGANOGRAM OF THE NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2.7.2 Accountability Arrangements

Increased accountability and transparency in the conduct of the business of district administration are improving by the day. Critical factors helping to improve accountability are the Public Procurement Act, ACT 663, the Internal Audit Agency Act, ACT 654 and the Financial Administration Act, 465. These have played key roles in strengthening the accountability at the district level. All assembly projects go through competitive tendering and payments are strictly by the Finance and Administrative Act and the Financial and Administration Regulation Guidelines. The media has a crucial role in unearthing corrupt practices and this has undoubtedly helped to strengthen accountability. Again, the population is increasingly becoming aware of their rights and what is required of them and they are zealously guarding that. All these notwithstanding a lot have to be done to deal with public perception of corruption.

2.7.3 Citizens Participation

The basic tenet of decentralized governance is participation. Decentralization thrives on an effective mechanism of public participation. The system of decentralization as it exists now in Ghana promotes citizens participation. The general assembly of every assembly is made up of elected representatives of the people who are supposed to deliberate and make decisions on behalf of the people. Apart from that there is also unit committee members at the grassroots level engaged in deepening the participation process. In district development planning for instance, a number of public consultations are made with area councils, civil society groups, youth groups and other identifiable groups. The guidelines for decentralized planning make explicit the requirement for people to participate in the development planning process. Various public hearing sessions are held throughout the district to collate opinions, harmonize them and prioritize development interventions. It is however important for the district to continue to explore alternative ways of deepening participation.

2.7.4 Application of Community Strategies

Some community development strategies were employed in getting this plan prepared. Focus Group Discussions (FDG), Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), Resource Mapping and Seasonality Calendars are some of the community strategies that were used to gather data and analyse community situations in the plan preparation process. These enrich the process because they ensure that real community needs are captured and prioritized together with the people.

2.7.5 District Security Situation

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and a situation where crime levels are relatively low. This allows community members, market women and others business organization to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives thereby contributing positively to the development of the district and the country at large.

Crime takes various forms including robbery, rape, stealing, domestic violence and petty crimes. The district security must therefore be well positioned to handle crime and ensure that people live in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. The District Security Committee is the highest security body at the district level. It is chaired by the DCE and members are drawn from the various security establishments in the district. They hold regular meeting to discuss the security situation in the district and to take measures to implement whatever recommendations thereon.

Combating crime requires human resources and logistics and it is important to continue to strengthen the numerical strength of the police in the district and as well provide the required logistics.

Police Service

The maintenance of law and order in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Police service. However, in the discharge of their duty they collaborate with District Security Committee, Traditional Authorities and other security agencies like Bureau of National Investigations (BNI), the Court, CHRAJ and the Ghana National Fire Service to ensure that life and property are secured.

The District has 2 police stations with total staff strength of 7 the current population of the district stands at 70,982, therefore giving a police citizen ratio is 1:10,140 as compared to the national ratio of 1:953. This clearly shows that the staff strength of the police must be continuously beefed up while logistics and accommodation are planned and delivered to enhance the maintenance of law and order in the district.

The Ghana National Fire Service

There is one fire station in the district. The major task of the service includes fighting fire and resource operation when accidents occur. They are also into the training of rural fire volunteers and education of the inhabitants in the district. Both office and residential accommodations are inadequate and the

logistics to fight fire are lacking. There is also no fire tender for the main unit in Nkoranza South, Nkoranza and therefore fire fighting is reduced to physical activity rather than a technical one.

2.7.6 Disaster Management

The district experiences disasters of varied forms. The predominant natural disaster however is drought and bushfire. There are occasions when rainfall is so erratic that it negatively impacts agricultural activities. When droughts prolong, crops are exposed to pests and diseases of different forms and that can also get catastrophic. What this simply means is that natural disasters in the district can take such a cycle that in the end low yields, low incomes and hunger worsens. Beyond this is the menace of bush fires which sometimes result in the destruction of hundreds of acres of cultivated lands leading to the same effect of hunger. Some areas in the district are also susceptible to flooding during periods of excessive rainfall. Areas such as Busunya, Boabeng, Dromankese, Dromankuma, among others have experienced floods in the past. It is important for the district disaster management organization to liaise with all stakeholders to identify and map out disaster prone areas in the district so as to enable them develop targeted interventions and as well respond timely and appropriately before and or after disasters occur.

According to the District Disaster Management Office, the reasons for these areas susceptible to disasters are

- Fulani herds men burn the areas for their cattle to feed
- Hunters burn bushes for meat during dry seasons
- Farmers methods of slash and burn causes bush fire outbreak.
- Weak building materials use for houses as data shows that 57.8% of houses in the district are Bricks and Wattle and Daub. This causes destructions of houses when there is rain storm
- Chain saw operators frequent felling of trees and charcoal burners are continuing depleting wind breaks which protect houses. It is not surprise that rainstorm is now the frequent natural disaster in the district.

The table below shows statistics of disaster occurrence in the district

Table 2.37 Total number of disaster occurrences and victims affected

Type of disaster	Total number of occurrence and total victims affected							
	2010	Total victims	2011	Total victims	2012	Total victims	2013	Total victims
Fire outbreak	138	552	441	441	61	121	65	65
Rain storm	10	24	171	171	78	78	98	98
Flooding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk and shocks	132	132	35	110	44	44	38	38
Total	280	708	647	722	183	243	201	201

Source: NADMO Office, NNDA 2014

According to the survey, most of the victims are rendered homeless and for that matter, sleep in churches and classrooms. When it happens like that, information is sent to the regional NADMO office for relief items and also the district falls on other stakeholders to help the victims.

Strategies to control disaster in the district

- However, these strategies are in place to reduce occurrence of disaster in the district.
- Educating the community to plant trees and stop felling trees
- They should not put up buildings in water ways
- They should put power off when going out of various rooms to stop domestic fire outbreak

Challenges facing NADMO in the district

- Lack of vehicle for education
- Inadequate relief items for disaster victims
- Inadequate logistics

2.7.7 Traditional Setups

There is one Paramount Chief for Nkoranza North and South, and Kintampo North and South District. There are also sub chiefs who pay allegiance to the Paramount Chief. Nkoranza North District has about 15 Sub Chiefs who hold the land in trust of the citizens and families

2.7.8 Attitudes and Practices

There is a diversity of attitudes and practices particularly for the diverse ethnic groups within the district. While some of these attitudes and practices are supportive of production others can be said to be counterproductive. The common practices of the people are annual festivals prominent among which is

Munufie, not working or going to the farm on certain days, paying homage to traditional authority, alternative dispute resolution practices, warm reception for visitors, believe in witchcraft and the worship of deities.

2.7.9 Cultural Practices Inimical to Development

While different cultural practices exist and shape the lifestyle of the people, some of them are inimical to development efforts. Although some of these practices are on the decline, there are still individuals and groups who hide to perform such barbaric acts as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), human sacrifice and spiritual explanation for reality. It is important for the district security to continuously monitor the process to ensure that people who engage in such activities are brought to book.

2.7.10 Implications of Local Cultures for Local Development

Local cultures and the attitudes practices associated with them have implications for development. Positive cultural practices can drive tourism, create jobs, propel local development and increase district revenue base. They can also become a source of entertainment and a means to promote cohabitation between different ethnic groups. On the other hand negative cultural practices can drive away investors, lower production levels, lead to unemployment, reduced incomes and reverse local development. It is therefore important for district planning to seek a positive balance and adopt innovative means to project positive cultural practices while destroying negative practices.

2.8 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is used to refer to individuals, groups and communities who are not well placed to benefit from the prospects of development. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) defines a vulnerable person as one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country. Usually they require some form of support to be able to engage in the socio-economic development process. In the case of the Nkoranza North District, vulnerable people are defined to include widowed women, orphaned children without any guardians, victims of abuse, people suffering from some form of disability. Vulnerability exposes people to all forms of shocks and risks and it is important to strengthen the social welfare mechanisms so as to create a fair opportunity for all inhabitants of the district. Exclusion and vulnerability move hand in hand. Exclusion is however the worse form of vulnerability as

such people is excluded from taking part in decisions that affect their lives. It is a negative canker that society must fight to eliminate.

2.8.1 Persons with Disabilities

According to the WHO (2008), there are more than 600 million disabled persons in the world, of which approximately 80 % live in low-income countries. In most developing countries, including Ghana, disabled persons constitute an impoverished marginalized group, characterized by lack of access to public health, education, and other social services that would ideally support and protect people with disabilities. Economically as well as in social terms, disabled persons in developing countries are classified among the poorest of the poor.

The disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of the Nkoranza North District ‘are part of the people who are excluded in society’. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in hearing(deafness), difficulty in speaking(dumbness), difficulty in seeing(blindness), difficulty in moving(crippled), difficulty in learning or mentally derailed (DSW). People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare. This is depicted in an Act set up by parliament in accordance with article 29 of the 1992 Constitution to provide for the rights of disabled persons and to protect the interests of disabled persons. These are as follows;

- As far as practicable, every place to which the public have access shall have appropriate facilities for disabled persons.
- In any judiciary proceedings in which a disabled person is a party legal procedure applied shall take its physical and mental condition in account.
- Disabled person shall be protected against all exploitation, all regulation and all treatment of a discriminatory abusive all degrading nature.
- Disabled persons have the right to live to live with their families or with foster parents and to participate in social, creative and recreational activities.

All the same, data on this group of people in the District showed records of various forms of disability. In totality, 13.9% of the households visited had disabled people and 86.1% did not have disabled persons. There are so many forms of disabilities as said in the previous sections of the report

Table 2.38 Kinds of Disability

Kind of Disability	Number	Percentage (%)
Blindness	4	16
Cripple	1	4
Death and Dumb	6	24
Physically impaired	9	36
Others	5	20
Total	25	100.0

Source: Nkoranza North District Baseline Survey, 2014

From the survey, 36% of the total 25 disabled recorded in the various households were physically impaired. Investigation revealed that most are accidents and improper child care by parents.

The age of the disabled persons were taken into consideration. This was to know the most vulnerable group (broad age cohort) among the disabled.

Table 2.39 The Age Structure for Disable People

AGE	NO. OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE (%)
0-17	8	32
18-64	15	60
64+	2	8
Total.	25	100

Source: Nkoranza North District Baseline Survey, 2014

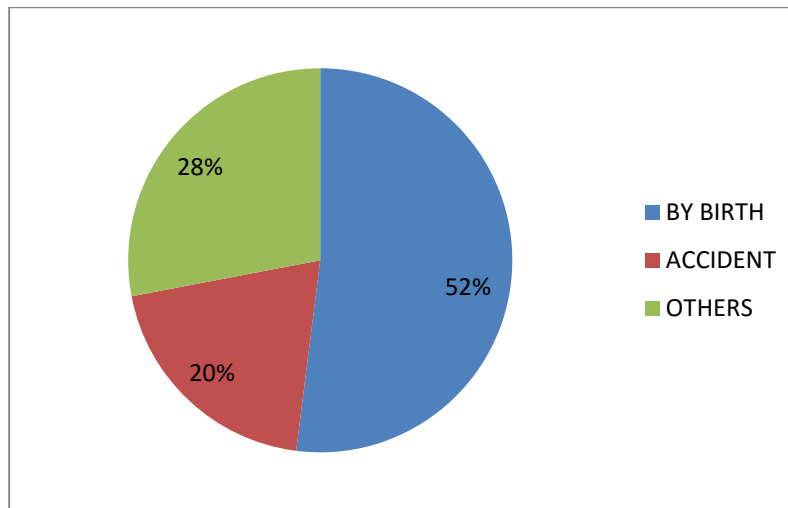
Implications

- There is a decrease in incomes of households of the people with disabilities.
- There is a poor Antenatal and Post Natal Care on the part of mothers of children due to inadequate health facilities.
- The disabled persons suffer from social stigmatization by the community especially in cases concerning marriages.

2.8.1.1 Causes of Disability

Another area of focus was the causes of disabilities for planning implications. It was realized that, most occurred by birth (especially the deaf and dumb) and accidents which include motor accident due to poor road network in the district. The figure below shows the causes of disabilities in the district.

2.22 Causes of disability in the district



Source: Nkoranza North District Baseline Survey, 2014

From the survey, it was discovered that most of the causes of disabilities in the district is by birth especially the deaf. This alone constitutes 52% of the total disability cases recorded. The next alarming issue is through accident which takes 20% of the cases recorded. The others are mix of several issues which resulted in the state of the person. In the context of planning, to ensure good shape of the district, these factors should be integrated in development plans of the district in order to uplift the social status of the dwellers. This can be achieved by the following means;

- Good antenatal care to ensure healthy delivery of children
- Measures should be put down to reduce road and other domestic accidents
- Adequate provision of health facilities to take care of diseases that can result in such state.

2.8.2 Victims of Abuse

Abuse takes various forms ranging from domestic violence to sexual harassment and even armed robbery which sometimes expose the victims to psychological trauma. The Nkoranza North District is a

rural one and rural communities have their own social systems of dealing with problems of abuse. The survey revealed that 2.8% of households interviewed confirmed that their children have been abuse in one way or the other. Causes of these abuses include fighting, verbal abuse and accidents. 40% of the abuse cases recorded was caused by fighting. It was discovered that all the victims got injured because of sharp objects used in the act. None of the case was reported to the police or Social Welfare Department due to family issues.

2.8.3 Risks and Shocks Faced by People of the District

A range of shocks and risks are faced by the vulnerable and excluded groups in the district. Shocks and Risks are physical and natural conditions that expose vulnerable and excluded people to emotional, physical and psychological trauma. Risks take both natural and artificial forms. The natural ones are mostly unpredictable and can therefore have devastating effects while artificial ones are caused by human activities and may include conflicts, outbreaks of diseases, bush burning etc which are very common in the communities within the District.

As has already been discussed, the district is agrarian and production is mostly dependent on the rainfall. When droughts occur it affects general production and exposes vulnerable households and individuals to worsened socio-economic conditions. It then leads to hunger, loss of income, illnesses and major social difficulties sometimes requiring the intervention of national and non-governmental bodies. Other major shocks relate well to food insecurity, job insecurity and unemployment, human insecurity and robbery. In the event of crop failure, shocks and risks also increase.

A critical issue facing vulnerable and excluded groups in the district is the lack of targeted interventions. There is virtually no planned and coordinated delivery of social welfare interventions that promote the well-being of the vulnerable and excluded. What currently exists is ad hoc and piecemeal approaches which sometimes neglect other groups. Although GSOP has come to find some ways of dealing with some of the problems of the vulnerable and excluded, it is important for the district to mainstream it into its interventions to address the problems of the vulnerable and excluded.

2.8.4 People in Disaster Prone Areas

The Nkoranza North District is generally free from disaster in view of its strategic location. There are however pockets of places that are much more prone to disasters than others. Places such as Kunso,

Betoda, Tankom, Tanfiano No. 1, among others suffer more in case of floods while the entire district suffer from army worm infestation and bushfire, among others. It is important for NADMO to map out these areas and institute measures to deal with the problem as swiftly as possible when disaster strikes.

2.8.5 Alternative Social Insurance Systems and Safety Nets

Safety nets are available for people affected by disasters. Again, the national government and world bank for some time now has been implementing the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) programme. The programme makes available to households that have been defined as vulnerable and poor based on some criteria a monthly amount of GHC15.00 or spends less than US\$2 a day. It is important for the district administration to explore ways of mainstreaming the national intervention into local development initiatives to further improve its delivery. Again, vulnerable groups such as PLWHIV are supported with ARTs as well as counseling, care and support. Orphans who are brilliant benefit from district educational support to undertake school. Civil society groups also offer capacity building programmes and other safety support services to the disadvantaged in society.

2.8.6 Gender Analysis

The issue of gender has always been misconstrued. People are quick to associate gender activists to feminists. This sub-chapter is aimed at detailing the gender relations in the district and how it can be improved to enhance socio-economic development. While gender is often misconstrued to be a biological distinction, the real meaning lies in social distinctions whereby society collectively defines what gender means.

2.8.6.1 Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Every society has socially acceptable roles for men, women, boys and girls. Men in the Nkoranza North district are the heads of their families (60% of household heads are men) and for that matter the bread winners. They are supposed to raise incomes and take care of household bills. Women are on the other hand supposed to respect their husbands and assist them in all household responsibilities. Women take care of household chores, cook, clean and take care of the children. Boys and girls are also raised up to behave like men and women. While boys assist their fathers on the farms girls usually assist their mothers in the collection of firewood, fetching of water, cooking and cleaning the house. These gender roles impact public decision making as women are unable to contribute meaningfully to public discourse

in the presence of their husbands. Although these are the traditional societal roles predominant in the district, things are fast changing as spouses feel the urge to support each other in the general care of the family. Responsibilities are no longer shared but co-handled by men and women, boys and girls. The emerging trend is therefore a positive development that would eventually empower women and create opportunities for social development.

2.8.6.2 Power Relations among Gender Groups

Traditionally power has been in the hands of men. But in a district where matrilineal system is the predominant practice, women equally wield considerable power. The survey revealed that 40% of households heads are women and therefore leads in the decision making process of the family. The chiefs are supposed to be endorsed by the queen mother's at the highest echelons of traditional authority. Under the matrilineal system people inherit their uncles and because of this women are highly regarded in the community. Additionally, 14% of assembly members in the district are women as well as 17% of water board members also being women. Conclusively, it can be argued that there is a positive interplay of power between gender groups as no group excessively dominates the other. This positively affects development and must be sustained and improved.

2.8.6.3 Access and Control over Resources

The most critical resource for production in the Nkoranza North District is land. There are various interests in land particularly for its productive purposes. To a large extent there is equal access to land for both men and women because it is simply a matter of inheritance and women have the same rights of inheritance as men. In some instances women have much larger parcels than their male counterparts.

Other resources for which there can be competing claims are buildings and other properties acquired particularly during marriage. In cases of divorce women are usually deprived of their due share. National legislations on this related only to the demise of one of the spouses but are very silent on divorce. It is therefore important for national legislations to be drafted spelling out measures to be taken to share properties in the case of divorce. The Intestate Succession Law does not adequately address these issues and that is a serious challenge to the issue of equity in access and control over resources.

2.8.7 Information on Available Public Services

There is a lot of information on available public services. The problem has to do with illiteracy and ignorance. The district assembly has a notice board on which all issues of public interest are placed. Again, area councils place public announcements on their notices for the interest of their people. Also, the NCCE and the Information Services Department all offer useful information on available public services and how to access them. The media is also an important player in this area. The radio have a wider coverage and they are often also used to disseminate information on voting, vaccinations, registrations, health insurance and many others to remote areas of the district. There is however the need to do more to improve the access to public services in the district because access is not only about availability but the friendliness and responsiveness of people in responsible positions to the needs of the population.

2.8.8 Public Institutions for Decision Making

The District Assembly is at the apex of public institutions for decision making. It is the mother of all development and the highest decision making body at the district level. Apart from the district assembly that has oversight of all developmental issues, all decentralized departments also have a role to play in the public decision making process. Their roles are however confined to specific public interest issues like health, education, security, sports etc. Again, an important institution in public decision making is the District Electoral Commission which registers voters, conducts and supervises elections at the district level. Elections are powerful tools in the public decision making process hence the relevance of the EC. Other such as the Police, Traditional Authorities, Social Welfare and Trade Unions are important players in the public decision making process in the district.

2.9 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT (information and communications technology - or technologies) is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning.

The survey revealed that 88.3% of the district population has access to Radio, Television, Mobile services and information centers. 11.7% of the population does not have access to mobile services. It is

therefore important to widen the network of various communication networks to cover the whole district to improve technology. The district currently has only ICT center located at Bodom. Hence, more centers need to be constructed in the district

2.10 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science and technology pervade all aspects of modern life. The impact of vaccines, mobile phones, jet travel or the internet on how we interact with one another and understand own place in society are all products of STI. Currently the district being rural does not have centers to build and improve STI. Measures should be in place to help improve STI in order to bridge the gap between the district and other developed districts in terms of technology and innovation.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter projects that have been identified and selected for implementation during the plan period 2014-2017 by the communities have been harmonized and summarized. These community needs and aspirations have been harmonized by relating them to the key development problems/gaps or issues under the GSGDA. The scores indicated that there was a moderate harmony of community needs and aspirations and the identified key development problems/gaps or issues.

3.2 Key District Development Issues Identified Under NMTDPF (2014-2017)

7. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
 - iii. *Low revenue generation*
 - iv. *High rate of unemployment*
8. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana Private Sector
 - vi. *Undeveloped tourist sites*
 - vii. *High rate of charcoal burning and chain saw operation*
 - viii. *Limited access of credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers*
 - ix. *Frequent bush burning (bush fire)*
 - x. *Poor and inadequate market facilities*
9. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
 - v. *Low agricultural production*
 - vi. *High post harvest losses*
 - vii. *Poor farming practice*
 - viii. *Inadequate supply of farming inputs*
10. Oil and gas development
-
11. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
 - ix. *Poor road network*
 - x. *Haphazard development*
 - xi. *Inadequate water facilities*
 - xii. *Inadequate sanitation facilities*
 - xiii. *Increasing shoddy work of contractors*
 - xiv. *Lack of recreational centers*
 - xv. *Low connection of electricity to the national grid*

xvi. *Inadequate drains in communities*

12. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

xvi. *Dilapidated school structures*

xvii. *Inadequate educational infrastructure*

xviii. *Inadequate teaching and learning materials*

xix. *Inadequate Health infrastructure*

xx. *High incidence of malaria*

xxi. *Inadequate ICT centers in schools*

xxii. *Inadequate Health workers*

xxiii. *High incidence of HIV and AIDS*

xxiv. *Low capacity of WATSAN Committee Members*

xxv. *Inadequate support to the physically challenged*

xxvi. *Inadequate furniture for basic schools*

xxvii. *Poor boarding facilities for senior high schools*

xxviii. *High incidence of PLWD*

xxix. *Public refusal to report abuse cases*

xxx. *High incidence of teenage pregnancy*

13. Transparent and Accountable Governance

viii. *Low capacity of area council members*

ix. *High incidence of gender inequality*

x. *Inadequate residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff*

xi. *inadequate office accommodation and logistics for Area Councils*

xii. *Poor security situation*

xiii. *Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Members*

xiv. *Frequent occurrence of natural disasters*

3.3 Prioritization of Harmonized Identified Issues

i. Poor Road Network

ii. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure

iii. Inadequate sanitation facilities

iv. Inadequate water facilities

v. Inadequate health facilities

vi. Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for Area Councils

vii. low revenue generation

- viii. High incidence of malaria
- ix. Low connection of electricity to the national grid
- x. Dilapidated school structures
- xi. Inadequate furniture for basic schools
- xii. Inadequate drains in communities
- xiii. High incidence of HIV and AIDS
- xiv. Inadequate residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff
- xv. Inadequate supply of farming inputs
- xvi. Low agricultural production
- xvii. High incidence of teenage pregnancy
- xviii. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- xix. Poor boarding facilities for senior high schools
- xx. Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Members
- xxi. High rate of unemployment
- xxii. Frequent bush burning (bush fire)
- xxiii. Poor and inadequate market facilities
- xxiv. Poor farming practice
- xxv. Poor security situation
- xxvi. High incidence of gender inequality
- xxvii. Inadequate Health workers
- xxviii. High rate of charcoal burning and chain saw operation
- xxix. Inadequate ICT centers in schools
- xxx. High incidence of PLWD
- xxxi. Inadequate support to the physically challenged
- xxxii. Increasing shoddy work of contractors
- xxxiii. Haphazard development
- xxxiv. High post harvest losses
- xxxv. Public refusal to report abuse cases
- xxxvi. Limited access of credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers
- xxxvii. Frequent occurrence of natural disasters
- xxxviii. Low capacity of area council members
- xxxix. Lack of recreational centers
- xl. Low capacity of WATSAN Committee Members
- xli. Undeveloped tourist sites

3.4 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Table 3.1 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Development Issue : Poor road network

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of road network ▪ Availability of quarry sites in the nearby Districts ▪ DACF ▪ Availability of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of NGOs ▪ Ministry of roads ▪ Presence of Ghana feeder roads at the sister 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low technology to explore resources for construction ▪ Undulating nature of road networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Upgrading of roads in the District will improve to facilities within and outside the District especially the market of agricultural produce.</p>			

Development Issue : Inadequate Educational infrastructure

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>Existence of school structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of labour force ▪ Presence of Parent-teacher Association and school management committee. ▪ Presence of District Assembly 	<p>Presence of the GES</p> <p>Existence of building contractors</p> <p>Presence of NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate financial support from the people ▪ Delay of DACF 	<p>Inadequate funds from the central government</p> <p>Contracts awarded to unqualified contractors</p>
<p>Conclusion: Timely distribution and proper allocation of District Assembly Common Fund coupled with the availability of land and labour will assist in the provision of the infrastructure.</p>			

Development Issue : Inadequate Sanitation Facilities

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of labor ▪ Existence of the DWST ▪ Availability of sanitary inspectors ▪ Existence of district environmental health officer in the district assembly ▪ Existence of DESSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of the RWST ▪ Existence of government policies to improve sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indiscriminate defecating ▪ Inadequate income of households ▪ High cost of construction ▪ Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funds from the central government to support the construction of more toilet facilities ▪ Change in government policies
<p>Conclusion: The feasibility of this development issue lies in the education and encouragement of household latrines and also increase public latrines as well as distribution of skip containers</p>			

Development Issue : Inadequate Water Facilities

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of community water and sanitation agency (CWSA) in the district. ▪ Presence of NGOs such as African Development Bank operating in the District and wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of Ghana Water Company Limited in the Kumasi metropolis ▪ Ready assistance from NGOs outside the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor maintenance culture of the water facilities ▪ Poor management of water facilities ▪ Low level of income of households ▪ Pollution of water bodies in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funds from the government and other external sources for the Financing of water projects
<p>Conclusion: If both external and internal funds are made available as well as effective performance of works of both DWST and RWST will accelerate the extension of potable water to all communities in the Nkronza North District.</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate Health Facilities

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of labour ▪ Availability of fund from DACF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of NGO's (eg. MIHISO) ▪ Current government policy to ensure easy accessibility to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of land around the hospital should and expansions take place. ▪ Delay of funds from DACF ▪ Low IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political instability at the national level have the tendency to change policies of governments
<p>Conclusion: If there is political stability, adequate and frequent provision of funds by DACF as well as increase in infrastructure in communities that lack, will accelerate improvement in Health infrastructure and increase personnel as well</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for Area Councils

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Hard working area council chairmen ▪ Presence of labour office ▪ Presence of DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The presence of local government Act 462 emphasize on the operations of sub-structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low IGF ▪ The public ignorance on the functions of sub-structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate support from central government.
<p>Conclusion: The sub-structures in the district need to be strengthen to facilitate revenue mobilization</p>			

Development Issue: Low revenue generation

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of a revenue mobilization vehicle ▪ Availability of the human resource base to be trained for revenue collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of consultants and agencies to train revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lukewarm attitude of community members to payment of their taxes ▪ Lack of trust for revenue collectors by the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untimely release of the DACF to help pay on time for the District's consultancy services to train

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies to revenue collection are not adequate. No inventory of the District's tax base 	revenue collectors personnel
<p>Conclusion: This development issue is feasible or viable to be implemented and has attending potentials to help implement it. The constraints and challenges could be overcome with good accountability principle to the people of the District to invoke trusts in the people as well as efficient skill training program for these tax collectors to be innovative and creative and a sound financial management practices.</p>			

Development Issue: High incidence of malaria

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High labour to help in cleaning the various communities. Presence of Community Based Organizations to assist in sensitizing the people on malaria preventive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of the Ministry of health to aid in reducing the menace. Presence of the mass media such as Television and radio to help in the education of the people on prevention of malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy of organized drains in the district Presence of undeveloped land which is bushy and breeds mosquitoes 	Inadequate funds from the government for the organization of an anti-malaria campaign
<p>Conclusion: The incidence of malaria could be drastically reduced if there is regular environmental cleanliness and education of the people on prevention and control measures will help reduce the incidence of malaria in the District</p>			

Development Issue: Low connection of electricity to the national grid

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a branch of Ghana Electricity Company in the District. Availability of poles in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of some policies of government such as the Rural Electrification programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability of some of the people to contribute towards the electrification project Inability of the people to pay light bills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the implementation of some policies of government concerning electrification
<p>Conclusion: If the implementation processes concerning electricity are been speed up, will help expand electricity coverage in the district</p>			

Development Issue: Dilapidated school structures

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Existence of school structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of labour force ▪ Presence of Parent-teacher Association and school management committee. 	Presence of the GES Existence of building contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate financial support from the people ▪ Delay of DACF 	Inadequate funds from the central government Contracts awarded to unqualified contractors
Conclusion: Timely distribution and proper allocation of District Assembly Common Fund coupled with the availability of land and labour will assist in the provision of the infrastructure.			

Development issue: Inadequate furniture for basic schools

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of timber ▪ Existence of local construction and carpentry firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of GES ▪ Presence of NGOs and other donor agencies from the nearby district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor maintenance culture of school facilities ▪ Inadequate internal funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untimely release of fund
Conclusion: Provision of storage facilities will increase the aggregate production of the District			

Development Issue: Inadequate Drains in communities

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1. Availability of local building materials and potentials. 2. availability of local contractors 3. Availability of labour force	Presence of rural development projects by government	Low IGF	Delay in release of external funds

Conclusion: Constructing drains will help reduce erosion and do away stagnant waters which breed mosquitoes

Development Issue: High incidence of HIV and AIDS

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. Willingness of the people to heed to education on these Diseases. ▪ Awareness of contraceptives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of NGO's (MIHISO), Mission of Hope In Society Organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People are reluctant to use contraceptives ▪ Accessibility to contraceptives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delay in the supply of contraceptives
<p>Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDs/STDs transmission</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate residential accommodation for District Assembly Staffs

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of land to build bungalows ▪ Availability of local building materials ▪ Presence of DA ▪ Presence of local contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of DACF ▪ Availability of DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and delay in the release of external funds
<p>Conclusion: addressing this development issue will go a long way to harness the performances of the District Assembly staffs.</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate supply of Farming Inputs

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability local agro chemical sellers ▪ Presence of FBOs ▪ Presence of DADU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of MOFA ▪ Favorable government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of farming inputs ▪ Poor farming practices ▪ High poverty levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in government policies

Conclusion: Majority of the people are farmers and hence this issue need urgent attention to raise their living standards

Development Issue: Low agricultural production

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of arable land for farming ▪ Availability of labour ▪ Availability of water for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support from district extension officers ▪ Favourable rainfall pattern ▪ Availability of High Yielding seeds in the district • Existence of Agric Mechanization at Sunyani 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Litigation problems on the land ▪ Inadequate storage facilities ▪ Poor/ outmoded farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incidence of bush fire ▪ Inadequate funds/ incentives from the central government to support farmers ▪ Unreliable weather conditions

Conclusion: Provision of funds and incentives and needed machinery will enhance agriculture in the District concurrently leading to increased output and production

Development Issue: High incidence of Teenage Pregnancy

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of schools ▪ Existence of Health programmes on Family planning ▪ Presence of PTA to take care of female school children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of NGO's (MIHISO), Mission of Hope's policy on early marriage and fight against teenage pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non functioning of PTAs ▪ Peer pressure ▪ High rate of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government policy on Human Right

Conclusion: Put in measures to motivate and encourage girl child education and sensitize the youth to patronize family planning

Development Issue: Inadequate teaching and learning materials

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of GES. ▪ Presence of DA. ▪ Presence of PTAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government policies to ensure quality education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low IGF to augment supplying teaching and learning materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delay in the supply Teaching and learning materials ▪ Inadequate supply of materials by the government
<p>Conclusion: children's education is highly influenced by TLMs. The education sector should put things in place to ensure regular and adequate supply of TLMs to schools</p>			

Development Issue: Poor boarding facilities for senior high schools

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of timber ▪ Existence of local construction and carpentry firms ▪ Availability of lands to construct facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of GES ▪ Presence of NGOs and other donor agencies from the nearby district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor maintenance culture of school facilities ▪ Inadequate internal funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untimely release of fund
<p>Conclusion: Provision of storage facilities will increase the aggregate production of the District</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Members

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of DDF capacity building plan ▪ Availability of workshop and training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Release of DDF fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate IGF to support capacity building ▪ Unable to follow capacity building plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delay in release of external funds
<p>Conclusion: Development of human resource is very essential for socio-economic development. Therefore the assembly should put things in place to regularly build the capacity of its staff</p>			

Development Issue: High Rate of unemployment

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of vast agricultural lands ▪ Presence of GSOP programme in the district ▪ Presence of micro industrial activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government policies and programmes to reduce unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Laziness ▪ Unattractive nature of farming activities ▪ Youth desire to travel outside and look for greener pasture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous degradation of agricultural lands ▪ High cost of farming inputs

Conclusion: The high rate of unemployment is given birth to robbery, poverty and other social vices in the district. Efforts should be put in place stabilize the situation.

Development Issue: Poor and inadequate market facilities

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for the construction of market structures in the market centers • The dream of the District Assembly to encourage the formation of 10 FBO's by the District Assembly for extension delivery and for marketing of agric produce ▪ Good climatic and soil conditions for diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the DACF to fund provision of structures • The initiative of the nation to promote consumption of local goods. • The flow of NGOs in the country in promoting consumption of local goods. • The national agricultural policy of value addition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The persistent use of traditional farming methods ▪ Lack of funds to provide adequate storage and processing facilities to boost value addition and improve demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow rate of value chain process in the country • Lack of adequate funds to support such problem at the regional and national level

Conclusion: Dedication and commitment at achieving a secured environment as well as a sound financial management and maintenance practices are what is needed in overcoming the challenge and constraints identified.

Development Issue: Poor farming practice

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of irrigation system ▪ Majority of the population are farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of NGOs ▪ Existence of Agric Mechanization at Sunyani ▪ Presence of MOFA to provide extension officers / services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate personnel at the MOFA ▪ Infertility of the land ▪ Inadequate farming inputs for farming ▪ Out-moded farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irregular rainfall pattern ▪ Irregular release of the funds
<p>Conclusion: The provision of adequate funds coupled with new and mechanized farming practices will help curb the issue of poor farming practices</p>			

Development Issue: Poor security situations

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of land to build more police posts ▪ Availability of Internally generated Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existence of the Regional Police Headquarters acting as a channel through which grievances of the service could be petitioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate logistics provided for the sector ▪ Poor maintenance culture with regards logistics provided for the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate supply of the needed logistics and equipment from the Regional Headquarters to the District quarters ▪ Unwillingness of police to be posted to the District
<p>Conclusion: Achieving this development issue will not be easy since enough potential does not exist. However, dedication and commitment at achieving a secured environment as well as a sound financial management and maintenance practices are what is needed in overcoming the challenge and constraints identified.</p>			

Development Issue: High incidence of gender inequality

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of Internally generated funds and the DACF to support education and sensitization programmes. ▪ Willingness of the women to be educated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of the Ministry of Women and Girl Child Education. ▪ The commitment of the Government of Ghana in helping to achieve the Global goal of empowering women as stated in the Third MDG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low IGF ▪ Inadequate budgetary allocation for sensitization and education programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untimely release of the DACF to help support funding of education and sensitization programmes.
<p>Conclusion: The feasibility of this development issue rests on the willingness of the women to be educated as a potential with its associate opportunities to overcome the constraints and challenge identified</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate health workers

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of labour ▪ Availability of fund from DACF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of NGO's (eg. MIHISO) ▪ Current government policy to retain doctors in the country through an increase in salaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate infrastructure in certain communities in the district has the tendency to deter the posting of personnel. ▪ Delay of funds from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political instability at the national level have the tendency to change policies of governments
<p>Conclusion: If there is political stability, adequate and frequent provision of funds by DACF as well as increase in infrastructure in communities that lack, will accelerate improvement in Health infrastructure and increase personnel as well</p>			

Development Issue: high post harvest losses

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of land ▪ Existence of farmers in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of MOFA ▪ Favorable government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High rate of post harvest losses ▪ Poor farming practices ▪ High poverty levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unfavorable weather conditions. Eg rainfall patterns ▪ Change in government policies
<p>Conclusion: Education on the use of modern methods of farming and increase storage facilities</p>			

Development Issue: Undeveloped tourist sites

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of local building materials and potentials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Tourism and Ghana tourist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few tourists sites basically forests reserves ▪ Inadequate facilities (hotels and restaurants) 	
<p>Conclusion: The provision of tourist facilities will enhance the patronage of the tourist sites which will help to generate revenue for the District and other developmental projects</p>			

CHAPTER FOUR

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

Development is not a haphazard undertaken. It must be guided by well defined policies, goals objectives and strategies and as well an effective mechanism for tracking the realization of proposed interventions. Planning of this nature therefore requires that specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound and gender sensitive goals and objectives are formulated to guide development initiatives.

National Goal:

The basic goal of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, 2014-2017 (GSGDA II) is to achieving a sustained macroeconomic stability, while placing the economy on a path of higher growth in order to attain an appreciable per capita income by 2020 and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (NDPC, 2014).

District Development Goal:

The goal of the Nkoranza North District is to develop the Human Resource Base of the district, enhance good governance and create an environment conducive for the development of the private sector with emphasis on agriculture, tourism and agro-processing through active involvement of the citizenry especially women in decision making and implementation

Table 4.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix

National Goal	Achieving a sustained macroeconomic stability, while placing the economy on a path of higher growth in order to attain an appreciable per capita income by 2020 and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
District Goal	2
The goal of the Nkoranza North District is to develop the Human Resource base of the district, enhance good governance and create an environment conducive for the development of the private sector with emphasis on agriculture, tourism and agro-processing through active involvement of the citizenry especially women in decision making and implementation.	
Remark: The District Goal is highly compatible with the National Goal	

4.2 District Development Goals under Thematic Areas

The District development goals to achieve the various thematic areas are as follows

4. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

iii. To increase revenue base of the District

iv. To reduce unemployment rate of the district

5. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

ii. To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities

6. Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable Natural Resource Management

ii. Modernize and increase agricultural production

4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements

ii. Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of the human settlement

5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

iii. Improve on the standard and quality of education, and health care delivery to enhance productivity

iv. Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable

6. Transparent and Accountable Governance

iii. To ensure transparent and accountable governance

iv. To empower the citizenry especially women planning and implementation processes

4.3 Objectives and Strategies

Table 4.2: Objectives and Strategies for the Medium Term

THEMATIC AREA	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	1. To increase revenue base of the District	i. Increase Internally Generated Fund by 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of the general public on the need to pay tax • Procurement of logistics • Establish District Database System • Monitoring of revenue collectors to avoid leakages
	2. To reduce unemployment rate of the district	i. To reduce unemployment rate from 18.3% to 9% by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ more workers under GSOP project • Sensitizing the youth to engage in agriculture • Train more youth on employable skills
2. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities	i. Increase the number of tourists from 20,000 to 35,000 by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relation • Lobbying for investors and donors to support the tourist site
		i. Facilitate the establishment of ICT centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a conducive environment for ICT • Lobbying for service providers such as airtel, glo, etc • Collaborate with Ministry of Communication

		ii. Improve upon the management and develop the market facilities at Maaso, Busunya, and Kranka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying for investors and donor agencies • Strengthening up the market board and management • Construction of market facilities
		iii. Control the degradation of the forest and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of traditional authorities and community members
		iv. Increase access to credit facilities for small scale enterprises and farmers by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and strengthening of farmer base groups • Liaising with NGOs to develop and build the capacity of small scale enterprises • Facilitating the establishment of rural enterprise
		v. Control the operations of charcoal burners and chain saw operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and enforce bye-laws on tree felling • Encouragement of alternative source of energy such as gas for domestic chores • Encouragement of reforestation • Registration of chain saw operators
		vi. Reduce the number of bush fire incidence in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of reforestation • Sensitization of community members and traditional authorities • Liaise with neighboring Districts to control bush fire

3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Modernize and increase agricultural production	i. Increase crop production by 40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of farmers on modern methods of farming • Lobbying for more extension service workers • Improving on the extension service delivery • Making more farming inputs available to farmers • Lobbying for logistics and equipments
		i. increase animal production by 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating farmers on modern ways of rearing animals • Lobbying for more veterinary officers
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of the human settlement	i. Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with Ministry of Transport, Donors, and Development Partners • Budgetary allocation at the local level
		ii. Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of traditional authorities and communities on permit • Designing schemes for the communities
		iii. Improve access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of communities on counterpart funding • Sourcing for intervention from Donors, • Drill more boreholes and mechanize them
		iv. Enhance access to toilet facilities by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of household latrines • Construction of toilet facilities • Orientation of communities and traditional authorities
		v. Increase access to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with Volta River Authority and other service

		electricity by 40%	providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of poles for extension • Budgetary allocation • Sensitization of community
		vi. Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping waste management department • Sensitization of communities • Procuring waste bins • Lobbying for waste management staff
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	i. Improve on the standard and quality of education, and health care delivery to enhance productivity	i. Improve on the performance and standard of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of classroom blocks and boarding facilities • Procuring of teaching and learning materials • Building on the capacity of circuit supervisors and teachers • Building accommodation facilities for teachers • Develop ICT base in basic schools • Provide furniture for basic schools
		ii. Improve upon the quality of health care delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build accommodation facilities for health workers • Lobbying for more Health workers • Build more health facilities • Educate public on incidence of HIV and AIDS • Sensitize public on the incidence of Malaria

	ii. Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable	iii. Improve the living conditions of vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve support to the physically challenged • Provide relief items to disaster victims • Educate school children on teenage pregnancy • Sensitize the public to report abuse cases
6. Transparent and accountable governance	To ensure transparent and accountable governance	i. Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize people on the concept and relevance of the District Assembly. • Build the capacity of the sub-district structures • Improve coordination among the departments and development agencies • Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities. • .Promote women and youth organisations in local government
		ii. Build the capacity of the civil society organizations in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote civic education in the formal school system. • Promote community advocacy groups. • Improve the collaboration between DA and NGOs in the District.
		iii. Improve upon the security situation in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide logistics for security personnel in the district • Increase the number of security personnel • Increase safety awareness of citizens • Build police post at vantage points
		iv. Ensure good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide convenient environment for the operations of the district assembly • Build the capacities of DA staff • Ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of DA activities

4.4 Projections of Development Needs

The people form the reason and the purpose for development and as such much attention needs to be given them. However since population varies with respect to time as a result of birth, death and migration induced means, there is the need to extrapolate the future condition using scientifically accepted means which reduces the degree of uncertainties of the future as well as gives a fair expression of the future end state so as to plan adequately for the people.

Population and development goes hand in hand since the two can never be considered in isolation. It is therefore vital to consider demographic variables in the development planning process, more importantly in planning the development of Nkoranza North district from 2014-2017. The main issues here concern population change and its implications for development including natural resources management, land use planning, employment and social infrastructure provision such as schools, health facilities, housing, water and sanitation and other implications of population change such as urbanization

4.4.1 Population Projection

The population projections cover the population size, sex and population densities. The exponential method and the ratio method were adopted because;

- It is easy and convenient to use
- It provides the size of the population at any time of the period taking into account other compounding factors which other models ignore.
- The method requires relatively fewer data.
- It is used for a short period of time.
- The ratio method holds the recently observed percentage distribution constant throughout the period of projection.

Also assumptions underlying projections in order to ensure accurate and reliable future predictions are as follows.

- The rate of growth of Nkoranza North District will remain constant at 0.025 during the period.
- Changes in the trend of migration into Nkoranza North District will be insignificant.
- The components of population change will remain constant

- Life expectancy at birth will be constant.

Table 4.3 Projected Population of the Nkoranza North District

GROWTH RATE	AGE GROUP	BASE YEAR (2013)	PROJECTED POPULATION			
			2014	2015	2016	2017
0.025	0-17 yrs	27,257	27,802	28,358	28,925	29,504
	18-64 yrs	39,963	40,762	41,577	42,409	43,257
	65+ yrs	3,762	3,837	3,914	3,992	4,072
Total		70,401	72,401		75,326	76,833

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Table 4.4 Projected Population Density (2014-2017)

GROWTH RATES		BASE YEAR (2010)	PROJECTED POPULATION DENSITY			
			2014 Sq/km	2015 Sq/km	2016 Sq/km	2017 Sq/km
LOW	0.05	30.6	32.17	35.55	37.37	39.71

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Table 4.5 Projections of Sex Compositions

Age group	2013 base figure		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-17	14683	12574	16162	15357	17684	18756	19349	22908	21170	27979
18-64	21980	17983	23339	18350	24782	19094	26314	19675	27940	20274
65+	978	2784	998	2812	1018	2840	1038	2869	1059	2898

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

4.4.2 Educational Projection

Projections in the educational sector are under two main categories – the number of teachers required and the number of school infrastructure required. The overarching assumption in the educational projections is that all children in the school going age will be in school during the plan years.

Teachers

The projection of the teaching staff considered both trained and untrained teachers with the assumption that the capacity of the untrained teachers will be built on to suit the educational system.

Table 4.6 Projections of Teachers for Pre-School

Year	Projected pupils' population	Teachers required	Teachers available	Surplus
2014	4526	226	301	75
2015	4853	243	301	58
2016	5155	258	301	43
2017	5583	279	301	22

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- Total number of teachers currently in pre-school level will remain constant
- The enrolment rate at pre-school level remains constant
- Standard pupils' teacher ration of 2:40 remains unchanged throughout the plan period

Table 4.7 Projections of Teachers for Primary schools

Year	Projected pupils' population	Teachers required	Teachers available	Surplus
2014	9041	260	455	195
2015	9612	273	455	182
2016	10220	292	455	163
2017	10867	310	455	145

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- Total number of teachers currently in primary school level will remain constant
- The enrolment rate at primary school level remains constant
- Standard pupils' teacher ration of 1:35 remains unchanged throughout the plan period

Table 4.8 Projections of Teachers for JHS

Year	Projected pupils' population	Teachers required	Teachers available	Surplus
2014	2726	78	211	133
2015	2843	81	211	130
2016	2968	85	211	126
2017	3103	89	211	122

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- Total number of teachers currently in JHS level will remain constant
- The enrolment rate at JHS level remains constant
- Standard pupils' teacher ration of 1:35 remains unchanged throughout the plan period

Table 4.9 Projections of Teachers for SHS

Year	Projected Students' population	Teachers required	Teachers available	Surplus	Backlog
2014	1388	46	71	25	-
2015	1618	54	71	17	-
2016	1893	63	71	8	-
2017	2221	74	71	-	3

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- Total number of teachers currently in SHS level will remain constant
- The enrolment rate at SHS level remains constant
- Standard students' teacher ration of 1:30 remains unchanged throughout the plan period

School going Age

Projections for school going age are imperative to inform decision makers in plan preparations. It will highlight the total number of children who will reach school going age in the various plan periods and hence appropriate measures will be in place to meet their needs.

Table 4.10 Projections of school going age children

Years	Population of children
2013 (Base figure)	9876
2014	10126
2016	10382
2017	10913

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- Components of population change remains constant throughout the plan period
- The growth rate remains unchanged

School Enrolment

The following are the assumptions underlying projections of the enrolment:

- The enrolment growth rate will remain constant throughout the plan period;
- The teacher pupil ratio will correspond to the increasing enrolment pattern
- The current gender parity index remains constant throughout the plan the period

Table 4.11 Projections of Educational Enrolment

Level \ Years	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
KG	2287	2239	2428	2425	2528	2627	2737	2846
Primary	4674	4367	4684	4684	5196	5024	5479	5388
JHS	1603	1123	1124	1124	1843	1125	1977	1126
SHS	789	599	655	655	1176	717	1436	785

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Projection of Schools Required

This provides the different levels of educational institutions that the district would need between 2014 and 2017, which is the plan period. The assessment which considers the threshold population for the various facilities

Table 4.12 projections of School requirement

Years Level	Existing	2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Required	Backlog/Surpl us	Required	Backlog/Surpl us	Required	Backlog/Surpl us	Required	Backlog/Surpl us
Pre- school	54	65	-11	65	-11	68	-14	68	-14
Primary	52	65	-13	65	-13	67	-15	68	-16
Junior High School	41	41	-	42	-1	42	-1	44	-3
Senior High School	2	2	-	2	-	3	-1	3	-1
Voc.	-	2	-	2	-2	2	-2	2	-2

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- The growth rate in school enrolment remains constant
- Geographical distribution of population remains the same
- Current number of schools remain unchanged

4.4.3 Projections of Agric Extension Agents

The development of the agricultural sector in the district, among others, depends on the effectiveness of the extension system. This relates to the availability of adequate extension agents and the quality and relevance of the services they render to the farmers. The projection of needed Agricultural Extension Agents indicated in the table below is based on an assumption that the rate at which the labour force leave the agricultural sector remains unchanged.

Table 4.13 Projections of Agric Extension Agents

Year	Projected population farmers	AEA Required	AEA Available	Backlog
2014	46,067	115	10	105
2015	39,157	98	10	88
2016	33,244	83	10	73
2017	28,224	71	10	61

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

4.4.4 Health Projection

Assessment of Health Facilities

This examines the health facilities in the District and the required facilities needed to meet the health needs of the population in order to ensure a sustained quality health care delivery throughout the plan period. In projecting for the health facility requirement for the District, the thresholds that guarantee the provision of facilities like Hospitals, Health Centers and CHPS Compound were used under the following assumptions:

- The population growth rate will remain constant throughout the plan period;
- The number of doctors and nurses in the District will correspond to the growing population.
- The existing health facilities shall be maintained during the plan period; and

Table 4.14 Projections of Health Facilities

Facilities	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Existence	Required	Backlog	Existence	Required	Backlog	Existence	Required	Backlog	Existence	Required	Backlog
Hospital	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Health center	4	7	3	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4
CHPS Compound	6	14	8	6	15	9	6	15	9	6	16	10

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Health Personnel Requirements

The quest to achieve quality health care depends to a large extent on the number and quality of personnel available. With regards to personnel assessment in the District, the major health personnel considered were Doctors and Nurses based on the standards provided by the United Nations. The projections and assessment of the health personnel were undertaken taking into consideration the assumptions which include:

- The existing health personnel shall be maintained during the plan period; and
- The backlogs would be regarded as provided annually to add the existing personnel for the subsequent year's projection.

Table 4.15 Projections of health personnel

Years	Projected population	Doctors			Nurses		
		Required	Available	Backlog	Required	Available	Backlog
2014	72401	3	-	3	15	5	10
2015	73849	3	3	-	15	15	-
2016	75326	3	3	-	16	15	1
2017	76833	3	3	-	16	16	-

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Note: if the backlogs are not addressed for the years for both doctors and nurses, the district will not have doctors for the whole plan periods as well as inadequate nurses to run health facilities in the district.

4.4.5 Water and sanitations projections

Water

This context entails the projections and needs assessment of the main sources of water supply that is small town water system and boreholes; and the availability of sanitary facilities in the District. These projections and needs assessments were made under the following underlying assumptions:

- The District relies mainly on water supplied from boreholes and small town water system

- The existing water supply would be maintained throughout the plan period.
- Existing water facilities will not break down within the plan period
- The backlogs would be regarded as provided annually to add the existing personnel for the subsequent year's projection

Table 4.16 Projections of water facilities

Facility	Existing No.	Required			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
Small Town	1	4	1	-	2
Borehole	164	77	5	5	5

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Sanitation

This section looks at the sanitation needs of the district with respect to the human excreta disposal facilities and refuse disposal.

Projection of Human Excreta Facilities

This section of the projections therefore projects the number of KVIPs that will be needed by the end of the plan period. The standard being used here is 1 KVIP to 400 people. This means that 8-seater KVIPs will be provided and one hole is expected to serve 50 people.

Assumptions

- The backlog will not be provided yearly and therefore existing facilities will be same through the plan period.
- The population growth rate will remain constant throughout the projection period.
- The proportion of people using toilet facilities will not change significantly

Table 4.17 Projection of KVIP

Year	Public				
	Projected Pop. Who use public facility	Standard	Existence	Required.	Backlog
2014	37649	1:400	14	94	80
2015	38401		14	96	82
2016	39169		14	98	84
2017	39953		14	100	86

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Projections of skip container

This section of the projections seeks to provide facilities to solve solid waste generation by the people in the district. The district currently has only 11 skip containers to solve solid waste generation in the district.

Assumptions

- The component of population change will remain unchanged throughout the plan period
- The current number of skip containers shall remain unchanged
- The rate of waste generation in the district shall remain constant
- The whole population will prefer using skip container to other methods of solid waste disposal

Table 4.18 Projections of skip container

Year	Projected population	Existence	Required	Backlog
2014	72401	11	24	13
2015	73849	11	25	14
2016	75326	11	25	14
2017	76833	11	26	15

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

CHAPTER FIVE

MEDIUM-TERM PLAN OF ACTION AND ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter details the Medium term implementation schedule of the Nkoranza North District. A programme of Action (POA) indicates who, where, when and how of project implementation. They serve as implementation guidelines for plans to take place in the district. The activities and their respective Spatial Location, Indicative Budget, Sources of Funding and Implementing Agencies are all presented in matrix form. The agencies responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of projects are also indicated in the matrix. After that break down of the medium term plan into annual plans for the four years are also enshrined in this chapter.

5.2 Preparation of Medium Term Plan of Action (2014-2017)

Preparation of the broad development programme of action is very crucial for the forecast and sustenance of development of any district due to the scarcity nature of resources. It is the driving force of the plan preparation process. As a result of the scarcity of resources, there is the need to prepare the programme of action to ensure an orderly approach to tackling development problems in the district. This is done by phasing-out on yearly basis development projects to enhance the effective implementation of projects.

The composite programme of action covers a four-year plan period (2014-2017) and consists of a set of prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goals and objectives as well as the location, timeframe, indicative budget, indicators, source of funding and implementing agencies (Lead and Collaborating).

The composite programme of action has been elaborated under the various thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF)

The tables below show medium term plan for the district from 2014 to 2017

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Programme Goal: To increase revenue base of the district

Programme Objectives: Increase Internally Generated Fund by 50%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Establish District Socio-economic Database System	District Wide	District Database System established					80,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00	DA	RCC, GTZ
Sensitize the communities on the need to pay tax	District Wide	people understand why they should pay tax					30,000.00	30,000.00	-	DA	RCC
Procure 7No No motorbikes for revenue collection	District Wide	7No motor bikes procured					38,000.00	14,000.00	24,000.00	DA	RCC
Strengthen the revenue task force to monitor revenue collectors	Busunya, Kranka, Yefri and Dromankese	Revenue task force have the necessary logistics to operate					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	DA	RCC

Programme goal: Reduce unemployment rate of the district

Programme objective: Reduce unemployment rate from 18.3% to 9% by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Employ 300 workers under GSOP Project	District Wide	300 workers employed under GSOP					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	RCC, GSOP
2. Sensitize the youth to engage in Agriculture	District Wide	800 youth sensitized to engage in agriculture					60,000.00	60,000.00	-	DA	MoFA
3. Train 400 youth on employable skills	District Wide	400 youth train on employable skills					50,000.00	50,000.00	-	DA	GYEEDA

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector0

Programme Goal: To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities

Programme Objectives: To increase the number of tourists from 20,000 to 35,000 by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism for investors in the tourist areas	District Wide	Investors available and operating in the District					30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	DA	Min. of Tourism
Reshape roads linking Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary	District Wide	Roads linking Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary reshaped					90,000.00	90,000.00	-	DA	GTB, TA, Communities

Programme Objectives: Facilitate the establishment of ICT Centres

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Reduce local taxes for ICT operators	District Wide	Local taxes reduced for ICT operators		→			20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, Business Owners
Lobby for more network operators and to also widen coverage	District Wide	More communication service providers and coverage widened		→			15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	Min. of Communication

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the management and develop the market facilities at Maaso, Busunya, and Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Strengthen District market management board	District Wide	District market management board given the necessary logistics to operate			→		30,000.00	30,000.00	-	DA	TA, GTZ
Develop 3 No market facility and a lorry park in the District	Busunya, Asekye and Yefri	Market and lorry park developed		→			75,000.00	75,000.00	-	DA	TA, GPRTU, Market Women
Rehabilitate 2 No market infrastructures	Maaso, Kranka	2 No Market facility rehabilitated		→			80,000.00	60,000.00	20,000	DA	RCC
Lobby for investors and donors to raise Dromankese market	Nation Wide	Dromankese market raised to modern standard			→		30,000.00	30,000.00	-	DA	Radio Stations, Information Centres

Programme Objectives: Control the degradation of the forest and land

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Sensitize traditional authorities and community members on land management and forest degradation	District Wide	Traditional authorities and community members educated on land management and forest degradation			→		20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	TA, EPA, Forestry Commission
Plant trees to re-forest the degraded areas	District Wide	50,000 seedlings planted				→	40,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	DA	GSOP, EPA, MLGRD, Forestry Commission
Organize regular training programme for environmental protection volunteers	District Wide	Training programme for volunteers organized				→	40,000.00	40,000.00	-	DA	NADMO, EPA, Forestry Commission
Enact and enforce bye laws on the environment	District Wide	Environmental bye laws enacted and enforced			→		8,000.00	8,000.00	-	DA	EPA, TA, Forestry Commission
Educate communities on use of alternative energy sources for domestic activities	District Wide	Communities educated on alternative energy sources			→		5,000.00	5,000.00	-	DA	EPA, Forestry Commission
Identify and register chain saw operators and charcoal burners	District Wide	Chain Saw Operators and charcoal burners identified and registered				→	9,000.00	9,000.00	-	Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, Communities
Organize 3 workshops with neighboring district on bush fire control	Busunya, Nkoranza, Kintampo.	Three workshops organized on bush fire control				→	90,000.00	90,000.00		Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, TA, Forestry Commission

Programme Objectives: Increase access to credit facilities for small scale enterprises and farmers by 20%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Educate farmers and community members on the need to join cooperatives and save with financial institutions	District Wide	Farmers and community members educated on the need to join cooperatives and financial institutions				→	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	DA	DADU, Financial institutions, communities
Lobby financial institutions to support farmer groups and small scale enterprises	District Wide	Farmer groups and small scale enterprises supported financially				→	8,000.00	8,000.00	-	DA	Financial Institutions, NGOs
Facilitate the establishment of rural enterprise	Busunya	Rural enterprise established	→				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Programme Goal: Modernize and increase agricultural production

Programme Objectives: Increase crop production by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Educate farmers on modern methods of farming.	District Wide	Farmers educated on modern methods of farming				→	25,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	DA, DADU	NGOs, FBO, MOFA, Donor Agencies
Lobby for more Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and veterinary officers	District Wide	Agricultural Extension Agents and Veterinary officers increased in number		→			10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA, DADU	RCC, MOFA
Facilitate easy access to farming inputs by farmers	District Wide	farming inputes always available to farmers				→	15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DADU, DA	, MOFA, CSOs
Procure logistics and equipments for Agric Extension Agents	District Wide	Logistics and equipments for AEAs procured				→	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA, DADU	MOFA, NGOs

Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme Goal: Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of human settlements

Programme Objective: Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Reshape 90km length of feeder roads in the District	District Wide	90km length of feeder roads reshaped				→	2,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,000,00.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
Construct drains in major communities in the district	District Wide	40km length of drains constructed in major communities			→		800,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
Rehabilitate 11km length of road	Asekye – Yefri	11km length of road rehabilitated				→	60,000,000.00	-	60,000,000.00	MoRT, DA	Dept. of Highway, RCC
Construct Bridge on Tankor River	Amanda-Dromankese	Bridge constructed on Tankor river between Amanda and Dromankese			→		20,000.000	5,000.00	15,000.000	DA	FRD, RCC

Programme Objective: Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need for development permit.	District Wide	Communities and TA sensitized on the need for development permit				→	20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA, Communities
Design planning schemes for the communities	Busunya, Yefri, kranka, Dromankese	Planning schemes designed for communities				→	80,000.00	80,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA

Programme Objectives: Improve access to potable water

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Drill 77 No. boreholes in the district	District Wide	77 No boreholes drilled					170,000.00	70,000.00	100,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH, RCC
Mechanize 40 No boreholes	District Wide	40 No boreholes mechanized				→	250,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH
Sensitize communities on counterpart funding for the water facilities	District Wide	Communities sensitized on counterpart funding		→			10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	CWSA
Organize workshops for Water Board managements	Busunya	two workshops organized for water board managements				→	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	CWSA	DA, TA, NGOs, Communities

Programme Objective: Enhance access to toilet facilities by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Encourage and facilitate the construction of household latrines	District Wide	90 Household latrines constructed				→	120,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs
Organized sensitization programme on CLTS in 30 No communities	District Wide	30 No. communities sensitized on CLTS				→	300,000.00	300,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, TA
Construct 10 No Institutional latrines	District Wide	10 No Institutional latrines constructed in schools				→	500,000.00		500,000.00	DA	TA, MLGRD, Communities

Programme Objective: Increase access to electricity by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Extend electricity to 8 No communities and new sites of expanding communities	District Wide	Electricity extended to 8 No new communities and 10 new sites				→	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
Procure 400 No electricity poles	District Wide	400 No electricity poles procure				→	900,000.00	900,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
Procure street light	District Wide	20,000 street lights procured				→	800,000.00	800,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities

Programme Objective: Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Equip waste management department	Busunya	1 printer machine procured for the department		→			800.00	800.00	-	DA	MLGRD
Procure skip containers for communities	District Wide	15 skip containers procured				→	90,000.00	90,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, MoESNR
Lobby for Environmental Health staff	Busunya	Environmental Health staff increased			→		10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MoESNR, RCC
Educate communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation	District Wide	Communities educated on environmental hygiene and sanitation				→	16,000.00	16,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs

Thematic Area: **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

Programme Goal: *Improve on the standard and quality of education and health care delivery to enhance productivity*

Programme Objective: *Improve on the performance and standard of education*

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Construct 15 No. classroom blocks and 2 No. boarding facilities	District Wide	classrooms blocks and boarding facilities constricted				→	1,200,000.00	600,0000.00	600,000.00	DA	NGOs, GES, Communities
Procure teaching and learning materials	District Wide	Teaching and learning materials procured		→			20,000.00	20,000.00	-	GES	DA
Construct 12 No residential accommodation for teachers	District Wide	12 No. teachers accommodation constructed				→	984,000.00	640,000.00	344,000.00	DA	GES, Donor Agencies, NGOs
Construct 8 No ICT with equipment in schools	District Wide	8 No ICT centre constructed in 8 JHS			→		560,000.00	560,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
Procure furniture for basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	4,000 furniture for basic and second cycle institutions procured				→	250,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	DA	GES, NGOs, PTAs, Donor Agencies
Establish 3No KGs, 3 Primary Schools, 2 JHS and 1 Vocational Schools in the district	District Wide	3 KGs, 3 Primary Schools, 2 JHS and 1 Vocational Schools established			→		1,500,000.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	DA, GES	GETFUND, GoG Agencies
Support 80 No needy but brilliant students in tertiary institutions especially girls	District Wide	80 No tertiary students supported				→	32,000.00	32,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
Renovate 8 No school structures	District Wide	8 No school structures renovated				→	48,000.00	48,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	Sports in basic and second cycle institutions promoted and developed				→	36,000.00	36,000.00	-	GES	DA, Sports Council
Educate communities on Girl Child Education	District Wide	Communities educated on Girl child education				→	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	GES	PTAs, CBOs, NGOs, DA
Expand and Manage school feeding Programme	District Wide	School feeding programme extended to schools		→			15,000.000	15,000.00	-	DA	GES ,PTAs, CBOs,

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the quality of health care delivery

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Construct 3 No residential accommodation for health workers	Kranka, Dromankese Maaso	3No. nurses quarters constructed					290,000.00	180,000.00	110,000.00	DA	GHS
Educate the public on the incidence and causes of malaria	District Wide	Public educated on the incidence and causes of malaria					24,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	DA, GHS	GHS, NGOs, Donor Agencies
Construct 11 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 3 health centers	District Wide	11 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 3 health centers constructed					1,100,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00	DA	GHS, CSOs, NGOs
Develop workplace policy for District Assembly and decentralized department staff	Busunya	Workplace policy for DA and decentralized staff developed					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	GHS, DA	GAC, NGOs, CBOs, Donor Agencies
Sensitize the public on HIV and AIDS	District Wide	Public sensitized on HIV and AIDS					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	GHS, DA	GAC, NGOs, CBOs
Lobby for medical doctor and other health staff	District Wide	Medical doctor and other health workers posted to the District					6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	DA, GHS	MoH
Procure equipments and logistics for the health centre and CHPS Compound	District Wide	Equipments and logistics for health centres CHPS Compound procured					100,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	DA, GHS	MoH, Donor Agencies, NGOs
Provide care and support services for PLWHIV	District Wide	Care and support services provided for PLWHIV					40,000.00	-	40,000.00	GHS	GAC, NGOs, DADonor Agencies

Construct 1 No Modern Hospital	Busunya	1 No Modern Hospital Constructed					3,500,000.00	-	3,500,000.00	GHS	MoH, Donor Agencies, NGOs
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Programme goal: Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable

Programme objective: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable groups

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Provide support and job training to the physically challenged	District Wide	Support and job training provided to the physically challenged					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, NGOs, Communities
Procure relief items to be given to disaster victims	District Wide	Relief items procured					80,000.00	40,000.00	40,000	DA	NGO, NADMO,
Educate school children on teenage pregnancy especially the females	District Wide	school children educated on Teenage Pregnancy					30,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	Social welfare GES NGOs
Sensitize the public to report abuse cases	District Wide	Public educated to report abuse cases					25,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.000	DA	NCCE, Social welfare, CHRAJ

Thematic Area: Transparent and accountable governance

Programme Goal: To Ensure transparent and accountable governance

Programme Objectives: Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities	District Wide	Women sensitized on the need to take part in public activities				→	20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, NGOs
Organize workshop for women groups in local governance and development	District Wide	Two workshops for women groups in local governance and development organized				→	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD RCC NGOs
Facilitate the involvement of women in local level leadership	District Wide	Involvement of women in local level leadership facilitated				→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, CSOs, NGOs, Donor Agency
Build the Capacity of the sub-district structure	Dromankese, Busunya, Yefri and Kranka	The capacity for the four sub-district structures built		→			20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD RCC

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the security situation in the district

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNA L	LEAD	COLLAB
Provide logistics and equipments for security personnel	District Wide	Logistics and equipments provided to security personnel			→		20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA, CSOs, NGOs	MLGRD
Lobby for more police personnel in the district	District Wide	number of police personnel increased			→		20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, GPS
Rehabilitate 2 No police posts	Busunya, Dromankese	2 Police Posts rehabilitated			→		20,000.00	20,000.00	-	GPS, DA	TA, Communitie s
Construct 2 No residential accommodation for police officers	Busunya, Dromankese	2No. Semi-detached bunga low constructed for police personnel				→	200,000.00	100,00.00	100,000.00	DA	GPS, TA, NGOs
Support Community Initiated Projects	Kranka	1No. Police Post constructed		→			90,000.00	90,000.00	-	DA	GPS

Programme Objective: Ensure good governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (YRS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			2014	2015	2016	2017		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
Complete the construction of bungalows for DCE, DCD and MOFA Director	Busunya	DCE and DCD's bungalows completed			→		1,930,000.00	930,000.00	1,000,000.00	DA	MLGRD
Complete the construction of Office Annex Administration	Busunya	Office Annex Administration completed		→			80,000.00	80,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD
Build the capacity of DA staff	District Wide	Capacity of DA staff built				→	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	DA	MLGRD, LGS, Donor Agencies
Construct District Assembly guest house	Busunya	District Assembly guest house constructed				→	150,000.00	150,000.00	-	DA	
Construct residential accommodation for DA staff	Busunya	Residential accommodation for DA staff constructed				→	1,400,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00	DA	
Procure office equipments and logistics for DA and other departments	Busunya	Office equipments and logistics procured				→	80,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	DA	
Construct 3 No office accommodation for sub-district structures	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri, Kranka	3No. Office accommodation for sub-structures constructed			→		480,000.00	480,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
Provide office equipments and logistics for sub-structures	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri, Kranka	Office equipments and logistics for sub-structures procured			→		60,000.00	60,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
Support Monitoring and evaluation of development projects in the District	District Wide	Projects in the District monitored and evaluated				→	40,000.00	40,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, RCC, Donor Agencies
Complete the construction of 1 No District Assembly Hall	Busunya	1 No District Assembly Hall constructed		→			50,000.00	50,000.00	-	DA	RCC

5.3 Annual Action Plans

The preparation of the Annual Action Plan is based on the medium term development framework. Annual Plans are prepared to ensure the achievements of the formulated objectives and strategies that are formulated for the elimination of district development problems. Annual plans are breakdowns of the medium term plans into implementable and manageable projects on yearly basis. The annual plan is broken down base on the various sectors as indicated above. The annual plans like the medium term plans comprises activities to be undertaken, location of the projects, time frame, indicative budget, sources of finance, implementing agencies and agencies responsible for monitoring and evaluation. Projects that will have immediate alleviation effects and contribute to the achievement of other projects are given priority in the annual plan preparation and implementation process.

It is on this basis that annual plans are drawn from the medium term plans of the Nkoranza North District to streamline and focus the development process of the District. Projects that will have trickledown and supportive effect on other projects are given priority. The annual plans of the District are presented below.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2014)

Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

Programme Goal: To increase revenue base of the district

Programme Objectives: Increase Internally Generated Fund by 50%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	District Wide	people understand why they should pay tax					7,500.00	7,500.00	-	DA	RCC
2.Strengthen the revenue task force to monitor revenue collectors	Busunya, Kranka, Yefri and Dromankese	Revenue task force have the necessary logistics to operate					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	RCC

Programme goal: Reduce unemployment rate of the district

Programme objective: Reduce unemployment rate from 18.3% to 9% by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Sensitize 200 youth to engage in Agriculture	District Wide	200 youth sensitized to engage in agriculture					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	MoFA
2.Train 100 youth on employable skills	District Wide	100 youth train on employable skills					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	GYEEDA

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Programme Goal: To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities

Programme Objectives: To increase the number of tourists from 20,000 to 35,000 by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism for investors in the tourist areas	District Wide	Investors available and operating in the District					8,000.00	8,000.00		DA	Min. of Tourism
2.Reshape road linking Busunya to Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary and Bonte to Fiema	Busunya-Boabeng, Bonte-Fiema	Road linking Busunya and Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary and Bonte-Fiema reshaped					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	GTB, TA, Communities

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the management and develop the market facilities at Maaso, Busunya, and Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Strengthen District market management board	District Wide	District market management board given the necessary logistics to operate					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	TA, GTZ

Programme Objectives: Control the degradation of the forest and land

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Sensitize traditional authorities and community members on land management and forest degradation	District Wide	Traditional authorities and community members educated on land management and forest degradation					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	TA, EPA, Forestry Commission
2.Organize two training programme for environmental protection volunteers	Busunya and Dromankese	Two Training programme for volunteers organized					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	NADMO, EPA, Forestry Commission
3.Educate communities on use of alternative energy sources for domestic activities	District Wide	Communities educated on alternative energy sources					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	EPA, Forestry Commission

Programme Objectives: Increase access to credit facilities for small scale enterprises and farmers by 20%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Educate farmers and community members on the need to join cooperatives and save with financial institutions	District Wide	Farmers and community members educated on the need to join cooperatives and financial institutions					8,000.00	8,000.00	-	DA	DADU, Financial institutions, communities
2.Lobby for financial institutions to support farmer groups and small scale enterprises	District Wide	Farmer groups and small scale enterprises supported financially					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	Financial Institutions, NGOs
3.Organize one workshop for small scale businesses	Busunya	One workshop organized for small scale businesses					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Programme Goal: Modernize and increase agricultural production

Programme Objectives: Increase crop production by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Educate farmers on modern methods of farming.	District Wide	Farmers educated on modern methods of farming					8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.000	DA, DADU	NGOs, FBO, MOFA, Donor Agencies
2.Lobby for more Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and veterinary officers	District Wide	Agricultural Extension Agents and Veterinary officers increased in number					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	DA, DADU	RCC, MOFA
3.Facilitate easy access to farming inputs by farmers	District Wide	farming inputes always available to farmers					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DADU, DA	, MOFA, CSOs

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Programme Goal: Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of human settlements

Programme Objective: Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Reshape 35km length of feeder roads in the District	District Wide	35km length of feeder roads reshaped					800,000.00	500,000.00	300,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
2.Construct drains in Busunya and Kranka township	Busunya and Kranka	15km length of drains constructed in Busunya and Kranka each					300,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD

Programme Objective: Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need for development permit.	District Wide	Communities and TA sensitized on the need for development permit					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA, Communities
2.Design planning scheme for Busunya Community	Busunya	Planning scheme designed for Busunya					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA

Programme Objectives: Improve access to potable water

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Construct 1 No small town water system	Dromankese	1 No. Small Town Water System constructed at Dromankese					4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH, RCC
2.Drill 25 boreholes and mechanize 10	District Wide	25 boreholes drilled and 10 mechanized					400,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH

Programme Objective: Enhance access to toilet facilities by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Encourage and facilitate the construction of household latrines	District Wide	30 Household latrines constructed					40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs
2.Construct public toilet facilities in needy communities	Bonte, Baafi Dromankese, Tanfiano and Maaso	5 No. public toilet facilities constructed					90,000.00	90,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, TA
3. Construct toilet facilities in schools/ Institutional latrines	Asekye, Bonte, Sikaa and Yefri	8 No Institutional latrines constructed in schools for both primary and JHS					200,000.00		200,000.00	DA	TA, MLGRD, Communities
4.Rehabilitate Busunya market toilet facility	Busunya	Toilet facility at Busunya market rehabilitated					10,000.00	10,000.00		DA	DEHO, CWSA, TA

Programme Objective: Increase access to electricity by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Extend electricity to two new communities and new sites of Yefri and Maaso	Nipahiamoa, Taaho, Yefri and Maaso	Electricity extended to 2 new communities and new sites of Maaso and Yefri					400,000.00	400,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities

2.Acquire electricity poles	District Wide	1,000 electricity poles acquired					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
3.Procure street light	District Wide	5,000 street lights procured					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
4. rehabilitate street lights	District Wide	Damaged Streets light repaired					20,000.00			DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities

Programme Objective: Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Procure 5 skip containers for communities	District Wide	5 skip containers procured					30,000.00	30,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, MoESNR
2.Educate communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation	District Wide	Communities educated on environmental hygiene and sanitation					4,000.00	4000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Goal: Improve on the standard and quality of education and health care delivery to enhance productivity

Programme Objective: Improve on the performance and standard of education

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Complete construction 5 classroom blocks and 1 boarding facility	Busunya, Dwenewoho, Boama, Amanda and	5 classrooms blocks and 1 boarding facility completely constricted					300,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	DA	NGOs, GES, Communities

	Dromankuma										
2. Construct 3 No. residential accommodations for teachers	Asekye, Odumasi and Bodom	3 No. teachers accommodation constructed					250,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	DA	GES, Donor Agencies, NGOs
3. Construct and equip 3 No ICT centres in schools	Fiema, Senya and Busunya	3 No ICT centre constructed in 3 JHS					210,000.00	210,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
4. Procure furniture for basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	1,000 furniture for basic and second cycle institutions procured					60,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	DA	GES, NGOs, PTAs, Donor Agencies
5. Establish 1 KG and 1 Primary School	Tailor Krom	1 KG and 1 Primary School established					250,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	DA, GES	GETFUND, GoG Agencies
6. Support to needy but brilliant students in tertiary institutions especially girls	District Wide	20 tertiary students supported					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
7. Renovate 3 existing school structures	Busunya, Fiema, Kranka	3 existing school structures renovated					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
8. Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	Sports in basic and second cycle institutions promoted and developed					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	GES	DA, Sports Council
9. Educate communities on Girl Child Education	District Wide	Communities educated on Girl child education					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	GES	PTAs, CBOs, NGOs, DA

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the quality of health care delivery

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Educate the public on the incidence and causes of malaria	District Wide	Public educated on the incidence and causes of malaria					8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	DA, GHS	GHS, NGOs, Donor Agencies

2. Construct 4 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 1 health centers	Dinkra, Bomini Dromankuma Boabeng and Bono-Maaso	4 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 1 health centers constructed					280,000.00	150,000.00	130,000.00	DA	GHS, CSOs, NGOs
3. Sensitize the public on HIV and AIDS	District Wide	Public sensitized on HIV and AIDS					7,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	GHS, DA	GAC, NGOs, CBOs
4. Provide care and support services for PLWHIV	District Wide	Care and support services provided for PLWHIV					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	GHS	GAC, NGOs, DADonor Agencies

Programme goal: Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable

Programme objective: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable groups

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Provide support and job training to the physically challenged	District Wide	Support and job training provided to the physically challenged					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, NGOs, Communities
2. Procure relief items to be given to disaster victims	District Wide	Relief items procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NGO, NADMO,
3. Educate school children on teenage pregnancy especially the females	District Wide	school children educated on Teenage Pregnancy					7,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	DA	Social welfare GES NGOs
4. Sensitize the public to report abuse cases	District Wide	Public educated to report abuse cases					8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	DA	NCCE, Social welfare, CHRAJ

Thematic Area: Transparent and accountable governance

Programme Goal: To Ensure transparent and accountable governance

Programme Objectives: Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities	District Wide	Women sensitized on the need to take part in public activities					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, NGOs
2.Facilitate the involvement of women in local level leadership	District Wide	Involvement of women in local level leadership facilitated					3,000.00	3,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, CSOs, NGOs, Donor Agency
3.Build the Capacity of the sub-district structure	Dromankese, Busunya, Yefri and Kranka	The capacity for the four sub-district structures built					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD RCC

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the security situation in the district

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Provide logistics and equipments for security personnel	District Wide	Logistics and equipments provided to security personnel					8,000.00	4,000.000	4,000.000	DA, CSOs, NGOs	MLGRD

Programme Objective: Ensure good governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH₵)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Complete the construction of bungalows for DCE and DCD	Busunya	DCE and DCD's bungalows completed					600,000.00	200,000	400,000.00	DA	MLGRD
2. Complete the construction of MOFA Directors Bungalow	Busunya	MOFA Director's bungalow constructed					50,000.00	-	50,000.00	DA	MLGRD
3. Complete the construction of Office Annex Administration	Busunya	Office Annex Administration completed					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD
4. Build the capacity of DA staff	District Wide	Capacity of DA staff built					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD, LGS, Donor Agencies
5. Construct residential accommodation for Decentralized Departments	Busunya	Residential accommodation for DD constructed					400,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	DA	MLGRD
6. Procure office equipments and logistics for DA and other departments	Busunya	Office equipments and logistics procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD
7. Monitor and evaluate development projects in the District	District Wide	Development projects in the District monitored and evaluated					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, RCC, Donor Agencies
8. Complete the construction of 1 No District Assembly Hall	Busunya	1 No District Assembly Hall constructed					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	RCC

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2015)

Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

Programme Goal: To increase revenue base of the district

Programme Objectives: Increase Internally Generated Fund by 50%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Establish District Database System	District Wide	District Database System established					40,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	DA	RCC, GTZ
2.Sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	District Wide	people understand why they should pay tax					8,000.00	8,000.00	-	DA	RCC
3.Strengthen the revenue task force to monitor revenue collectors	Busunya, Kranka, Yefri and Dromankese	Revenue task force have the necessary logistics to operate					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	RCC
4. Procure 3 No. Motorbikes for revenue mobilization	District wide	3 No Motor bikes procured					24,000.00	14,000.00	10,000.00	DA	RCC

Programme goal: Reduce unemployment rate of the district

Programme objective: Reduce unemployment rate from 18.3% to 9% by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Employ 150 workers under GSOP Project	District Wide	150 workers employed under GSOP					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	DA	RCC, GSOP
2. Sensitize 200 youth to engage in Agriculture	District Wide	200 youth sensitized to engage in agriculture					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	MoFA
3. Train 100 youth on employable skills	District Wide	100 youth train on employable skills					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	GYEEDA

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Programme Goal: To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities

Programme Objectives: To increase the number of tourists from 20,000 to 35,000 by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism for investors in the tourist areas	District Wide	Investors available and operating in the District					8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	DA	Min. of Tourism
2. Reshape road linking Tankor to Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary	District Wide	Road linking Tankor and Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary reshaped					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	GTB, TA, Communities

Programme Objectives: Facilitate the Establishment of ICT Centres

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Reduce local taxes for ICT operators	District Wide	Local taxes reduced for ICT operators					10,000.000	10,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, Business Owners
2.Lobby for more network operators and to also widen coverage	District Wide	More communication service providers and coverage widened					7,500.00	7,500.00	-	DA	Min. of Communication

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the management and develop the market facilities at Maaso, Busunya, and Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Strengthen District market management board	District Wide	District market management board given the necessary logistics to operate					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	TA, GTZ
2.Develop market facility and a lorry park	Busunya	Market and lorry park at Busunya developed					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	TA, GPRTU, Market Women
3.Rehabilitate market infrastructure	Maaso	Market facility rehabilitated at Maaso					40,000.00	30,000.00	10,000	DA	RCC

Programme Objectives: Control the degradation of the forest and land

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Sensitize traditional authorities and community members on land management and forest degradation	District Wide	Traditional authorities and community members educated on land management and forest degradation					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	TA, EPA, Forestry Commission

2.Plant trees to re-forest the degraded areas	District Wide	20,000 seedlings planted					18,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	DA	GSOP, EPA, MLGRD, Forestry Commission
3.Organize One training programme for environmental protection volunteers	Kranka	One Training programme for volunteers organized					6,000.00	6,000.00	-	DA	NADMO, EPA, Forestry Commission
4.Enact and enforce bye laws on the environment	District Wide	Environmental bye laws enacted and enforced					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	EPA, TA, Forestry Commission
5.Educate communities on use of alternative energy sources for domestic activities	District Wide	Communities educated on alternative energy sources					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	DA	EPA, Forestry Commission
6.Identify and register chain saw operators and charcoal burners	District Wide	Chain Saw Operators and charcoal burners identified and registered					3,000.00	3,000.00	-	Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, Communities
7.Organize one workshop with neighboring district on bush fire control	Busunya	One workshop organized on bush fire control					30,000.00	30,000.00		Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, TA, Forestry Commission

Programme Objectives: Increase access to credit facilities for small scale enterprises and farmers by 20%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Educate farmers and community members on the need to join cooperatives and save with financial institutions	District Wide	Farmers and community members educated on the need to join cooperatives and financial institutions					8,000.00	8,000.00	-	DA	DADU, Financial institutions, communities

2.Lobby for financial institutions to support farmer groups and small scale enterprises	District Wide	Farmer groups and small scale enterprises supported financially					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	Financial Institutions, NGOs
3.Educate small scale entrepreneurs on Business Management	Busunya	Small scale business owners educated on business management					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Programme Goal: Modernize and increase agricultural production

Programme Objectives: Increase crop production by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Educate farmers on modern methods of farming.	District Wide	Farmers educated on modern methods of farming					7,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	DA, DADU	NGOs, FBO, MOFA, Donor Agencies
2.Lobby for more Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and veterinary officers and provide support to them	District Wide	Agricultural Extension Agents and Veterinary officers increased in number					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	DA, DADU	RCC, MOFA
3.Facilitate easy access to farming inputs by farmers	District Wide	farming inutes always available to farmers					3,000.00	3,000.00	-	DADU, DA	, MOFA, CSOs

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Programme Goal: Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of human settlements

Programme Objective: Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Reshape 30km length of roads in the District	District Wide	30km length of feeder roads reshaped					600,000.00	200,000.00	400,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
2.Construct drains in major communities in the district	Boana, Bodom and Bomini	15km length of drains constructed in major communities					300,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
3.Rehabilitate 11km length of road	Asekye – Yefri	11km length of road rehabilitated					10,000,000.00	-	10,000,000.00	MoRT, DA	Dept. of Highway, RCC

Programme Objective: Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize Traditional authorities and communities on the need for development permit.	District Wide	Communities and TA sensitized on the need for development permit					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA, Communities
2. Design planning scheme for Dromankese Community	Dromankese	Planning scheme designed for Dromankese					20,000.00	80,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA

Programme Objectives: Improve access to potable water

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct small town water system	Kranka	1 No. Small Town Water System constructed at Kranka					4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH, RCC
2. Drill 20 boreholes and mechanize 8	District Wide	20 boreholes drilled and 8 mechanized					400,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH
3. Sensitize communities on counterpart funding for water facilities	District Wide	Communities sensitized on counterpart funding					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	CWSA
4. Organize one workshop for Water Board managements	Busunya	One workshop organized for water board managements					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	CWSA	DA, TA, NGOs, Communities

Programme Objective: Enhance access to toilet facilities by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Encourage and facilitate the construction of household latrines	District Wide	30 Household latrines constructed					40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs
2. Construct public toilet facilities in 4 needy communities	Timiabu Sikaa Kranka	4 No. public toilet facilities constructed 4 old facilities					70,000.00	70,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, TA

	Taaho	rehabilitated								
3. Construct toilet facilities in schools/ Institutional latrines	Dromankuma and Konkrompe	2 Institutional latrines constructed in schools					100,000.00		100,000.00	DA TA, MLGRD, Communities
4. Rehabilitate 2 old toilet facilities	Bodom and Bono-Maaso	2 toilet facilities rehabilitated					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA DEHO, CWSA, TA

Programme Objective: Increase access to electricity by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1.Extend electricity to new sites	Busunya, Dromankese, Dromankuma, Odumasi, Kranka	Electricity extended to new sites of 5 communities					400,000.00	400,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
1.Acquire electricity poles	District Wide	1,000 electricity poles acquired					250,000.00	250,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
3.Procure street light	District Wide	5,000 street lights procured					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities

Programme Objective: Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Equip waste management department	Busunya	1 printer machine procured for the department					800.00	800.00	-	DA	MLGRD
2.Procure 4 skip containers for	District Wide	4 skip containers					24,000.00	24,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD,

communities		procured									MoESNR
3. Lobby for Environmental Health staff	Busunya	Environmental Health staff increased					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	DA	MoESNR, RCC
4. Organize one workshop on causes and effects of cholera	Busunya	One workshop organized at Busunya on Cholera					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Goal: Improve on the standard and quality of education and health care delivery to enhance productivity

Programme Objective: Improve on the performance and standard of education

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct 4 No. classroom blocks	Timiabu, Busunya, Fiema, Adoe	classrooms blocks and boarding facilities constricted					300,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	DA	NGOs, GES, Communities
2. Procure teaching and learning materials	District Wide	Teaching and learning materials procured					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	GES	DA
3. Construct 3 residential accommodation for teachers	Bonte, Dromankese, Bomini	3 No. teachers accommodation constructed					250,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	DA	GES, Donor Agencies, NGOs
4. Construct and equip ICT centres in schools	Kranka, Baafi, Asekye	ICT centre constructed in 3 JHS					210,000.00	210,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
5. Procure furniture for basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	1,000 furniture for basic and second cycle institutions procured					60,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	DA	GES, NGOs, PTAs, Donor Agencies

6. Establish 1 KG, 1 Primary School and 1 JHS	Kuromu, Dinkra Prusu	1 KG, 1 Primary School and 1 JHS established					300,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	DA, GES	GETFUND, GoG Agencies
7. Support to needy but brilliant students in tertiary institutions especially girls	District Wide	20 tertiary students supported					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
8. Renovate 3 school structures	Kranka, Dromankuma	3 existing school structures renovated					16,000.00	16,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
9. Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	Sports in basic and second cycle institutions promoted and developed					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	GES	DA, Sports Council
10. Educate communities on Girl Child Education	District Wide	Communities educated on Girl child education					8,000.00	8,000.00	-	GES	PTAs, CBOs, NGOs, DA
11. Extend School feeding programme to schools	Kranka Area Council and Dromankuma	School feeding Programme extended to Kranka area council and Dromankuma					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, CBOs

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the quality of health care delivery

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct residential accommodation for health workers	Kranka,	1 No. nurses quarters constructed					90,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	DA	GHS
2. Educate the public on the incidence and causes of malaria	District Wide	Public educated on the incidence and causes of malaria					8,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	DA, GHS	GHS, NGOs, Donor Agencies
3. Construct 3 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound	Tanfiano, Sikaa, Timiabu	3 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound constructed					240,000.00	100,000.00	140,000.00	DA	GHS, CSOs, NGOs
4. Develop workplace policy for District Assembly and decentralized department staff	Busunya	Workplace policy for DA and decentralized staff developed					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	GHS, DA	GAC, NGOs, CBOs, Donor Agencies
5. Sensitize the public on HIV and AIDS	District Wide	Public sensitized on HIV and AIDS					5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	GHS, DA	GAC, NGOs, CBOs
6. Lobby for medical doctor and other health staff	District Wide	Medical doctor and other health workers posted to the District					2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	DA, GHS	MoH
7. Procure equipments and logistics for the health centres and CHPS Compound	District Wide	Equipments and logistics for health centresn CHPS Compound procured					40,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	DA, GHS	MoH, Donor Agencies, NGOs

8. Provide care and support services for PLWHIV	District Wide	Care and support services provided for PLWHIV					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	GHS	GAC, NGOs, DADonor Agencies
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Programme goal: Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable

Programme objective: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable groups

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Provide support and job training to the physically challenged	District Wide	Support and job training provided to the physically challenged					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, NGOs, Communities
2. Procure relief items to be given to disaster victims	District Wide	Relief items procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NGO, NADMO,
3. Educate school children on teenage pregnancy especially the females	District Wide	school children educated on Teenage Pregnancy					9,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	DA	Social welfare GES NGOs
4. Sensitize the public to report abuse cases	District Wide	Public educated to report abuse cases					7,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.000	DA	NCCE, Social welfare, CHRAJ

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Programme Goal: To Ensure transparent and accountable governance

Programme Objectives: Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities	District Wide	Women sensitized on the need to take part in public activities					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, NGOs
2. Organize one workshop for women groups in local governance and development	District Wide	One workshop for women groups in local governance and development organized					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	DA	MLGRD RCC NGOs
3. Facilitate the involvement of women in local level leadership	District Wide	Involvement of women in local level leadership facilitated					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, CSOs, NGOs, Donor Agency
4. Build the Capacity of the sub-district structure	Dromankese, Busunya, Yefri and Kranka	The capacity for the four sub-district structures built					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD RCC

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the security situation in the district

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Provide logistics and equipments for security personnel	District Wide	Logistics and equipments provided to security personnel					6,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	DA, CSOs, NGOs	MLGRD
2. Lobby for more police		number of police									MLGRD,

personnel in the district	District Wide	personnel increased					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	GPS
3. Rehabilitate police post	Dromankese	1 Police Post rehabilitated					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	GPS, DA	TA, Communities
4. Complete Construction of police post	Kranka	1No. Police Post constructed					90,000.00	90,000.00	-	DA	GPS

Programme Objective: Ensure good governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Complete the construction of bungalows for DCE, DCD and	Busunya	DCE and DCD's bungalows completed					600,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	DA	MLGRD
2. Complete the construction of MOFA Director's Bungalow	Busunya	MOFA director's bungalow completed					40,000.00	-	40,000.00		
3. Complete the construction of Office Annex Administration	Busunya	Office Annex Administration completed					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD
4. Build the capacity of DA staff	District Wide	Capacity of DA staff built					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	DA	MLGRD, LGS, Donor Agencies
5. Construct residential accommodation for Decentralized Departments	Busunya	Residential accommodation for DA staff constructed					400,000.00	400,000.00		DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
6. Procure office equipments and logistics for DA and other departments	Busunya	Office equipments and logistics procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies

7. Construct office accommodation for sub-district structures	Yefri, Kranka	2 No. Office accommodation for sub-structures constructed					320,000.00	320,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
8. Provide office equipments and logistics for sub-structures	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri, Kranka	Office equipments and logistics for sub-structures procured					30,000.00	30,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
9. Monitor and evaluate development projects in the District	District Wide	Development projects in the District monitored and evaluated					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, RCC, Donor Agencies
10. Complete the construction of 1 No District Assembly Hall	Busunya	1 No District Assembly Hall constructed					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	RCC

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2016)

Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

Programme Goal: To increase revenue base of the district

Programme Objectives: Increase Internally Generated Fund by 50%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Establish District Database System	District Wide	District Database System established					40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	DA	RCC, GTZ
2. Sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	District Wide	people understand why they should pay tax					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	RCC
3. Procure 2 motorbikes for revenue collection	District Wide	2 motor bikes procured					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	RCC
4. Strengthen the revenue task force to monitor revenue collectors	Busunya, Kranka, Yefri and Dromankese	Revenue task force have the necessary logistics to operate					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	RCC

Programme goal: Reduce unemployment rate of the district

Programme objective: Reduce unemployment rate from 18.3% to 9% by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Employ 150 workers under GSOP Project	District Wide	150 workers employed under GSOP					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	DA	RCC, GSOP
2. Sensitize 200 youth to engage in Agriculture	District Wide	200 youth sensitized to engage in agriculture					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	MoFA
3. Train 100 youth on employable skills	District Wide	100 youth train on employable skills					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	GYEEDA

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Programme Goal: To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities

Programme Objectives: To increase the number of tourists from 20,000 to 35,000 by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism for investors in the tourist areas	District Wide	Investors available and operating in the District					7,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	DA	Min. of Tourism
2. Reshape roads linking Senya-Konkrompe -Fiema	Senya , Konkrompe, Fiema	Roads linking Senya to Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary through Konkrope reshaped					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	GTB, TA, Communities

Programme Objectives: Facilitate the establishment of ICT Centres

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Reduce local taxes for ICT operators	District Wide	Local taxes reduced for ICT operators					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, Business Owners
2. Lobby for more network operators and to also widen coverage	District Wide	More communication service providers and coverage widened					7,500.00	7,500.00	-	DA	Min. of Communication

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the management and develop the market facilities at Maaso, Busunya, and Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Strengthen District market management board	District Wide	District market management board given the necessary logistics to operate					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	TA, GTZ
2. Develop market facility	Asekye	Market developed at Asekye					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	TA, GPRTU, Market Women
3. Rehabilitate market infrastructure	Kranka	Market facility rehabilitated at Kranka					40,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	DA	RCC
4. Lobby for investors and donors to raise Dromankese market	Nation Wide	Dromankese market raised to modern standard					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	Radio Stations, Information Centres

Programme Objectives: Control the degradation of the forest and land

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize traditional authorities and community members on land management and forest degradation	District Wide	Traditional authorities and community members educated on land management and forest degradation					6,000.00	6,000.00	-	DA	TA, EPA, Forestry Commission
2. Plant trees to re-forest the degraded areas	District Wide	10,000 seedlings planted					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	GSOP, EPA, MLGRD, Forestry Commission
3. Organize 2 training programmes for environmental protection volunteers	Yefri Kranka	2 Training programme for volunteers organized					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	NADMO, EPA, Forestry Commission
4. Enact and enforce bye laws on the environment	District Wide	Environmental bye laws enacted and enforced					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	EPA, TA, Forestry Commission
5. Educate communities on use of alternative energy sources for domestic activities	District Wide	Communities educated on alternative energy sources					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	EPA, Forestry Commission
6. Identify and register chain saw operators and charcoal burners	District Wide	Chain Saw Operators and charcoal burners identified and registered					3,000.00	3,000.00	-	Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, Communities
7. Organize one workshop with neighboring district on bush fire control	Nkoranza	One workshop organized on bush fire control					30,000.00	30,000.00		Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, TA, Forestry Commission

Programme Objectives: Increase access to credit facilities for small scale enterprises and farmers by 20%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Educate farmers and community members on the need to join cooperatives and save with financial institutions	District Wide	Farmers and community members educated on the need to join cooperatives and financial institutions					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	DADU, Financial institutions, communities
2. Lobby for financial institutions to support farmer groups and small scale enterprises	District Wide	Farmer groups and small scale enterprises supported financially					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	Financial Institutions, NGOs

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Programme Goal: Modernize and increase agricultural production

Programme Objectives: Increase crop production by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Educate farmers on modern methods of farming.	District Wide	Farmers educated on modern methods of farming					5,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	DA, DADU	NGOs, FBO, MOFA, Donor Agencies
2. Facilitate easy access to farming inputs by farmers	District Wide	farming inpuates always available to farmers					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DADU, DA	, MOFA, CSOs
3. Procure logistics and equipments for Agric Extension Agents	District Wide	Logistics and equipments for AEAs procured					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	DA, DADU	MOFA, NGOs

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Programme Goal: Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of human settlements

Programme Objective: Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Reshape 15km length of roads in the District	District Wide	15km length of feeder roads reshaped					500,000.00	350,000.00	150,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
2. Construct drains in major communities in the district	Dromankese	10km length of drains constructed in Dromankese					200,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
3. Rehabilitate 11km length of road	Asekye – Yefri	11km length of road rehabilitated					25,000,000.00	-	25,000,000.00	MoRT, DA	Dept. of Highway, RCC
4. Construct Bridge on Tankor River	Amanda-Dromankese	Bridge constructed on Tankor river between Amanda and Dromankese					20,000.000	5,000.00	15,000.000	DA	FRD, RCC

Programme Objective: Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need for development permit.	District Wide	Communities and TA sensitized on the need for development permit					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA, Communities
2. Design planning schemes for the communities	Yefri	Planning scheme designed Yefri					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA

Programme Objectives: Improve access to potable water

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct 1 No. small town water system	Bono-Maaso	1 No. Small Town Water System constructed at Bono-Maaso					4,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH, RCC
2. Drill 16 boreholes and mechanize 11	District Wide	16 boreholes drilled and 11 mechanized					370,000.000	70,000.000	300,000.000	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH
3. Organize one workshop for Water Board managements	Busunya	one workshop organized for water board managements					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	CWSA	DA, TA, NGOs, Communities

Programme Objective: Enhance access to toilet facilities by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Encourage and facilitate the construction of household latrines	District Wide	15 Household latrines constructed					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs
2. Construct public toilet facilities in needy communities	Busunya, Odumasi, Dromankuma Boana	4 No. public toilet facilities constructed					80,000.00	80,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, TA
3. Construct toilet facilities in schools/ Institutional latrines	Boama Kunso	2 Institutional latrines constructed in schools					100,000.00		100,000.00	DA	TA, MLGRD, Communities
4. Rehabilitate Kranka Old Toilet facility	Kranka	The old toilet facilitate at Kranka rehabilitated					10,000.00		10,000.00	DA	DEHO, CWSA, TA

Programme Objective: Increase access to electricity by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Extend electricity to new sites of expanding communities	Timiabu, Boana, Fiema, Tanfiano	Electricity extended to 4 new sites					400,000.00	400,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
2. Acquire electricity poles	District Wide	1,000 electricity poles acquired					250,000.00	250,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
3. Procure street light	District Wide	5,000 street lights procured					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities

Programme Objective: Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Procure 3 skip containers for communities	District Wide	3 skip containers procured					18,000.000	18,000.000	-	DA	MLGRD, MoESNR
2. Lobby for Environmental Health staff	Busunya	Environmental Health staff increased					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	DA	MoESNR, RCC
3. Educate communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation	District Wide	Communities educated on environmental hygiene and sanitation					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Goal: Improve on the standard and quality of education and health care delivery to enhance productivity

Programme Objective: Improve on the performance and standard of education

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct 3 classroom blocks and 1 boarding facilities	Yefri Odumasi Kunso	3 classrooms blocks and 1 boarding facilities constructed					300,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	DA	NGOs, GES, Communities
2. Procure teaching and learning materials	District Wide	Teaching and learning materials procured					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	GES	DA
3. Construct 3 No. residential accommodation for teachers	Busunya, Maaso, Kranka	3 No. teachers accommodation constructed					242,000.00	200,000.00	42,000.00	DA	GES, Donor Agencies, NGOs
4. Construct 2 No. ICT centres in schools	Dromankuma, Bomini,	2 ICT centre constructed in 2 JHS					140,000.00	140,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
5. Procure furniture for basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	1,000 furniture for basic and second cycle institutions procured					65,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	DA	GES, NGOs, PTAs, Donor Agencies
6. Establish 1 KG, 1 Primary School, 1 JHS and 1 Vocational School	Kunso, Kranka, Betoda	1 KG, 1 Primary School, 1 JHS and 1 Vocational School established					950,000.00	100,000.00	850,000.00	DA, GES	GETFUND, GoG Agencies
7. Support to needy but brilliant students in tertiary institutions especially girls	District Wide	20 tertiary students supported					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs

8. Renovate one school structure	Kranka	1 existing school structure renovated					8,000.00	8,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
9. Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	Sports in basic and second cycle institutions promoted and developed					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	GES	DA, Sports Council
10. Educate communities on Girl Child Education	District Wide	Communities educated on Girl child education					8,000.00	8,000.00	-	GES	PTAs, CBOs, NGOs, DA

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the quality of health care delivery

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct residential accommodation for health workers	Dromankese	1No. nurses quarters constructed					100,000.00	60,000.00	40,000.00	DA	GHS
2. Educate the public on the incidence and causes of malaria	District Wide	Public educated on the incidence and causes of malaria					4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	DA, GHS	GHS, NGOs, Donor Agencies
3. Construct 1 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and upgrade 2 CHPS to health centers	Dinkra, Bonte, Tom	10 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 4 health centers constructed					320,000.00	120,000.00	200,000.00	DA	GHS, CSOs, NGOs
4. Sensitize the public on HIV and AIDS	District Wide	Public sensitized on HIV and AIDS					3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	GHS, DA	GAC, NGOs, CBOs
5. Lobby for health staff	District Wide	Health workers posted to the District					4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	DA, GHS	MoH
6. Procure equipments and logistics for the health centre and CHPS Compound	District Wide	Equipments and logistics for health centresn CHPS Compound procured					40,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	DA, GHS	MoH, Donor Agencies, NGOs

7. Provide care and support services for PLWHIV	District Wide	Care and support services provided for PLWHIV					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	GHS	GAC, NGOs, DADonor Agencies
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Programme goal: Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable

Programme objective: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable groups

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Provide support and job training to the physically challenged	District Wide	Support and job training provided to the physically challenged					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, NGOs, Communities
2. Procure relief items to be given to disaster victims	District Wide	Relief items procured					32,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	DA	NGO, NADMO,
3. Educate school children on teenage pregnancy especially the females	District Wide	school children educated on Teenage Pregnancy					7,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	DA	Social welfare GES NGOs
4. Organize one workshop on gender base violence to the public	Busunya	Public educated to report abuse cases					10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.000	DA	NCCE, Social welfare, CHRAJ

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Programme Goal: To Ensure transparent and accountable governance

Programme Objectives: Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities	District Wide	Women sensitized on the need to take part in public activities					6,000.00	6,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, NGOs
2. Organize one workshop for women groups in local governance and development	District Wide	One workshop for women groups in local governance and development organized					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	DA	MLGRD RCC NGOs
3. Facilitate the involvement of women in local level leadership	District Wide	Involvement of women in local level leadership facilitated					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, CSOs, NGOs, Donor Agency

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the security situation in the district

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Provide logistics and equipments for security personnel	District Wide	Logistics and equipments provided to security personnel					6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	DA, CSOs, NGOs	MLGRD
2. Lobby for more police personnel in the district	District Wide	number of police personnel increased					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, GPS
3. Rehabilitate police post	Busunya	1 Police Post rehabilitated					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	GPS, DA	TA, Communities
4. Construct residential accommodation for police officers	Busunya	1 No. Semi-detached bungalow constructed for police personnel					100,000.00	50,00.00	50,000.00	DA	GPS, TA, NGOs

Programme Objective: Ensure good governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Complete the construction of bungalows for DCE, DCD	Busunya	DCE and DCD's bungalows completed					600,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	DA	MLGRD
2. Complete the construction of MOFA Director's Bungalow	Busunya	MOFA director's bungalow completed					40,000.00	-	40,000.00		
3. Build the capacity of DA staff	District Wide	Capacity of DA staff built					15,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	DA	MLGRD, LGS, Donor Agencies
4. Construct residential accommodation for Decentralized Departments	Busunya	Residential accommodation for DA staff constructed					300,000.00	300,000.00		DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
5. Procure office equipments and logistics for DA and other departments	Busunya	Office equipments and logistics procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
6. Construct office accommodation for sub-district structures	Dromankese, Busunya	2 No. Office accommodation for sub-structures constructed					160,000.00	160,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
7. Provide office equipments and logistics for sub-structures	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri, Kranka	Office equipments and logistics for sub-structures procured					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
8. Monitor and evaluate development projects in the District	District Wide	Development projects in the District monitored and evaluated					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, RCC, Donor Agencies

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2017)

Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

Programme Goal: To increase revenue base of the district

Programme Objectives: Increase Internally Generated Fund by 50%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	District Wide	people understand why they should pay tax					7,500.00	7,500.00	-	DA	RCC
2. Procure motorbikes for revenue collection	District Wide	2 motor bikes procured					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	RCC
3. Strengthen the revenue task force to monitor revenue collectors	Busunya, Kranka, Yefri and Dromankese	Revenue task force have the necessary logistics to operate					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	RCC

Programme goal: Reduce unemployment rate of the district

Programme objective: Reduce unemployment rate from 18.3% to 9% by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
2.Sensitize 200 youth to engage in Agriculture	District Wide	200 youth sensitized to engage in agriculture					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	MoFA
3.Train 100 youth on employable skills	District Wide	100 youth train on employable skills					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	GYEEDA

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Programme Goal: To create congenial environment for smooth operations of private entities

Programme Objectives: To increase the number of tourists from 20,000 to 35,000 by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism for investors in the tourist areas	District Wide	Investors available and operating in the District					7,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	DA	Min. of Tourism
2. Reshape roads linking Bunsunya-Boaben-Fiema and Tankor-Fiema	Busunya, Fiema, Tankor	Roads linking Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary reshaped					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	GTB, TA, Communities

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the management and develop the market facilities at Maaso, Busunya, and Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Develop market facility and a lorry park	Yefri	Market and lorry park developed at Yefri					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	TA, GPRTU, Market Women
2. Lobby for investors and donors to raise Dromankese market	Nation Wide	Dromankese market raised to modern standard					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	DA	Radio Stations, Information Centres

Programme Objectives: Control the degradation of the forest and land

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Plant trees to re-forest the degraded areas	District Wide	20,000 seedlings planted					12,000.00	12,000.00	-	DA	GSOP, EPA, MLGRD, Forestry Commission
2. Organize one training programme for environmental protection volunteers	Yefri	One Training programme for volunteers organized					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	DA	NADMO, EPA, Forestry Commission
3. Identify and register chain saw operators and charcoal burners	District Wide	Chain Saw Operators and charcoal burners identified and registered					3,000.00	3,000.00	-	Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, Communities
4. Organize workshop with neighboring district on bush fire control	Kintampo.	Three workshops organized on bush fire control					30,000.00	30,000.00		Forestry Commission, DA	EPA, TA, Forestry Commission

Programme Objectives: Increase access to credit facilities for small scale enterprises and farmers by 20%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Educate farmers and community members on the need to join cooperatives and save with financial institutions	District Wide	Farmers and community members educated on the need to join cooperatives and financial institutions					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	DADU, Financial institutions, communities
2. Lobby financial institutions to support farmer groups and small scale enterprises	District Wide	Farmer groups and small scale enterprises supported financially					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	DA	Financial Institutions, NGOs

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Programme Goal: Modernize and increase agricultural production

Programme Objectives: Increase crop production by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Educate farmers on modern methods of farming.	District Wide	Farmers educated on modern methods of farming					5,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	DA, DADU	NGOs, FBO, MOFA, Donor Agencies
2. Facilitate easy access to farming inputs by farmers	District Wide	farming inpuates always available to farmers					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DADU, DA	, MOFA, CSOs
3. Procure logistics and equipments for Agric Extension Agents	District Wide	Logistics and equipments for AEAs procured					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	DA, DADU	MOFA, NGOs

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Programme Goal: Increase provision of infrastructure in the district and ensure development of human settlements

Programme Objective: Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Reshape 10km length of roads in the District	District Wide	10km length of feeder roads reshaped					300,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	DA	MoRT, FRD
2. Rehabilitate 11km length of road	Asekye – Yefri	11km length of road rehabilitated					25,000,000.00	-	25,000,000.00	MoRT, DA	Dept. of Highway, RCC

Programme Objective: Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need for development permit.	District Wide	Communities and TA sensitized on the need for development permit					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA, Communities
2. Design planning scheme for Kranka	Kranka,	Planning scheme designed for Kranka					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	TCPD, TA

Programme Objectives: Improve access to potable water

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct small town water system	Yefri	1 No. Small Town Water System constructed					4,000,000.00	1,000,000	3,000,000	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH, RCC
2. Drill 16 boreholes and mechanize 11	District Wide	16 boreholes drilled and 11 mechanized					370,000.00	170,000.00	200,000.00	DA, CWSA	Donor Agencies, MoWRWH

Programme Objective: Enhance access to toilet facilities by 2017

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Encourage and facilitate the construction of household latrines	District Wide	15 Household latrines constructed					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs
2. Construct public toilet facilities in needy communities	Dwenewoho, Nipahiamoa Pinihini	3 No. public toilet facilities constructed					60,000.00	60,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, TA
3. Construct toilet facilities in schools/ Institutional latrines	Domeabra Akonkonti	2 Institutional latrines constructed in schools					100,000.00		100,000.00	DA	TA, MLGRD, Communities

Programme Objective: Increase access to electricity by 40%

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Extend electricity to new sites of expanding communities	Asekye, Bomini, Bonte	Electricity extended to new sites of 3 communities					400,000.00	400,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
2. Acquire electricity poles	District Wide	1,000 electricity poles acquired					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities
3. Procure street light	District Wide	5,000 street lights procured					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	DA	VRA, TA, MoE, Communities

Programme Objective: Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Procure skip containers for communities	District Wide	3 skip containers procured					18,000.00	18,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, MoESNR
2. Educate communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation	District Wide	Communities educated on environmental hygiene and sanitation					4,000.00	4,000.00	-	DA	DEHO, CWSA, NGOs

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Goal: Improve on the standard and quality of education and health care delivery to enhance productivity

Programme Objective: Improve on the performance and standard of education

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct 3 No. classroom blocks	Tankor Akrodwa Pienyina	3 No. classrooms blocks constricted					300,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	DA	NGOs, GES, Communities
2. Construct residential accommodation for teachers	Dromankuma Yefri Konkrompe	3 No. teachers accommodation constructed					242,000.00	200,000.00	42,000.00	DA	GES, Donor Agencies, NGOs
3. Procure furniture for basic and second cycle	District Wide	1,000 furniture for basic and second					65,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	DA	GES, NGOs, PTAs, Donor

institutions		cycle institutions procured									Agencies
4. Support to needy but brilliant students in tertiary institutions especially girls	District Wide	20 tertiary students supported					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
5. Renovate 1 No existing school structure	Busunya	1 No. existing school structure renovated					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	DA	GES, PTAs, SMCs
6. Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District Wide	Sports in basic and second cycle institutions promoted and developed					9,000.00	9,000.00	-	GES	DA, Sports Council
7. Educate communities on Girl Child Education	District Wide	Communities educated on Girl child education					7,000.00	7,000.00	-	GES	PTAs, CBOs, NGOs, DA

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the quality of health care delivery

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct residential accommodation for health workers	Maaso	1 No. nurses quarters constructed					100,000.00	70,000	30,000	DA	GHS
2. Educate the public on the incidence and causes of malaria	District Wide	Public educated on the incidence and causes of malaria					4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	DA, GHS	GHS, NGOs, Donor Agencies

3. Construct 3 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound	Timiabu Odumasi Betoda/Pada	3 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound constructed					260,000.00	140,000.00	120,000.00	DA	GHS, CSOs, NGOs
4. Sensitize the public on HIV and AIDS	District Wide	Public sensitized on HIV and AIDS					5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	GHS, DA	GAC, NGOs, CBOs
5. Procure equipments and logistics for the health centres and CHPS Compounds	District Wide	Equipments and logistics for health centres CHPS Compounds procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA, GHS	MoH, Donor Agencies, NGOs

Programme goal: Ensure improvement in the well being of the socially deprived and the vulnerable

Programme objective: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable groups

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Provide support and job training to the physically challenged	District Wide	Support and job training provided to the physically challenged					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, NGOs, Communities
2. Procure relief items to be given to disaster victims	District Wide	Relief items procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NGO, NADMO,
3. Educate school children on teenage pregnancy especially the females	District Wide	school children educated on Teenage Pregnancy					7,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	DA	Social welfare GES NGOs

Thematic Area: Transparent and accountable governance

Programme Goal: To Ensure transparent and accountable governance

Programme Objectives: Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities	District Wide	Women sensitized on the need to take part in public activities					6,000.00	6,000.00	-	DA	CSOs, NGOs
2. Facilitate the involvement of women in local level leadership	District Wide	Involvement of women in local level leadership facilitated					3,000.00	3,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, CSOs, NGOs, Donor Agency

Programme Objectives: Improve upon the security situation in the district

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Construct residential accommodation for police officers	Dromankese	1 No. Semi-detached bunga low constructed for police personnel					100,000.00	50,00.00	50,000.00	DA	GPS, TA, NGOs

Programme Objective: Ensure good governance

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEM. AGENCIES	
			1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLAB
1. Build the capacity of DA staff	District Wide	Capacity of DA staff built					15,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	DA	MLGRD, LGS, Donor Agencies
2. Construct District Assembly guest house	Busunya	District Assembly guest house constructed					150,000.00	150,000.00	-	DA	
3. Construct residential accommodation for Decentralized Departments	Busunya	Residential accommodation for DA staff constructed					300,000.00	300,000.00	0	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
4. Procure office equipments and logistics for DA and other departments	Busunya	Office equipments and logistics procured					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD, Donor Agencies
5. Monitor and evaluate development projects in the District	District Wide	Development projects in the District monitored and evaluated					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	MLGRD, RCC, Donor Agencies

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Recent government policies on decentralization indicate that District Assemblies, as Planning Authorities, are fully responsible, not only for the formulation of plans but also for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

This means that the District Assembly together with all its agencies and departments are responsible for the day to day running of programmes and the assessment of project impacts after completion. In order to carry out the monitoring and evaluation, there is the need for resources. These resources can be mobilized from within, or outside the district. Much as the district is encouraged to seek for funds from NGOs and other donor agencies, it is very important that the District does not overlook its own resource base.

The local resource base should be fully assessed and mobilized to give the Assembly a sound financial footing to implement its projects. In the process of implementation, various individuals and institutions as well as their anticipated roles are highlighted below:

6.1.1 The District Assembly/District Administration

The District Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. This role can best be performed by tapping available human and technical resources of the District Planning Coordinating Unit, the Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee as well as the technical staff of the departments of the Assembly, the political insight of the District Chief Executive is invaluable to the process of obtaining government support for the implementation of programmes and projects.

The District Assembly is to perform the following main functions:

- (a) Generation and provision of funds for selected projects
- (b) The setting up of terms of reference and a framework for coordinating and cooperation among institutions involved in the implementation of the plan.

- (c) Identification and due response to implementation of bottlenecks like, legal, concessional and administrative issues.
- (d) Identification, invitation, persuasion and attraction of potential investors into the District.
- (e) Periodic revision of the plan implementation and procedure and effective adjustments in response to the changing circumstances.

6.1.2 District Department

These are major actors in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation process. They provide technical guidance and facilitate appropriate projects and programmes.

6.1.3 State Corporations

They contribute direct investments in the district.

6.1.4 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

These are potential sources in the provision of funds, materials, training and machinery for projects. Their presence in the district should be more formalized for the district to achieve the maximum benefit from their assistance.

The active involvement of the World Bank, NGOs and other donors in the funding of the annual plan will be greatly needed.

6.1.5 Communities

Communities offer labour, local expertise and knowledge in project implementation. They should be trained to offer maintenance and other sustainability measures to complete projects. Local leaders are useful for community mobilization and education. For best cooperation from communities, they must be involved in the process of planning also.

The communities are expected to assist with cash, labour and materials for the implementation of aspects of the plan related to their needs. Community participation should be an important requirement for the implementation of the annual, medium and long-term plans since participatory planning is the cornerstone of Ghana's decentralization policy. In most cases, government assistance to community

undertaking development projects is tied to the ability of the community concerned to fund at least two-thirds of the project cost from its own resources.

6.1.6 Private Sector

Transport owners, small-scale industrialists, traders and all others in the Private sector should be roped into the implementation process by giving them formal recognition.

6.1.7 Annual Plan Period (First Year) (2014)

The selection of projects for implementation in the first year of the plan period is guided by the following considerations, which are enshrined in the policy objectives for the district.

- (a) Completion of ongoing projects
- (b) Projects, which provide the necessary conditions and infrastructure for others, direct productive activities to take off
- (c) Projects which fall in line with prioritized national and district goals
- (d) Emergencies that require immediate action

6.1.8 Justification for Choice of Annual Plan Locations

The location of projects in the first year (2014) is done by taking into consideration the following factors;

- (a) Needy or deprived areas in terms of services, accessibility and economic interaction.
- (b) Access to depressed area where the production of agro-based raw materials can be improved
- (c) Areas with the necessary threshold population
- (d) Areas with the capacity to ensure high returns to investment due to availability of needed facilities and markets
- (e) Areas, which are centrally located to make information flow and sharing of project benefits cost effective.

6.1.9 Time Frame for Implementing Projects

To ensure effective implementation of the projects within the first year, the following factors should be taken into account.

- (a) Resource availability in terms of funds and personnel
- (b) The seasonal calendar of activities of the rural population especially farmers
- (c) Technical resource availability
- (d) Expertise in the relevant project

6.1.10 Selection of Responsible Agencies

The criteria for the selection of agencies responsible for the implementation of each project in the annual plan are as follows:

- (a) Existing and expected functions
- (b) Ongoing and planned projects by the agency in question
- (c) Technical resource available
- (d) Expertise in the relevant project

It is expected that the successful implementation of the annual plan will provide the needed socio-economic and technical infrastructure conditions for the subsequent realization of the overall goals of the district as envisaged in the Log frame.

Table 6.1 Monitoring & Evaluation Stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSIBILITIES
Local community	To demand accountability and support data collection
District Assembly/Assembly Members	Policy formulation and development planning
Regional Coordinating Council	Policy, planning and development coordination
Ministries Departments and Agencies	Policy formulation and coordination
Parliament / Members of Parliament	To brief constituents

Political Parties	To evaluate performance of government
Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow
Researchers / Institutions	Input for research
Media	Information to the general public
TAs and Civil Society Groups	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy

Table 6.2 M&E Responsibility of Key Personnel within the District Assembly

UNIT OR POSITION	MONITORING ROLE	EVALUATION ROLE
District Chief Executive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of performance, progress and expenditure 2. Identify and address challenges and constraints for the achievement of government policies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Field Verification iv. Social Impact Assessment of results, quality and efficiency v. Evaluation of risk review of Project documentation vi. Political Acceptability
District Co-ordinating Director	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of development and financial performance, and Financial Management Accountability. 2. Compliance with Government directives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> h. Contribute to analysis of Evaluation ii. Studies/workshops and identification of lessons iii. Evaluation of performance outcomes and risk iv. Communicate evaluation outcomes to policy level stakeholders
District M&E Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring Progress against Development plan 2. Submission of M&E Report 3. Monitoring information flow from DA's and assessing its quality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conducting, managing, and analyzing and documenting evaluation activities, studies, workshops etc. ii. Eliciting lessons iii. Evaluation performance at DAs iv. Evaluating performance at stakeholders level
Regional M&E Unit	Collating information from DAs on M&E	i. Oversight and support of M&E

	Monitoring M&E performance & expenditure Reviewing M&E documentation	evaluation activities, studies and workshops. ii. Eliciting and collating lessons iii. Communicating lessons for policy studies iv. Dissemination of information preparation of feedback
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6.1.11 Estimated Cost of Implementing Annual Plan

The projects earmarked for implementation in the Annual Plan have been grouped under sectors and sub sectors with their corresponding estimated cost and proposed sources of funding. To a greater extent the estimation of cost was based on present cost of similar projects.

6.1.12 Cost Sharing and Source of Funding

Various agencies and institutions are involved in the development of the district. Therefore, on the basis of their past and present performances and experience, existing and expected obligations and national policy guidelines, the project cost has been shared among them.

The District Assembly as the highest political and administrative body in the district and obviously has the greatest responsibility in ensuring that the plan is successfully implemented.

6.1.13 Central Government

To provide expertise and ensure that district goals are in consonance with national priority objective, central government still exercises some control and responsibilities in the district and these functions are exercised by the line agencies in the district. It is therefore expected that the central government will contribute substantially to the district through increasing the budgetary allocation of the line agencies or provide direct grants to the district for the implementation of their development programmes

6.1.14 Common Fund

It is strongly recommended that the district's share of the Common Fund, which is expected from Central Government, should be channeled into direct productive activities (DPA) to supplement what can be locally generated. The common fund should be a vital source of funds for the annual plan.

6.1.15 External

It is suggested that all local and foreign investors interested in the district should be made aware of the existence of this plan especially on aspects that relate to their fields of investments. All development actors operating in the district must equally be briefed about the contents of the annual plan and as much as possible development assistance must fit into those outlined in the plan. In a nutshell, a conscious effort must be made by the District Assembly to market the Medium Term Plan at home and abroad to attract assistance.

6.2 Conclusion

One of the prime elements of planning for development is that it is futuristic. Planning is done in the present, but choices have to be made for the future. This indicates the need for forecast planning of development variables. In Ghana, the current development goal is to reach a middle income earning status by 2015. Viewing this development goal in the light of the Millennium Development Goals, it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than economic centered. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to improve the living conditions of people in the Nkoranza North District; and eventually also provide the enabling environment for economic growth.

It is worth mentioning again that monitoring and evaluation as well as stakeholder collaboration is a hallmark for the successful implementation of this plan. It is also imperative that funding especially from the government is release on time, so as to insure the commencement of project on time and to keep to time schedules. Operating within time will definitely ensure that the indicative budgets are applicable and maximum use can be obtained from resources. Then again, it needs to be emphasized that the actual implementation of the projects must take cognizance of the fact that they are designed based on set objectives. Again, the objectives are also based on identified development issues and needs in the district. Hence much interest should be laid on the extent to which the implementation of the projects

will helping in addressing the unique issues and needs of the people as a whole. Eventually, all these concerted efforts are expected to help in the achievement of the goals and consequently foster development in all sectors. The document therefore recognizes the active role of stakeholder participation in implementation; and calls for concerted efforts

APPENDIX A

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

1.0 Sustainability Test								
Description of Activity: Reshape roads linking Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary								
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Limitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
2.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Develop market facility and a lorry park							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>							
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Limitation: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

3.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Rehabilitate market infrastructures							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Limitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Plant trees to re-forest the degraded areas							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Limitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>services from local industries where possible</i>							
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
5.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Organize regular training programme for environmental protection volunteers							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							

Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							

Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

6.0 Sustainability Test									
Description of Activity: Enact and enforce bye laws on the environment									
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

7.0 Sustainability Test									
Description of Activity: Identify and register chain saw operators and charcoal burners									
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

8.0 Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Organize workshop with neighboring district on bush fire control		
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

9.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Educate farmers on modern methods of farming							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity/type of pollutants & waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

10.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Lobby for more Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and veterinary officers							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

economic growth									
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Institutional Issues									
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5		

11.0 Sustainability Test									
Description of Activity: Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages									
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE							
Effects of Natural Resources									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5		

Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

12.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construct drains in major communities in the district							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							

Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							

Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of the people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be increased by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

13.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Rehabilitate 11km length of road							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity/type of pollutants/waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities In terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of the people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be increased be increased by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

14.0 Sustainability Test								
Description of Activity: Construct Bridge on Tankor River								
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

15.0 Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Design planning schemes for the communities		
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Effects of Natural Resources		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

16.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construct small town water systems							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

17.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Drill 77 boreholes and mechanize 40							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>from local industries where possible</i>							
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

18.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Encourage and facilitate the construction of household latrines							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							

Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							

Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

19.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construct public toilet facilities in needy communities and rehabilitate existing ones							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

20.0 Sustainability Test									
Description of Activity: Construct toilet facilities in schools/ Institutional latrines									
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>									
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

21.0 Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Extend electricity to communities and new sites of expanding communities		
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Effects of Natural Resources		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the 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 retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: Poverty on the part on women should be address		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: The Activity should be enhance		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

22.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Procure skip containers for communities							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

23.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Educate communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

24.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construct 15 classroom blocks and 2 boarding facilities							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							

Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Institutional Issues						
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

25.0 Sustainability Test						
Description of Activity: Construct residential accommodation for teachers						
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
Effects of Natural Resources						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Sensitive areas shown on maps				
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Vulnerable areas shown on maps				
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified				
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified				
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Quantity and type of materials				
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Minimum flows/water levels to be set				
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions						
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Opinions of local communities to be assessed				
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
		Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed				

Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

enhance						
Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

26.0 Sustainability Test									
Description of Activity: Establish 3 KGs, 3 Primary Schools, 2 JHS and 1 Vocational Schools in the district									
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the 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 retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: Poverty on the part on women should be address		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: The Activity should be enhance		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

27.0 Sustainability Test
Description of Activity: Renovate existing school structures

CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labour</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
28.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construct residential accommodation for health workers							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

section)							
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

29.0 Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Construct 11 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 3 health centers		
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE

		MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

30.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Provide support and job training to the physically challenged							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

31.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

economic growth							
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

32.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construct residential accommodation for police officers							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

33.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Complete the construction of bungalows for DCE, DCD and MOFA Director							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							

Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

34.0 Sustainability Test						
Description of Activity: Construct residential accommodation for DA staff						
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>						
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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35.0 Sustainability Test									
Description of Activity: Complete the construction of 1 No District Assembly Hall									
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labour</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

36.0 Sustainability Test									
Description of Activity: Construct office accommodation for sub-district structures									
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>									
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land:	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labour</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON 1ST PUBLIC HEARING

(A) Name of District: Nkoranza North District

Region: Brong Ahafo

Venue: Kranka Methodist Church **Date:** 16/07/2014

(B) Medium of Invitation: By letter

(C) Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

- Hon. Musah Yeboah (Bodom Assembly)
- Hon. Baffoe Adamu (Kranka Area Council Chairman)
- Hon Osei Oscar (Kranka Assemblyman)
- Hon. Iddrisu Moro (Nipahiamoa Assemblyman)

(D) Identifiable representative at hearing (chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groups)

Chiefs

- Nana Okofo Amissare (Akwamu Hene, Nkoranza Traditional Council)
- Nana Oppong Amponsah (Bodom Chief)
- Nana Ameyaw Yeboah (Sikaa Chief)
- Nana Osei (Yefri Chief)

Government Agencies

- Environmental Health & Management Department
- Ministry of Agric
- Ghana Education Service
- Health Service Department
- NNDA
- NADMO
- Community Development and Social welfare

Economic Groups

- Drivers
- Small scale Business Operators
- Charcoal Burners

Religious Organisation

- Pentecostal churches
- Catholic Church
- Moslem

(E) Total No. of persons = 84

(F) Total Number of Women= 36

(G) Languages spoken – Bono/Twi and English

(H) Major issues at Public Hearing

- The need to involve community members in project planning and implementation
- Domestic Violence and Child Abuse
- Street Naming and Property Addressing
- Water and Sanitation Issues

(I) Main controversies and major: Not applicable

(J) Unresolved: Not applicable

(K) At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why Medium Term Plan for NNDA 2014-2017

Not applicable

(L) A brief comment on general level of participation

The participation was encouraging as community members especially chiefs freely expressed their opinions on the plan and made requests for development projects.

APPROVED BY:

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

District Planning Officer:

REPORT ON 2ND PUBLIC HEARING

(A) Name of District: Nkoranza North District

Region: Brong Ahafo

Venue: Busunya Church of Christ. **Date:** 25/09/2014

(B) Medium of Invitation: By letter

(C) Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

- Hon. Amoako Asante (Busunya Area Council Chairman)
- Kingsley Yeboah (Unit committee Chairman, Busunya)
- Hon Opoku Daniel (Dromankese Area Council Chairman)
- Hon Atta Fosu Daniel (Dromankuma Assemblyman)
- Hon Opoku Wiafe (Busunya Assemblyman)

(D) Identifiable representative at hearing (chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groups)

Chiefs

- Nana Okofo Gyabaah II (Busunya Chief)
- Nana Yaw Amoh (Krontihene, Busunya)
- Nana Appiah Kubi (Odumasi Chief)
- Nana Baffoe Ababio (Dromankuma Chief)

Government Agencies

- Environmental Health & Management Department
- Ministry of Agric
- Ghana Education Service
- Health Service Department
- NNDA
- NADMO
- Community Development and Social welfare

Economic Groups

- Drivers
- Small scale Business Operators
- Groundnut farmers Association

Religious Organisation

- Pentecostal churches
- Methodist Church
- Catholic Church
- Moslem

(E) Total No. of persons = 116

(F) Total Number of Women= 51

(G) Languages spoken – Bono/Twi and English

(H) Major issues at Public Hearing

- The need to involve community members in project planning and implementation
- Domestic Violence and Child Abuse
- Street Naming and Property Addressing
- Water and Sanitation Issues

(I) Main controversies and major: Not applicable

(J) Unresolved: Not applicable

(K) At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why Medium Term Plan for NNDA 2014-2017

Not applicable

(L) A brief comment on general level of participation

The participation was encouraging as community members especially chiefs freely expressed their opinions on the plan and made requests for development projects.

APPROVED BY:

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

District Planning Officer: