GOMOA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT 2022-2025 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN - DRAFT

GW DPCU

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ACRONYMS

AMs	Assembly Members
ADEOP	Annual District Education Operation Plan
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Agents
C-IMC	Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Right and Administration Justice
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DADU	District Agricultural Development Unit
DHIS	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRI	District Response Initiative
DTST	District Teacher Support Team
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Agency
EMQAP	Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Programme
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
GAD	Good Agriculture Practice
GAR	Gross Admission Rates
GDA	Gomoa District Assembly
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund

GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GES	Ghana Educational Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GOG	Government of Government
GPRS I	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ILGS	Institute Of Local Government Studies
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MOFA	Ministry Of Food and Agriculture
MOWAC	Ministry of Women and Children
MOTI	Ministry Of Trade and Industry
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Plan Fund
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Culture for Civic Education
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NRF	National Road Fund
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
POCC	Potential Opportunities, Constraints Challenges

PENTA	Pentavalent Vaccine
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PWD	People with Disabilities
RTIMP	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SBAs	Small Business Associations
SMC	Small and Medium Enterprise
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SIT	Social Inclusion Transfer
STMCE	Science Technology and Mathematics
SUTP	Schools Under Trees Project
UPRP	Urban Poverty Reduction Project
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of Gomoa West District Assembly (GWDA) is a strategic document to provide guidance for all development programmes and projects of the District. It is also the composite document for all intended activities of all departments, units and stakeholders of the Assembly. Its Annual Action Plans will guide the budgeting and fund management system of the Assembly within the plan period.

The MTDP preparation follows the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) which has been grouped into chapters. These include Situational Analysis; Key Development Priorities; Development Projections, Goals, Objectives and Strategies; Composite Development Programmes; Annual Action Plans; Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements; and Communication Strategy.

In the plan preparation process, a team was constituted for the exercise. The team composes of the District Coordinating Director, the Planning Officer and Deputy, the Budget Officer, the Environmental Health Officer, a representative from the District Health Directorate, representative from the District Education Directorate, Head of Social Welfare and Community Development Department and representative from the District Agriculture Department.

GIZ was coopted as part of the preparation team. KEPA, through the 'I Am Aware' initiative also supported some part of the stakeholder engagements.

As part of the plan preparation exercise, community engagements were held at the various Area Councils. Stakeholder engagement organized at the District Assembly Hall was another means by which the plan preparation team briefed the public on the plan preparation exercise, the timeline for preparation, stage of preparation and also received suggestions from the public. The document went through the various stages of the Assembly system with its approval by the General Assembly on October 29, 2021.

The 2022–2025 DMTDP of Gomoa West District Assembly encompasses all development dimensions of the District. However, the direction of developmental projections of projects and programmes is skewed towards ducational and Health needs of the District. Therefore, the 2022-20225 DMTDP seeks to address most of the backlog educational and health needs which could not be met in the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP as well as current and pressing needs of the aforementioned development dimensions.

In education, the focus is on furniture provision, renovation of school blocks and construction of teacher quarters. With respect to health, provision of medical logistics stands tall. While

reduction of poverty through job generation is the underlying principle for the other sectors such as waste management (house-to-house and waste separation), Agriculture (mechanized farming and storage), and skill development, Social protection interventions were not left out as issues such us child right, women empowerment and inclusion of management in decision making

More than 75% of the funds for the plan is expected from external sources other than he District Assembly. These includes agents of the Central Government for physical projects and CSO for the non-physical project

CHAPTER ONE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Vision

First class local government institution delivering excellent services

1.1.2 Mission

The Gomoa West District exists "to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction, through equitable provision of service for the total development of the district with the context of good governance".

1.1.3 Core Values

- Transparency
- Teamwork
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Impartial and timely service delivery
- Participation

1.1.4 Functions

The District as mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, (Act 936 as amended) is to

- exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- promote local economic development; and
- provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions
- formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;

- sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.2 Performance Review

1.2.1 Programme Performance Review

Table 1: Performance Review (2018-2020)

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
Economic Development	10% annual increment in revenue performance	IGF mobilization (GHC)	GHC 389,271.96	GHC 518,120.98	2020	GHC 565,607.71
	20% reduction in unemployment rate	Decent job creation	4.5%	3.8%	2020	4.5%
	10% increment in economically active population	percent increase in persons working	69.6%	74.82%	2020	

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
	25% increment in agricultural productivity	tonnage increase in agro-products	84,533.00	101,439.60	2020	
Social Development	20% reduction in transport related injuries and casualties	OPD reported transport injuries	51	45	2020	8
	Availability of health facility within every 4km radius	Number of Operational and Constructed CHPS compounds with staff	19	29	2020	30

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
		accommodation				
	50% reduction in re-attendance cases	OPD records of re-attendance	2,738.00	931	2020	
	50% reduction in occurrence of HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases	OPD cases	65,492	22,267	2020	51,394
	25% improvement	Performance at BECE	65%	79%	2020	

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
	BECE Performance					
	20% reduction in transport related injuries and casualties	OPD reported transport injuries	51	45	2020	8
	75% Reduction in child related offences including trafficking	Reported abuses suffered by persons less than 18 years	18.00	6.12	2020	
	10% of vulnerable groups	Persons with Disability	6,318	474	2020	

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
	politically and economically empowered	economically empowered				
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	95% of the population having access to electricity	Ratio and number of communities	0	95%	2020	95
	75% of the road network engineered	Kilometre of road network	0	51%	2020	62
	95% of the communities have access to potable water	Number of communities with potable water	64	72	2020	76

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
	90% of solid waste generated in the District properly managed	Tonnes of refuse managed	34,245.37	25,684.03	2020	13,992.00
	50% Reduction in the number of OD communities	Reduction in Open Defecation communities	0	34%	2020	0
	25% reduction in Sanitation related diseases	OPD sanitation related cases	45,754	37,976	2020	26,445

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
	A well-equipped disaster personnel for effective management of disaster	0	0	0	2020	0
	Disaster resilient communities	0	0	0	2020	0
	25% of the District properties digitized and numbered	Number of immovable properties digitized and numbered	32,715	5,562	2020	5,000

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term-Target	Development Outcomes	
	Stated	Definition / Unit of Measurement			Year	Data
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	95% score in DPAT assessment	Score of the Assembly during External Assessment	93%	95%	2019	100%
	100% documentation of public lands	Number of public lands registered	0	0	2020	0
Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs						

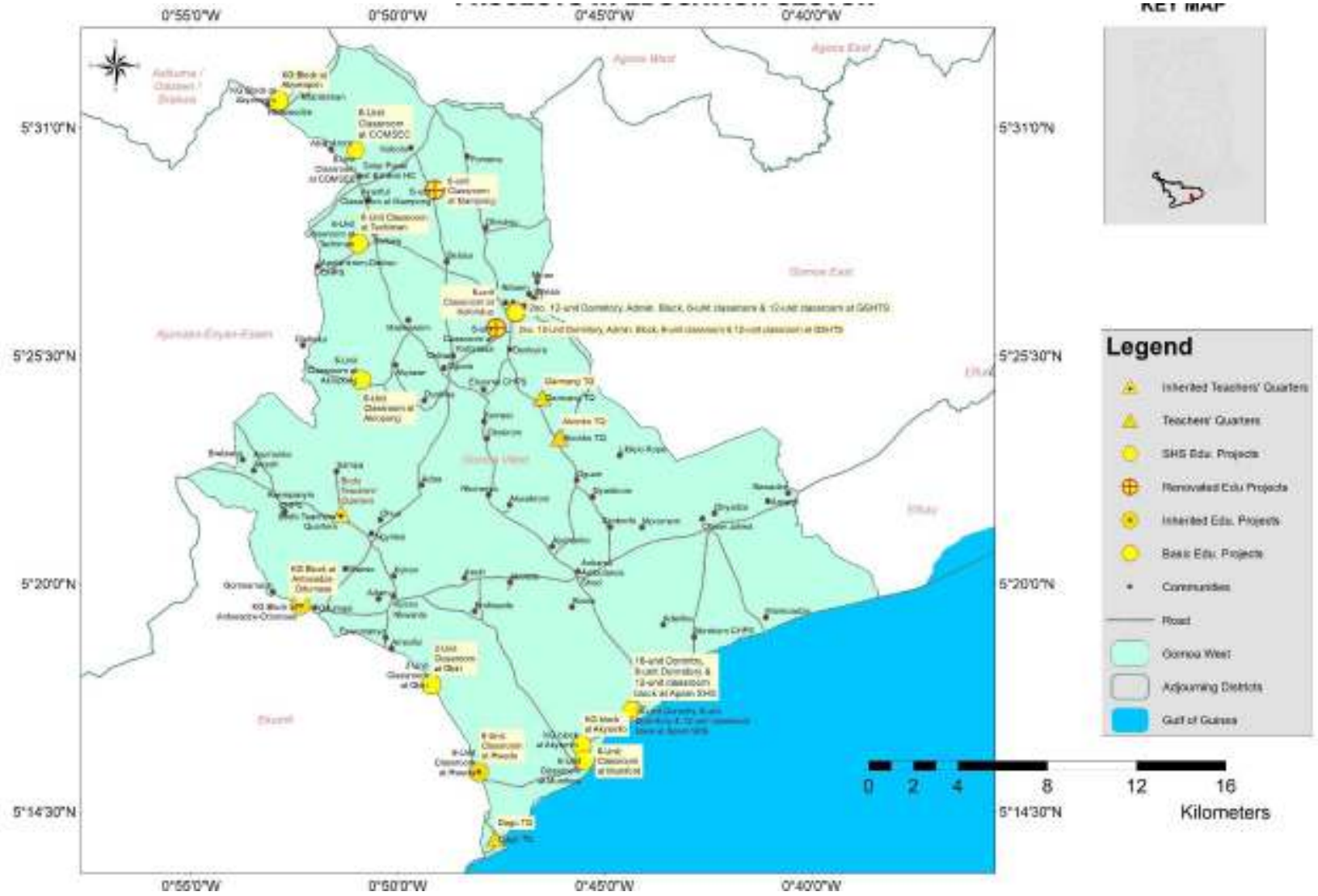

Figure 1: Implemented Projects in the Education Sector

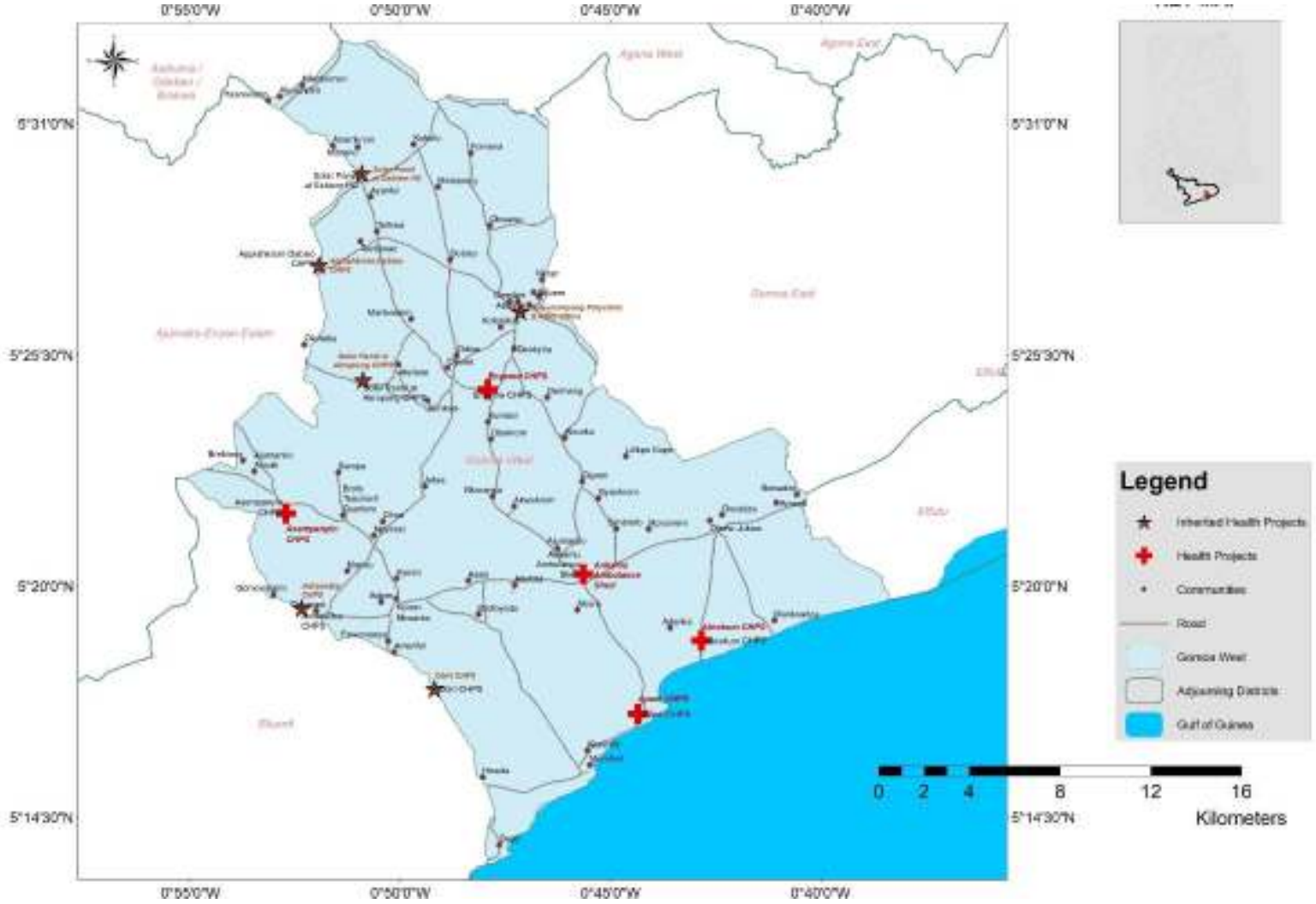

Figure 2: Implemented Projects in the Health Sector

Figure 3: Implemented Projects in the Sanitation Sector

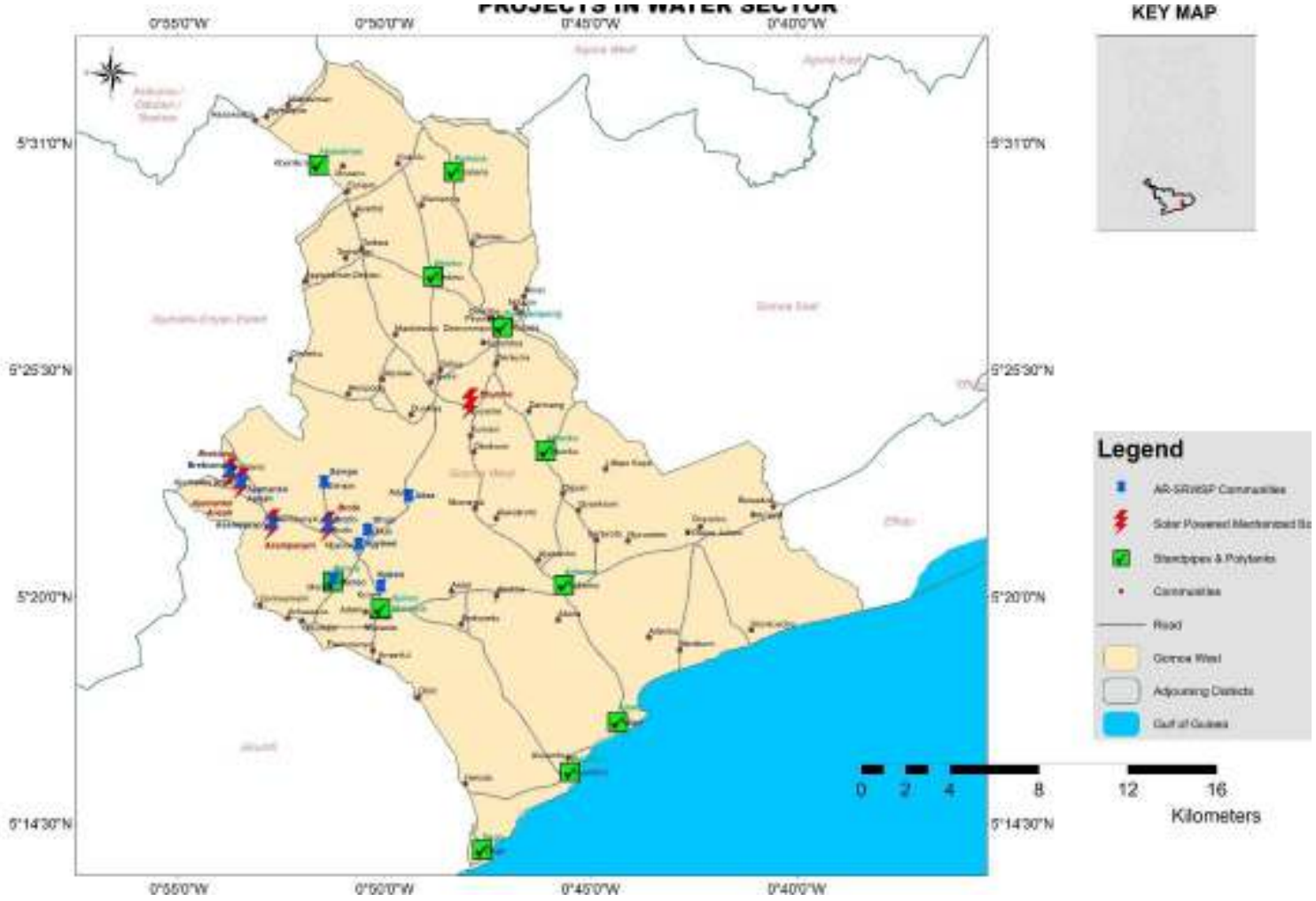

Figure 4: Implemented Projects in the Water Sector

1.2.2 Financial Performance (2018-2021)

The table below reveal the financial performance of the Assembly with respect to 2018-2021 MTDP implementation.

For the said planning period, a total review of GH¢111,978,478.47 was estimated to implement the document. Out of that, the Assembly realized GH¢98,901,243.88 leaving a remainder of GH¢13,017,234.59.

It should be noted that apart from revenue that the District Assembly has control over (DACF, IGF, DACF-RFG/DDF). There are other Central Government agents and or development partners who implement major planned projects in the District.

Some of these agencies are Coastal Development Authority (CODA), Department of Feeder Roads (DFR), Ghana Highway Authority (GHA), Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), GETFund, Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), etc

The highest single major expenditure was incurred on the Mumford Landing Beach estimated to be over GH¢50m. other notable projects includes Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (over GH¢5.1m).

Table 2: Financial Performance (2018-2021)

SOURCE OF FUND	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED	VARIANCE
GoG	35,510,750.00	57,914,840.62	- 22,404,090.62
IGF	2,269,500.00	1,505,848.08	763,651.92
DACF		6,081,623.80	- 6,081,623.80
DACF-RFG / DDF		1,729,169.08	- 1,729,169.08
DPs	62,299,356.00		62,299,356.00
ABFA			-
MP CF		953,595.11	- 953,595.11
PWD CF		238,459.68	- 238,459.68
MSHAP		8,841.00	- 8,841.00

SOURCE OF FUND	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED	VARIANCE
MDA		30,419,036.59	- 30,419,036.59
Others		49,829.92	- 49,829.92
Tottal	**100,079,606.00**	**98,901,243.88**	**1,178,362.12**

1.2.3 Lessons Learnt

1. Agents of the Central Government implemented more than 75% of the physical projects in the District during the period under review
2. Civil Society Organization undertook more than 60% of non-physical projects especially with respect to social protection sector
3. Less than 60% of funds expected from Central Government were received
4. Inflation affected planned cost of projects at the beginning of the planned period

1.2.4 Philosophy underpinning Plan Preparation

The guiding philosophy for the preparation of this is plan is that there is a minimum number of persons within a given maximum distance required for optimal operations of amenities and services. This is based on the fundamental nature of average walking speed of 4km/h without immediate negative effect on human physical and cognitive ability.

1.2.5 Assumptions for Next Planning Period

1. Population growth should be within the projected estimates
2. Inflation should not be over 12% during the planned period
3. More than 80% of planned funds from the Central Government should be actualized
4. Agents of the Central Government should implement more than 75% of the physical projects in the District during the plan period
5. Civil Society Organization should implement more than 70% of non-physical projects especially with respect to social protection activities

1.3 Existing Conditions

1.3.1 Location and Physical Characteristics

The District is one of 22 local government in the Central Region of Ghana bounded to the North by Asikuma–Odoben- Brakwa and Agona West; the South by the Atlantic Ocean, to the East by Gomoa Central and Effutu; and to West by Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam and Ekumfi

respectively. The District covers a land area of 514.2 square kilometres. It between Latitutde 5°12'0"N and 0°36'0"6N; and Longitude 0°55'0"W and 0°40'0"W.

1.3.2 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), there were about 135,189 persons living in the District with growth rate of 3%. This figure is projected to be 187,133 in 2021 (210,620 by the end of the plan period). The District population is about 6.1%. The female to male ratio is 55.3 : 44.7 while urban proportion is estimated at 44.93%.

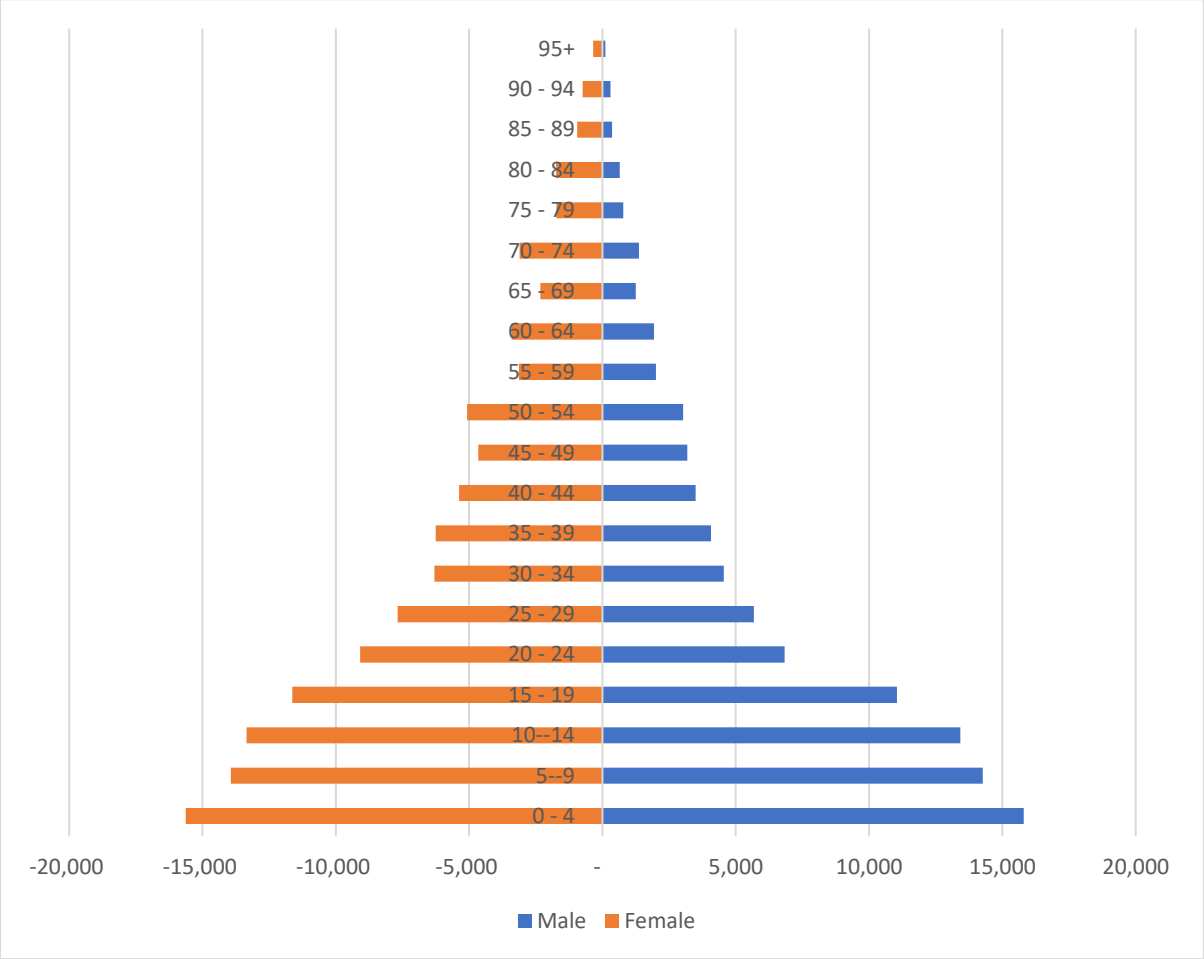

Figure 5: Projected Population Pyramid

1.3.3 Social

Education

The district has a total of 359 basic schools made up of 126 kindergartens (74 public and 52 private) 125 primary (74 public and 51 private) and 108 junior high schools (70 public and 38 private). The District also has 4 senior high schools (at two at Gomoa Mozano, one at Apam and another at Gomoa Dawurampong) and 3 technical and vocational institutes at Gomoa Mpruemem, Gomoa Mankoadze and Gomoa Adaa.

Together, the basic schools have total enrolment of 30,984 with gender parity ratio of 1.19, 1.15 and 1.12 for pre-school, primary and JHS respectively as depicted in the table below.

Table 3: School Enrolment

SCHOOL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
PRE-SCHOOL	5,787	2,001	7,788
PRIMARY	15,130	4,930	20,060
JHS	1,568	1,568	3,136
TOTAL	22,485	8,499	30,984

There 1,479 teachers in the District, out of which 911 are trained and the rest 568 untrained.

Table 4: Teachers

SCHOOL	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			TOTAL		
	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL
PRE-SCHOOL	120	20	140	2	46	48	122	66	188
PRIMARY	388	49	437	9	268	277	397	317	714
JHS	378	30	408	14	155	169	392	185	577
TOTAL	886	99	985	25	469	494	911	568	1,479

There are 832 trained basic school teachers in the District of which only 15 of them are with the private schools, and the rest 817 with the public institution. The District also has about 464 untrained teachers with the private schools employing majority of them (375).

Health

Gomoa West District has 41 facilities delivering health services to the residents. These includes one (mission) hospital at Apam, one polyclinic at Gomoa Dawurampong, one reproductive and Child Health and Nutrition Centre also at Apam, a private clinic at Gomoa Ankamu, six health centres (at Gomoa Osedze, Gomoa Oguaa, Gomoa Otsew, Mumford, Gomoa Eshiem and Gomoa Dago) and 31 Community-based Health Planning and Service (CHPS). There are 78 communities in the district with 97 outreach points, 105 Trained Traditional Birth Attendants.

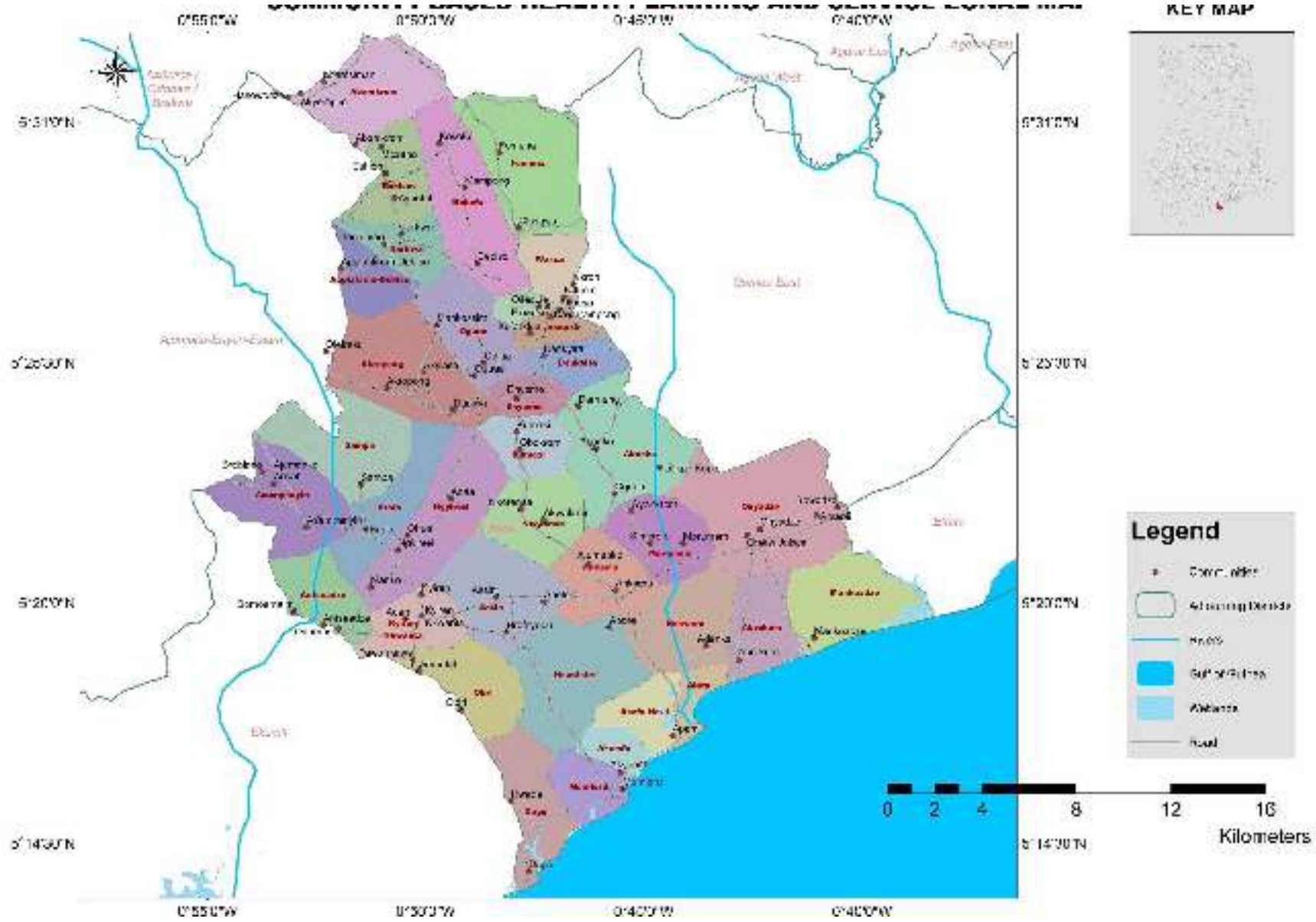

Figure 6 : CHPS Compound Map

Nutrition

The projected nutrition (food energy) demands of Gomoa West District at the end of the planned period is estimated to be 379 megajoules or 48,432.07 metric tonnes of food per annum. This is made of 11,531.45 tonnes of staple food, 16,144.02 tonnes of protein, 6,918.87 tonnes of vegetables and 13,837.73 tonnes of fruits.

Water

The estimate annual water demand of the District is estimated to 7.0m m^3 per year (19,368 m^3 per day). Gomoa West benefits from three major sources of treated water for household water supply – Swedru, Winneba and Essuakyir. There is evidence to suggest that the populace depend on sachet (0.5litre packaged water in plastic bags) as major source of drinking water. According to Ghana Water Company Limited and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), they have 90% community coverage. However, about additional 25% of population depend on boreholes. Collectively, the District has 95% geographical coverage of potable water. However, access to water by households is about 67%.

Social Protection

Poverty

Gomoa West District is ranked 129th on the League Table of Poverty Incidence as per the Ghana Poverty Mapping Report (Ghana Statistical Service, 2015) with 22.6% of its household population below the poverty line. By projection, there are about 41,555 persons in the District who earn below the Cedi equivalence of US$1.90 per day in 2021. This figure could increase to 46,771 by the end of the plan period. It is estimated that about 2,750 persons are in extreme poverty which could increase to over 3,000 in 2025. By extrapolation using the national figures of 7.8% and 39.5% urban and rural poverty respectively (National Development Planning Commission, 2020), there are about 6,500 poor persons living in urban areas whiles 40,000 and above individuals reside in rural communities in the District in 2021.

Child Protection

With respect to child poverty, it is estimated that the District has about 28,300 poor children calculated based on the figures in the Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty in Ghana (National Development Planning Commission, 2020). The geographical distribution indicates the about 4,300 of them live in the urban areas (9.8% urban child poverty) while 24,000 reside in the rural settlements (44.5% rural child poverty). In regard to age distribution, about 26,000 of

infants (less than 5 years) and 19,000 of children between ages five and eleven years have some form of poverty.

These statistics is the existence of abuse of rights of children in the form of child trafficking, parental neglect and other juvenile related issues. During the period 2018-2020, analysis of reported child related issues indicates that coastal communities (particularly Mumford, Gomoa Dago and Gomoa Hwida) recorded high cases. These include child trafficking, child neglect and child labour. There are also incidences of single parenting (mothers) in the coastal communities because of the itinerary nature of fishermen.

Persons With Disability

As at 2021, Gomoa West District has an estimated number of 6,900 Persons With Disability (PWDs), out of which 500 as registered members of the District chapter of the Ghana Federation for the Disabled. The proportion of the male population with disability is higher (5.0%) than females (4.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.9 percent followed by physical disability (33.3%). A higher proportion of PWDs (59.8%) lived in the rural communities with 40.2 percent living in the urban areas. There are more females than males with sight and physical disability. Of the population disabled, 54 percent have never been to school with the highest group being those with physical disability (61.5%).

Gender

1.3.4 Economic

Revenue Mobilization for Development

During the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP, the Assembly mobilized … as Internally Generated Fund (IGF). This notwithstanding, the Central Government implemented a number programmes and projects in the plans estimated to be over GHC75m. Some of the notable projects include;

1. Construction of Landing Beach at Mumford
2. Construction of over 15no. toilets
3. Provision of facilities for Gomoa Adaa NVTI

Though the District did not benefit from a huge sum of donor funds, there are some Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) undertaking various activities in the social sector of the District economy.

Agriculture

The main occupations of the people are farming and fishing (56.1% of the economically active population) as the District lies in a forest and coastal belt. Aside crop farming, livestock farming prevails in the district which mainly involves the rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry on small scale level. The District has six fishing communities which are Apam, Mumford, Gomoa Dago, Gomoa Akyemfo, Gomoa Mankoadze and Gomoa Abrekum.

In order to meet the food demands of the District based on the most common agro-produce. The District require about … acreas of aerable lands, … acreas for grazing (animal husbandry). Based on the vegetation cover of the District, there is evidence to suggest that there are enough lands to produce the food needs for the District.

There are a number of agriculture policies being implemented in the District to improve on productivity of farmers. These are

1. Planting for Food and Jobs;
2. Planting for Export and Rural Development;
3. One District One Factory; and
4. Agro-Mechanization for Food and Jobs

Business Development

Major Markets Centers

There are market centers in almost all the communities. However, the major weekly market centers are located in Apam, Dawurampong and Kyiren-Nkwanta. These market centers attract traders from communities within and outside the District. Although, the markets are centres of vibrant trading activities in food produce (including vegetables and fruits), fresh and processed fish (including smoked and salted fish), household wares, electrical gadgets and construction materials, they lack the necessary modern facilities like lorry park, crèche, sheds, warehouse, places of convenience among others. These markets serve as significant sources of revenue to the District through market tolls paid by traders and conveyance by the vehicle. However, the

poor infrastructure at the markets limits the potential of their to support the revenue mobilization efforts of the District administration.

Fishing

Fishing is the main economic activity of the coastal communities. It employs about 5,000 fishermen and 2,500 women who are mostly engaged in fish processing and mongering. The main fishing communities are Apam, Mumford, Akyemfo, Dago, Mankoadze and Abrekum. Fishing in the District Fishermen in these communities use canoes, motor fishing vessels and canoes with either outboard motors or paddles. There are 695 registered canoes in the District, distributed as indicated in the table below.

Table 5: Distribution of registered canoes in the District.

No	Communities	Registered Canoes
1	Mankoadze	45
2	Abrekum	48
3	Apam	408
4	Akyemfo	-
5	Mumford	46
6	Dago	148

Source: Data from Fisheries Commission, Gomoa West

Fishing engages the people of the coastal communities throughout the year. The major season comes with bumper harvest in July to September with the minor season occurring in January and February. The lean season which occurs in March to June is normally used by the fishermen to mend their nets and also get their gears restored. Fishes landed during these include pelagics (including sardines, mackerels, tuna, bill fishes and marlins) and demersal (including squids, sole, cassava fishes, red fishes, thread fin, shrimps, sea snail, box crabs, rays and skates).

The fishing industry in the District includes the active participation of fish mongers and processors who engage in smoking with ovens (using the Chorkor, Morrison or Ahotor oven), sun drying of anchovies, brining, picking and frying. These processors have registered into associations to enhance the downstream fishing activities. There exist over ten existing groups and associations of fishermen and fish processors as detailed in table ….. The individual processing groups are registered under the umbrella Association – Gomoa West Fish Processors Association based in Apam, whilst the fishermen's groups are registered under the

Canoe Fishermen Council headed by the Chief Fisherman of the District. The fishing business attract fishmongers from different parts of the country to the communities especially Apam, Mumford, Dago and Mankoadze during the major seasons. The processed fishes are sent major market centres in Accra, Mankessim, Swedru, Kasoa, Kumasi and Techiman. In the off-season, most of the fishermen stay and mend their net or migrate elsewhere both within and outside the country for fishing, whilst the fish processors engage in petty trading and fish mongering.

Job Creation

Agriculture is the main source of job creation as the District is noted for farming and fishing due to the geography of the District. The area lies in a forest and coastal belt respectively, where the land is fertile for the cultivation of food and cash crops including vegetables. The main fishing communities are Apam, Mumford, Dago, Mankoadze and Abrekum.

There are pockets of daily trading centres in almost all the communities serving the people notably at Ankamu, Dawuarmpong and Apam. These facilities service as employment avenue for a number of women who are traders. Local farm produces are sold here.

In addition to agriculture and trading at market centres, there are a number of vending shops located at strategic locations in all the communities across the District. Commodities needed for every day activities such as detergents, beverages and household items are sold in the shops. Estimates suggest that they provide jobs for at least six thousand individuals across the District though they are sustainable ones.

Other avenue for jobs creation in the District are restaurants (local and continental), fuel (petrol, diesel, gas and kerosine) retailing, garages (automobile and motorbike mechanics), artisans (hairdressing, dressmaking, carpentry, masonry etc …) and hawking.

1.3.5 Infrastructure

Transportation network

There are about thirty –nine (39) feeder roads in the District with a total length of 390.25km comprising of 240km and 150.25km engineered and un-tarred roads respectively. 24.67km of Accra – Cape Coast section of N1 highway passes through the District from Bewadze to Gomoa Antseadze and 25.48 km of highway on Apam to Swedru road.

Settlements

The 2010 PHC, about five out of seventy-eight settlements have population over 5,000 persons and above are classified as urban areas. Previously it was only Apam and Mumford that had

populations greater than 5,000. Three out of the five of the urban towns are found along the coast with fishing as main economic activity. Seven (7) settlements (19.0%) have populations between 2,000 and 4,999.

Table 6: Population settlement pattern for first twenty communities

Population Range	Number of Settlement	Population by Settlement	% of Population Settlement
Towns (5000+)	5	59,567	65.2
2,000 -4,999	7	17,414	19.0
1,000-1,999	8	14,444	15.8
Total	**20**	**91,425**	**100.0**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2010) Population and Housing Census

Erosion has been the major problem in the built environment. This is due to the absence of drains along the roads and in the settlements. Most of the houses or buildings have exposed foundations. The most affected communities include Apam, Dago and Mumford.

Other built environment

1.3.6 Environment

Climate and Weather

Climatically, the District lies in within the semi-wet equatorial region. The District experiences two raining seasons with a mean annual rainfall between 1500mm to 2000mm occurring from March to July (major) and from August to October (minor) with occasional minor deviation. The temperature distribution of 26^0C and 29^{o}C occurs in February to March and August respectively. Relative humidity ranges from 70 degrees in the northern sector and 80 degrees in the southern sector and it is influenced by the presence of large water bodies as a result of the proximity to the ocean, rivers, lagoons and streams.

The District has three main vegetation zones; coastal savannah, mangrove and the moist semi-deciduous forest region within the wet-semi equatorial region. The District has three main vegetation zones; coastal savannah, mangrove and the moist semi-deciduous forest region within the wet-semi equatorial region. Pockets of semblance of tropical rain forest exist at the

extreme north and the north eastern parts around Eshiem. The moist semi-deciduous forest is characterized by tall trees inter-spaced with grass cover, shrubs and soft wood species.

The topography of the District is partially low-lying with land terrain principally being undulating with isolated hills on the forest deserted plateau in the north and coastal plains in the south. The land rises gently from the south to the north reaching an average height of about 8.762m above sea level. Underlying these land masses are several rocks and parent rocks from which several different soils have developed. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, Bauxite and Kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded within these rocks with the parent rock including the Birimian formation and Voltarian metamorphoses sediment, with their associated rocks such as phyllis, schist and granites. The rocks found in the District are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the District.

The soils in the District are made up of four main groups namely the forest ochrosols, forest ochrosols and oxysols intergrades, tropical black earth and forest lithosols. The forest ochrosols has a high nutrient value and is suitable for both tree and food crops, i.e. cocoa, coffee, citrus, maize, cassava, pineapple and vegetables.

Thus, the physical and natural environment influences greatly the livelihoods and culture of the people and serves as the largest employer of the District's population. The climatic conditions coupled with the topography, drainage types including the sea and good arable soils highly support fishing, large scale irrigation and mechanized agriculture especially in the coastal savannah region of the District.

Natural Resource Endowment

Tourism

The District is endowed with diverse tourist attractions with the potential of contributing immensely to the local economy. These attractions are mainly cultural and environmental in nature. These include Fort Patience built by the Danes in 1872 at Apam, the strange rock at Dago (where a huge rock is said to be carried by a tiny rock), the saltless spring from Ekoku at the coast of Mumford. Other historical objects include the metal walking stick used by the legendary Asebu Amenfi at Gomoamaim and the slave chains used by the colonial merchants at Gomoa Nduem.

The District also possess a rich ecological system rich in biodiversity to promote eco-tourism as well as stretches of beautiful coastal pristine beaches and lagoons at Mankoadze, Apam, Mumford and Dago suitable for leisure

Mining

The District is endowed with gold deposit, notably at Gomoa Ajumako. The District also has commercial quantities of quarry stones for construction purposes. There is therefore the needed to closely monitor and regulate the activities of the small scale miners to prevent the destruction and pollution of the environment.

The District by its location is endowed with the potential for salt mining on commercial quantities. Salt mining commenced in the District in 1947. Salt is mined on commercial basis in Apam under a partnership between the community and a private investor. Currently, an area of over 60 acres of land is under salt mining in Apam. Preparations are underway to begin mining in Dago and the other coastal communities. The District produces over 420 tons (5,880 bags of 70kg) in the peak period in August to May with no production in the off season in June – July. The salt from the communities is sold to traders in and outside the country.

Air Pollution

The main source of air pollution is dusts in the middle and northern part of the District. The stench from decomposed water in the water bodies in Apam, Mumford and Gomoa Akyemfo are the major communities across the District, bush burning also contribute air pollution in the District.

Water Pollution

The water bodies in the District are under threat due to indiscriminate human activities. At Apam, the lagoon is polluted with plastic refuse and used as places for open defecation. The same can be said of the lagoon between Gomoa Akyemfo and Mumford. Muni lagoon and its tributaries are used as dumping sites for household, commercial and industrial wastes. The District is drained by the Nakwa Ochi River in the District. With

Land Pollution

The District is only able to properly manage about 42% of its projected tonnage of solid wastes generated within its jurisdiction estimated at 33,157 as at 2020. As a result, there are evidence to suggest that residents resort to indiscriminate methods of disposal such as burning, throwing of refuse in the open spaces and into drains among others. This therefore serve as a source environmental hazard and disaster in the District such as bush fires and flooding.

In addition, no community in the District is open defecation free. As a result, the Assembly through the support other public institutions began construction of a number of institutional toilet facilities across the District. However, estimates indicates that these facilities will not be adequate to manage 25% of the total human waste generated. Hence, there is a danger for outbreak of communicable diseases and increasing number of sanitation related diseases in the District.

1.3.7 Governance

The District Assembly is the highest governing body in the District and exercises its executive and administrative functions through the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the District Chief Executive. The District has 36 electoral areas, one constituency and seven Sub-District Structures (Apam Urban, Dago Town, Mumford Town, Assin, Ajumako, Eshiem and Durampong Area Councils). In addition to the statutory five mandatory Subsidiary Committees, the Assembly had three other Sub-Committees (Education, Agriculture and Environmental Management). To comply with policy directive, the Assembly also has Local Economic Development Committee.

For administrative effectiveness, the District Chief Executive (DCE) is supported by bureaucratic staff headed by a District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) and a number of Departments. The current functional departments in the District are;

1. Central Administration
2. Trade, Industry and Tourism (Business Advisory Centre, Culture and Cooperative)
3. Agriculture
4. Works
5. Disaster Prevention (NADMO)
6. Physical Planning
7. Social Welfare and Community Development
8. Education
9. Health (Health Directorate and Environmental Sanitation Unit)
10. Statistics
11. Human Resource
12. Birth and Death

13. Natural Resource Conversation (Forestry Commission), and

14. Finance.

Only the Department of Housing is yet be established in the District.

Together, all the Department constate the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) headed by the District Coordinating Director with the District Planning Officer as the Secretary. There are other member institutions on the DPCU such as traditional authority, private sector, agents of central governments functionaries and Civil Society Organizations.

1.3.8 Hazards, Disaster and Security

Human activities in the exploitation of natural resources have brought with its sustainability challenges. Activities such as indiscriminate felling of trees, degradation of vegetative cover, indiscriminate refuse dumping, pollution of water bodies, bush and charcoal burning, bad mining and hunting practices have been ongoing. These have the potential of disturbing the ecological balance and sustainability of the natural environment.

The effects of these human activities have been the negative impact of climate change on the agricultural sector and the ecology including altered rain fall pattern, rise in atmospheric temperature, increased land degradation and loss of arable land, harvest failures from improper adaptive strategies and reduction in nutrition for livestock, risk from sea level rise such as coastal inundation and erosion, population displacement, salt water intrusion into fresh water resources, invasion and destruction of mangrove ecosystem, coastal wetlands and beaches along with their associated economic and social importance such as being sites for migratory birds, loss of habitat of several species including marine turtles leading to the disruption of sources of livelihoods especially fishing and agriculture.

Identified triggers of conflicts in the District have mainly been the perennial religious conflict in the leadership impasse of the Mozama Disco Christo Church, rivalries among the Asafo Companies, chieftaincy disputes and land disputes between families and communities.

The Police Service in collaboration with the District Security Committee (DISEC) has maintained peace in the District amidst critical inadequacies including personnel which in 2017 stands at 65 with a police/public ratio of 1:2,477 vis-à-vis the UN standard of 1:500, The existing Police facilities are located at Apam, Dago, Gomoa Ngyiresi, Dawurampong, Obuasi, Ankamu and Eshiem. However, the District has been generally peaceful

1.4 List of Development Issues

1.4.1 Social

Education

1. Inadequate furniture for pupils and teachers.
2. Dilapidated classroom blocks.
3. Insufficient teaching and learning materials.
4. Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the District
5. High level of teacher attrition

Health

6. Inadequate medical logistics.
7. Dilapidated health facilities.
8. Inadequate accommodation for health professionals in the District.
9. Inadequate medical staff

1.4.2 Social protection

Poverty

10. About 22.6% of household population live below the poverty line.

Child Poverty

11. The District has about 28,000 children in poor households.

Persons Living with Disability

12. About 6,400 PWDs not registered with the District Assembly for intervention.

1.4.3 Business Development

Fishing

13. Inadequate storage facilities for fisher folks and farmers.
14. Poor conditions of landing sites in the District.

Job creation

15. About 7,000 persons in the District are unemployed.

Markets

16. Poor condition of major markets.

1.4.4 Infrastructure

Transportation network

17. 150km of feeder roads in the District are unmotorable.

18. Potholes on roads.

Water

19. 33% of households not having access to potable water.

1.4.5 Natural Resource Endowment

Tourism

20. Undeveloped tourist potentials.

Land pollution

21. Existence of open defecation in all communities.

22. About 60% of solid waste not managed properly.

1.4.6 Environment

23. Evidence of climate change in the District.

CHAPTER TWO

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter contains list of prioritized development issues identified in the previous one.

2.2 List of Development Priorities

1. Inadequate furniture for pupils and teachers.
2. Dilapidated classroom blocks.
3. Insufficient teaching and learning materials.
4. Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the District
5. High level of teacher attrition
6. Inadequate medical logistics.
7. Dilapidated health facilities.
8. Inadequate accommodation for health professionals in the District.
9. Inadequate medical staff
10. About 22.6% of household population live below the poverty line.
11. The District has about 28,000 children in poor households.
12. About 6,400 PWDs not registered with the District Assembly for intervention.
13. Inadequate storage facilities for fisher folks and farmers.
14. Poor conditions of landing sites in the District.
15. About 7,000 persons in the District are unemployed.
16. Poor condition of major markets.
17. 150km of feeder roads in the District are unmotorable.
18. Potholes on roads.
19. 33% of households not having access to potable water.
20. Undeveloped tourist potentials.
21. Existence of open defecation in all communities.
22. About 60% of solid waste not managed properly.
23. Evidence of climate change in the District.

2.3 Prioritization of Development Issues

Table 7: Prioritization of Development Issues

DEV'T ISSUES	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Poor Landing sites	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Chage	TOTAL	RANK
Inadequate School Furniture		Inadequate School Furniture	Inadequate School Furniture	Inadequate School Furniture	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate School Furniture	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate School Furniture	Unemployment	Inadequate School Furniture	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Inadequate School Furniture	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	7	15
Dilapidated classroom	Inadequate School Furniture		Dilapidated classroom	Dilapidated classroom	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Dilapidated classroom	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Dilapidated classroom	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Dilapidated classroom	Unemployment	Dilapidated classroom	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Dilapidated classroom	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	7	16
Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom		Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Unemployment	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	6	17
Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials		High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	2	21
High Teach attrition	High Teach attrition	High Teach attrition	High Teach attrition	High Teach attrition		Inadequate Medical	High Teach attrition	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medi	Water	General Po	Child Poverty	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Storage	High Teach attrition	Unemployment	High Teach attrition	Unmotorable road	Road Potholes	High Teach attrition	Open Defecation	Waste Mana	Climate Change	10	13

DEV'T ISSUES	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Poor Landing sites	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Chage	TOTAL	RANK
						Logistics			cal Staff		verty			Facilities				networks				gement			
Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Logistics		Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Unemployment	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	12	11
Dilapidated Health Facilities	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Dilapidated Health Facilities	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics		Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Unemployment	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	8	14
Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities		Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	3	20
Inadequate Medical Staff	Inadequate Medical Staff	Inadequate Medical Staff	Inadequate Medical Staff	Inadequate Medical Staff	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Inadequate Medical Staff	Inadequate Medical Staff		Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Inadequate Medical Staff	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Medical Staff	Unemployment	Inadequate Medical Staff	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Inadequate Medical Staff	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	11	12
Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water		Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	22	1
General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	Water		General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	General Poverty	21	2

DEV'T ISSUES	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Poor Landing sites	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	TOTAL	RANK
Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	Water	General Poverty		Child Poverty	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Child Poverty	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Child Poverty	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	13	10
Unregistered PWDs	Unregistered PWDs	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Unregistered PWDs	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty		Inadequate Storage Facilities	Unregistered PWDs	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Unregistered PWDs	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	6	18
Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Water	General Poverty	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities		Inadequate Storage Facilities	Unemployment	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	14	9
Poor Landing sites	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities		Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	0	23
Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Water	General Poverty	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment		Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment	20	3

DEV'T ISSUES	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Poor Landing sites	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Chage	TOTAL	RANK
Poor Market Conditions	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Poor Market Conditions	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Poor Market Conditions	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Poor Market Conditions	Poor Market Conditions	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Poor Market Conditions	Unemployment		Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	5	19
Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Water	General Poverty	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Unemployment	Unmotorable road networks		Unmotorable road networks	Unmotorable road networks	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	16	7
Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Water	General Poverty	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Road Potholes	Unemployment	Road Potholes	Unmotorable road networks		Road Potholes	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	15	8
Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Unemployment	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes		Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Change	2	22
Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Water	General Poverty	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Unemployment	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation	Open Defecation		Waste Management	Climate Change	17	6
Waste Management	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Water	General	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Unemployment	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana	Waste Mana		Waste Mana	19	4

DEV'T ISSUES	Inadequate School Furniture	Dilapidated classroom	Insufficient Teaching and Learning Materials	Inadequate Teacher's Quarters	High Teach attrition	Inadequate Medical Logistics	Dilapidated Health Facilities	Inadequate Nurse's Quarters	Inadequate Medical Staff	Water	General Poverty	Child Poverty	Unregistered PWDs	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Poor Landing sites	Unemployment	Poor Market Conditions	Unmotorable road networks	Road Potholes	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Open Defecation	Waste Management	Climate Chage	TOTAL	RANK
	gement	gement	gement	gement	gement	gement	gement	gement	gement		Poverty	gement	gement	gement	gement		gement	gement	gement	gement	gement		gement		
Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Water	General Poverty	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Unemployment	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Waste Management		18	5
TOTAL	7	7	6	2	10	12	8	3	11	22	21	13	6	14	0	20	5	16	15	2	17	19	18		
RANK	15	16	17	21	13	11	14	20	12	1	2	10	18	9	23	3	19	7	8	22	6	4	5		

2.4 List of Prioritized Development Issues

1. 33% of households not having access to potable water.
2. About 22.6% of household population live below the poverty line.
3. About 7,000 persons in the District are unemployed.
4. About 60% of solid waste not managed properly.
5. Evidence of climate change in the District.
6. Existence of open defecation in all communities.
7. 150km of feeder roads in the District are unmotorable.
8. Potholes on roads.
9. Inadequate storage facilities for fisher folks and farmers.
10. The District has about 28,000 children in poor households.
11. Inadequate medical logistics.
12. Inadequate medical staff
13. High level of teacher attrition
14. Dilapidated health facilities.
15. Inadequate furniture for pupils and teachers.
16. Dilapidated classroom blocks.
17. Insufficient teaching and learning materials.
18. About 6,400 PWDs not registered with the District Assembly for intervention.
19. Poor condition of major markets.
20. Inadequate accommodation for health professionals in the District.
21. Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the District
22. Undeveloped tourist potentials.
23. Poor conditions of landing sites in the District.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter present the development projections for the planned period based prioritized issues. It also include goals, objectives and strategies adopted from the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

3.2 Development Projections

Table 8: Development Projections

S/N	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ISSUES	FACILITIES			NUMBER OF FACILITIES
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1.	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration					-
2.		Finance and Revenue Mobilization					-
3.		Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating					-
4.	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning					-

S/N	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ISSUES	FACILITIES			NUMBER OF FACILITIES
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
5.							-
6.		Infrastructural Development	33% of households not having access to potable water	Reservoir		3	- 3
7.				Standpipes			-
8.				Boreholes			-
9.				Mechanized Boreholes			-
10.			150km of feeder roads in the District are unmotorable	feeder road in km	220		220
11.			Potholes on tarred roads	tarred road in km	170		170
12.	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	High level of teacher attrition	Number of trained basic school teachers	1,222	886	336
13.			Dilapidated classroom blocks	Number of classrooms for basic schools	802		802

S/N	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ISSUES	FACILITIES			NUMBER OF FACILITIES
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
14.				Number of classrooms for basic schools in good conditions	-		-
15.			Inadequate furniture for pupils and teachers	Hexagonal desk for KG pupils	863	515	348
16.				Dual Desks for Primary Schools	7,770	5,445	2,325
17.				Mono Desks for JHS Students	7,350	4,808	2,542
18.				Teacher Tables and Chairs	1,222		1,222
19.			Insufficient teaching and learning materials				-

S/N	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ISSUES	FACILITIES			NUMBER OF FACILITIES
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
20.			Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the District	Number of units of Teacchers Quarters	1,222	111	1,111
21.		Health Delivery	Inadequate medical logistics	Medical logistics	147	135	12
22.				BP Apparatus manual & Digital (Pairs)	81	76	5
23.				Pulse Oximeter	81	76	5
24.				Artery Forceps	95	89	6
25.				Office Tables and Chairs	356	313	43
26.				Bed Side Screen	88	67	21
27.				Ward Screens	88	72	16
28.				Delivery Bed	74	51	23
29.				Delivery Set	88	70	18
30.				Drip Stand	95	90	5
31.				Dressing Pack	190	186	4

S/N	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ISSUES	FACILITIES			NUMBER OF FACILITIES
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
32.				Standing Scale with height measure	118	102	16
33.				Toddler's Scale	44	38	6
34.				Bathroom Scales	81	69	12
35.				Hemoglobin Machine	58	53	5
36.				Microscope for Laboratory Examination	14	12	2
37.				Gun Thermometer	88	79	9
38.				Otoscope	51	48	3
39.				Autoclave	104	91	13
40.				Bed Pan	185	182	3
41.				Trolley	88	72	16
42.				Kidney Dish	185	180	5
43.				Recovery Beds	42	30	12

S/N	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ISSUES	FACILITIES			NUMBER OF FACILITIES
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
44.				Gauze Drum	125	121	4
45.				Bed Sheets, Pillow & Pillow Cases	280	232	48
46.				Centrifuge Machine	7	7	-
47.				Cupboard	118	118	-
48.				Examination Bed or Couch	125	121	4
49.				Plastic Chair for Client	1,020	1,010	10
50.				Safety Boots (pairs)	199	195	4
51.				Digital Foetal Doppler	58	48	10
52.				Vaginal Speculum	58	56	2
53.				Ambubag For Resuscitation	88	85	3
54.				Gulley Pot	118	116	2

S/N	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ISSUES	FACILITIES			NUMBER OF FACILITIES
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
55.				Glucometer	58	55	3
56.				Water Bath for Laboratory	14	13	1
57.				Wheel chairs	102	93	9
58.				Oxygen Tubes and Nebulizers	35	32	3
59.				Paddle Waste Bins	250	250	-
60.				Laptop and Printer (each)	37	14	23

3.3 Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The Goals, objectives and strategies adopted are presented in the table below;

Table 9: Adopted Goals, Objectives and Strategies

GOAL	KEY ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Build a Prosperous Country	Inadequate access to water services	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Expand safe water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4, 6.5)
	Increasing demand for household water supply		Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems to unserved areas (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1)
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Poor quality of roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network
	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture		

GOAL	KEY ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Build a Prosperous Country	High teacher attrition and absenteeism rates	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Institute special incentive scheme for teaching and non-teaching staff especially in deprived areas and teachers of PWDs
	Inadequate teacher motivation		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)
	Inadequate school infrastructure		
	Inadequate school infrastructure		
	Inadequate practical teaching lessons in schools		Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1,4.2, 4.6, 4.c)

GOAL	KEY ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Build a Prosperous Country	Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services	Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all	Provide an efficient and well-funded Primary Health Care programme (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c,)

GOAL	KEY ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Build a Prosperous Country	High poverty among vulnerable households including those with disabilities	Eradicate poverty and address vulnerability to poverty in all forms and dimensions	Implement the recommendations of the National Multidimensional Poverty Report for Ghana (SDGs 1.2, 17.15)

GOAL	KEY ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
	High income disparity across socio-economic groups and geographical areas (regions and ecological zones)	Reduce income disparities within and across socio-economic groups and geographical areas	Strengthen the implementation of the Ghana local economic development (LED) policy and private sector participation across the country (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)
Build a Prosperous Country	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the tourism (SDG Target 17.17)
Build a Prosperous Country	Limited modern markets	Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)
Build a Prosperous Country	Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve post-harvest management	Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17)
Build a Prosperous Country	Lack of storage facilities and maintenance	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b)
	Low levels of private sector investments in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers)		

GOAL	KEY ISSUE	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	
Build a Prosperous Country	Poor attitude of citizenry towards the environmental sanitation	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up private sector participation and investments in the sanitation sector (SDG Targets 6.2, 17.3, 17.5)	
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	
Build a Prosperous Country	High prevalence of open defecation	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Accelerate the implementation of the "Toilet for All" programme (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)	

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provide broad development strategy for the plan period indicating including funding arrangement, environmental and social impact assessment and spatial representation of key projects.

4.2 Programme of Action

Table 10: Programme of Action

S/N	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PLAN PROGRAMME		INDICATOR	TIME FRAME (YEAR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION / DEPARTMENT	
			PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME		22	23	24	25	GoG	IGF/ABFA	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLAB.
1	Maintain a stable, united and safe country	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Management and Administration	Human Resource	95% score in performance contract	X	X	X	X	10,000,000.00	150,000.00	300,000.00		X	HRD	CAD
				Political Administration		X	X	X	X		240,000.00			X	CAD	GA
				Sub-District Structure Coordination		X	X	X	X	328,000.00	140000	140,000.00		X	DPCU	GA, CAD
2		Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Revenue Improvement	Revenue Improvement	10% Annual Increment	X	X	X	X		760,000.00			X	DFD	CAD

S/N	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PLAN PROGRAMME		INDICATOR	TIME FRAME (YEAR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION / DEPARTMENT	
			PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME		22	23	24	25	GoG	IGF/ABFA	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLAB.
3		Improve decentralised planning	Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation	Planning and Budgeting	100% DPAT Score	X	X	X	X	100,000.00	250,000.00	150,000.00		X	DPCU	DA
				Monitoring and Evaluation		X	X	X	X	227,598.88	60,000.00	80,000.00		X	DPCU	DA
				Administration and Coordinating of Development		X	X	X	X	227,598.88	150,000.00	40,000.00		X	DPCU	CAD, DP
4			Land Use and Spatial Planning		75% of structures digitized and controlled	X	X	X	X	200,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00		X	PPD	DA
6	Build a Prosperous Country	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Education Management	Trained Teacher Attraction and Retention	90% of requisite teaching staff available	X	X	X	X	4,500,000.00	50,000.00	1,500,000.00	X		DED	DA
				School Infrastructure	85% of classrooms in good condition	X	X	X	X	6,000,000.00	50,000.00	1,500,000.00	X		DED	DA

S/N	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PLAN PROGRAMME		INDICATOR	TIME FRAME (YEAR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION / DEPARTMENT	
			PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME		22	23	24	25	GoG	IGF/ABFA	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLAB.
				Furniture Provision	Furniture for 90% of basic school pupils	X	X	X	X	2,500,000.00	50,000.00	500,000.00		X	DED	DA
				Effective Teaching and Learning	70% BECE Performance	X	X	X	X	250,000.00	300,000.00	500,000.00		X	DED	DA
7		Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all	Health Service Delivery	Adequate medical logistic	All demarcated health zones operationalized	X	X	X	X	6,500,000.00	150,000.00	1,000,000.00	X		DHD	DA, DP
				Medical Staff Attraction and Motivation	90% of requisite health personnel at post in the District	X	X	X	X	200,000.00	50,000.00	200,000.00		X	DHD	DA, DP
				Health Infrastructure Provision	90% of operational health facilities in good structures	X	X	X	X	1,500,000.00	150,000.00	1,000,000.00	X		DHD	DA, DP

S/N	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PLAN PROGRAMME		INDICATOR	TIME FRAME (YEAR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION / DEPARTMENT	
			PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME		22	23	24	25	GoG	IGF/ABFA	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLAB.
8		Eradicate poverty and address vulnerability to poverty in all forms and dimensions	Social Protection	Poverty Reduction	90% of the popuplation above poverty line	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00	80,000.00	400,000.00	X		SWCD	DA, DP
				Child Welfare	Proportion of child poverty reduced by half	X	X	X	X	200,000.00	40,000.00	120,000.00		X	SWCD	DA, DP
				Disability and Vulnerability	25% of PWDs registered for interventions	X	X	X	X	600,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00		X	SWCD	DA, DP
9		Reduce income disparities within and across socio-economic groups and geographical areas	Job Creation and Local Economic Development	Employment Generation	5,000 new and decent Jobs created	X	X	X	X	750,000.00	100,000.00	1,500,000.00	X		BAC	DA, DP
				Tourism Promotion		X	X	X	X	150,000.00	50,000.00	250,000.00	X		CU	DA, DP
		Enhance domestic trade		Market Infrastructure Provision		X	X	X	X	3,000,000.00	733,201.60	1,500,000.00	X		CAD	DA, DP
10		Improve post-harvest management	Food Safety and Security	Post Harvest Lost Reduction	50% of agro-produce	X	X	X	X	25,000,000.00	250,000.00	1,000,000.00	X		DAD	DA

S/N	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PLAN PROGRAMME		INDICATOR	TIME FRAME (YEAR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION / DEPARTMENT	
			PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME		22	23	24	25	GoG	IGF/ABFA	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLAB.
					properly stored											
		Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		Fish Industry Development	50% of fishing communities with decent landing sites	X	X	X	X	25,000,000.00	15,000.00	250,000.00	X		FU	DA, TA
11		Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Potable water for all	Potable water delivery	95% of households having access to potable water	X	X	X	X	2,500,000.00	50,000.00	1,000,000.00	X		DWD	DA, DP
				Potable Water Accessibility enhancement		X	X	X	X	2,500,000.00	50,000.00		X		DWD	DA, DP
				Water Service Delivery Improvement		X	X	X	X	2,500,000.00	50,000.00		X		DWD	DA, DP
12	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Environmental Protection	Waste Management	80% of waste generated properly treated	X	X	X	X	2,700,000.00	7,332,016.00	150,000.00	X		EHU	DA
				Climate Change Resilience	10,000 trees planted in degraded areas	X	X	X	X	500,000.00	25,000.00	500,000.00	X		NADMO	DA
13		Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services		Dignified Toilet Facility Promotion	50% of communities to be ODF	X	X	X	X	8,000,000.00	40,000.00			X	EHU	DA

S/N	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PLAN PROGRAMME		INDICATOR	TIME FRAME (YEAR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION / DEPARTMENT	
			PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME		22	23	24	25	GoG	IGF/ABFA	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLAB.
14	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Road Network Improvement	Feeder Road Improvement	100km of feeder roads conditions improved	X	X	X	X	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	1,000,000.00	X		DWD	DA, DP
				Road maintenance	Maintained of 75km of tarred roads	X	X	X	X	25,000,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	X		DWD	DA, DP

4.3 Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

4.3.1 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

In an effort to ascertain the sustainability of the Medium-Term Development Plan, 2022-2025 of Gomoa West District Assembly, the prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environmental analysis. This involved assessing the internal consistency design to establish the relationship between the prioritized adopted issue and the four sustainability criteria of the SEA consisting of the Natural Resources, Socio-cultural Issues, Economic Issues, and Institutional Issues.

The issues were also subjected to compatibility assessment to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the MTDP. Where the relationship were positive, it drew attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed be holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship was negative, the DPCU reconsidered the issues adopted. The detailed application of the internal consistency/compatibility analysis, are presented in the table below:

Table 11 : Food Safety and Security

Description of Activity: Food Safety and Security		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(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
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 34 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 23 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 23 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 45
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 45

Table 12 : Road Network Improvement

Description of Activity: Road Network Improvement		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(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
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0)1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 23 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 23 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 34 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 13 : Job Creation and Local Economic Development

Description of Activity: Job Creation and Local Economic Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(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
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0)1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 23 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 23 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 45

Table 14 : Social Protection

Description of Activity: Social Protection		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land:Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		1 2 3 4 5

Table 15 : Education Management

Description of Activity: Education Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(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
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 23 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		0
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		0
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 34 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 23 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 45
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 16: Potable water for all

Description of Activity: Potable water for all		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(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
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 23 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 23 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 45
Access to information		(0) 1 2 34 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 45

Table 17 : Environmental Protection

Description of Activity: Environmental Protection		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
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
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0)1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 45
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 18 : Management and Administration

Description of Activity: Proper functioning of Sub-Structures		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land:Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 34 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 19 : Revenue Improvement

Description of Activity: Revenue Improvement		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land:Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 20 : Health Service Delivery

Description of Activity: Health Service Delivery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land:Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		■ 1 2 3 4 5

Table 21 : Land Use and Spatial Planning

Description of Activity: Land Use and Spatial Planning

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
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
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 22 : Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation

Description of Activity: Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
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
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

Table 23: Key for SEA Analysis

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

4.3.2 Compatibility Matrix for the Analysis of District Activities Against each other

Table 24: Compatibility Matrix for the Analysis of Programmes Against each other

DEV'T PROGRAMMES		1 Food Safety and Security	2 Road Network Improvement	3 Job Creation and Local Economic Development	4 : Social Protection	5 Education Management	6 Potable water for all	7 Environmental Protection	8 Management and Administration	9 Revenue Improvement	10 Health Service Delivery	11 Land Use and Spatial Planning	12 Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation
1	Food Safety and Security		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Road Network Improvement			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Job Creation and Local Economic Development				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	: Social Protection					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	Education Management						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Potable water for all							X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Environmental Protection								X	X	X	X	X
8	Management and Administration									X	X	X	X
9	Revenue Improvement										X	X	X
10	Health Service Delivery											X	X
11	Land Use and Spatial Planning												X
12	Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation												

Key - (X): Mutually supportive; (-) : Potential to conflict with each other; (O) No significant interaction

Table 25 : Compatibility matrix record sheet

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
1&2	x	Good road network will contribute to food safety and security
1&3	x	Production of food will create jobs and improve local economic
1&4	x	Food safety and Security will contribute to improving the status the vulnerables and the marginalized
1&5	x	Education will provide evidence based knowledge to improve food safety and security
1&6	x	Food Safety and Security has positive impact on potable water
1&7	x	Good environmental practices will contriubute toward foof security
1&8	x	Proper governance of the various actors in the District will enhance foof security and its safety
1&9	x	Food production will broaden the rate base of the Assembly
1&10	x	Proper nutrition will contribute towards general health being of the citizenry
1&11	x	Proper land use planning will ensure available areable land for food production
1&12	x	Regular monitoring and evaluation will enhance adequate providon of food in the District
2&3	x	Good road networks contribute directly to delop the local ecenomy
2&4	x	Good road network will improve accessibility of social goods by all including the vulnerables
2&5	x	Good road network will reduce traveling time to schools
2&6	x	Good road networks will improve private sector involvement in potable water provision
2&7	x	Good sanitation and environment will reduce the rate of deterioration of road networks
2&8	x	Good governance will improve the rodad network system in the District

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
2&9	x	Adequate internally generated revenue will support improvement of road conditions
2&10	x	Good road networks will have direct impact on access to health services by the populace
2&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute to proper demarcation of road networks
2&12	x	Regular monitoring and evaluation will road networks are in good conditions all year round
3&4	x	Good and decent jobs will increase the income levels of the poors and the vulnerables
3&5	x	Provision of education in the District can serve as source of job generation in the District
3&6	x	Water provision will generate jobs for the citizenry and contribute to local economic development
3&7	x	Good sanitation and environment will provide job opporrunities for the citizens
3&8	x	Good governance will generate decent jobs and develop local business
3&9	x	Good LED system will have direct impact on revenue mobilization in the District
3&10	x	Good health services will contribute towards health working population
3&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute to location of economic infrastructure
3&12	x	Regular coordination, monitoring and evaluation of various actors will generate decent jobs and develop the local economy
4&5	x	All persons of different category need good education to unearth their potential
4&6	x	Water is required for easy access by the poor and vulnerable

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
4&7	x	Good sanitation and environment will impact positively on the state of poor and the vulnerable in the District
4&8	x	Good governance will ensure inclusiveness of all in the development efforts
4&9	x	All Inclusive society will contribute towards revenue collection for mutually benefical relationships
4&10	x	Good health services will contribute towards general well being all citizens
4&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute to location of sectors projects for easy accessibility by all
4&12	x	Regular monitoring and evaluation will reduce adverse effect of development projects on the vulnerables in the District
5&6	x	Water is required for effective management of schools
5&7	x	Good sanitation and environment will have direct impact on educational system
5&8	x	Good governance will raise the performance of school children
5&9	x	Adequate internally generate revenue will support management of educational system
5&10	x	Good health services will contribute towards improved academic performance of school children and teachers
5&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute to location of educational facilities
5&12	x	Regular monitoring and evaluation will ensure that level of education improve across the District
6&7	x	Good sanitation and environment have direct availability of potable water

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
6&8	x	Good governance will improveavailability of potable water in the District
6&9	x	Adequate internally generate revenue will support provision of potable water
6&10	x	Potable water will reduce the incidence of communicable diseases
6&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute to location of water facilities in communities
6&12	x	Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of various sector activities will guarantte adequate and equitable production of potable water
7&8	x	Good governance will protect the natural and built environemnt including sanition
7&9	x	Good sanitation and environment management system will provide additional source of revenue
7&10	x	Good environmental sanitation and protection will reduce the incidence of communicable diseases
7&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute to environmental sanitation and protection
7&12	x	Regular monitoring and evaluation will compliance with environmental safegaurds and sanitation
8&9	x	Good governance will improve the revenue base of the Assembly
8&10	x	The governance system will have direct impact on health service delievery
8&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute towards effective service delivery
8&12	x	Regular coordination, monitoring and evaluation will ensure effective managmengt of the District
9&10	x	Good health services will contribute towards health working population who will pay levies

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
9&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute towards effective exercises
9&12	x	Regular coordination, monitoring and evaluation will direct imorove revenue mobilization
10&11	x	Land Use planning will contribute to location of health facilities for effective delivery
10&12	x	Regular monitoring and evaluation will promote the general welllbeing all citizens
11&12	x	Regular monitoring and evaluation will compliance with development control

4.4 Programme Financing

Table 26: Proramme Financing Arrangement

Development Dimension	Programme	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue and Source of Funding						Gap	Mechanism to Fill Gap
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACR-RFG	DP	Total		
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Management and Administration	11,298,000.00	10,800,000.00	1,099,802.40	2,700,000.00	183,432.00	-	14,783,234.40	(3,485,234.40)	soliciting support from stakeholders and where possible, a public private partnership arrangement will be undertaken. During the implementation, project design will consider the most cost effective means of executive.
	Revenue Improvement	760,000.00	-	733,201.60	-	-	100,000.00	833,201.60	(73,201.60)	
	Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation	1,285,197.76	100,000.00	114,562.75	1,800,000.00	-	250,000.00	2,264,562.75	(979,364.99)	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Land Use and Spatial Planning	550,000.00	200,000.00	114,562.75	900,000.00	-	150,000.00	1,364,562.75	(814,562.75)	
	Potable water for all	8,650,000.00	500,000.00	114,562.75	540,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	2,154,562.75	(6,495,437.25	
	Road Network Improvement	28,450,000.00	21,000,000.00	114,562.75	1,080,000.00	440,000.00	-	22,634,562.75	5,815,437.25	
	Environmental Protection	19,247,016.00	13,000,000.00	733,201.60	4,500,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	19,233,201.60	13,814.40	
Social Development	Education Management	17,700,000.00	6,000,000.00	114,562.75	1,170,000.00	3,080,000.00	250,000.00	10,614,562.75	7,085,437.25	
	Health Service Delivery	10,750,000.00	5,000,000.00	114,562.75	1,170,000.00	880,000.00	500,000.00	7,664,562.75	3,085,437.25	
	Social Protection	2,540,000.00		114,562.75	1,170,000.00		300,000.00	1,584,562.75	955,437.25	
Economic Development	Job Creation and Local Economic Development	8,033,201.60	1,500,000.00	114,562.75	1,170,000.00		400,000.00	3,184,562.75	4,848,638.85	

Development Dimension	Programme	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue and Source of Funding						Gap	Mechanism to Fill Gap
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACR-RFG	DP	Total		
	Food Safety and Security	51,515,000.00	25,000,000.00	183,300.40	1,800,000.00		500,000.00	27,483,300.40	24,031,699.60	
Grand Total		**160,778,415.36**	**96,100,000.00**	**3,666,008.00**	**18,000,000.00**	**4,583,432.00**	**4,450,000.00**	**113,799,440.00**	**46,978,975.36**	

4.5 Spatial and Structure Plan for the Period

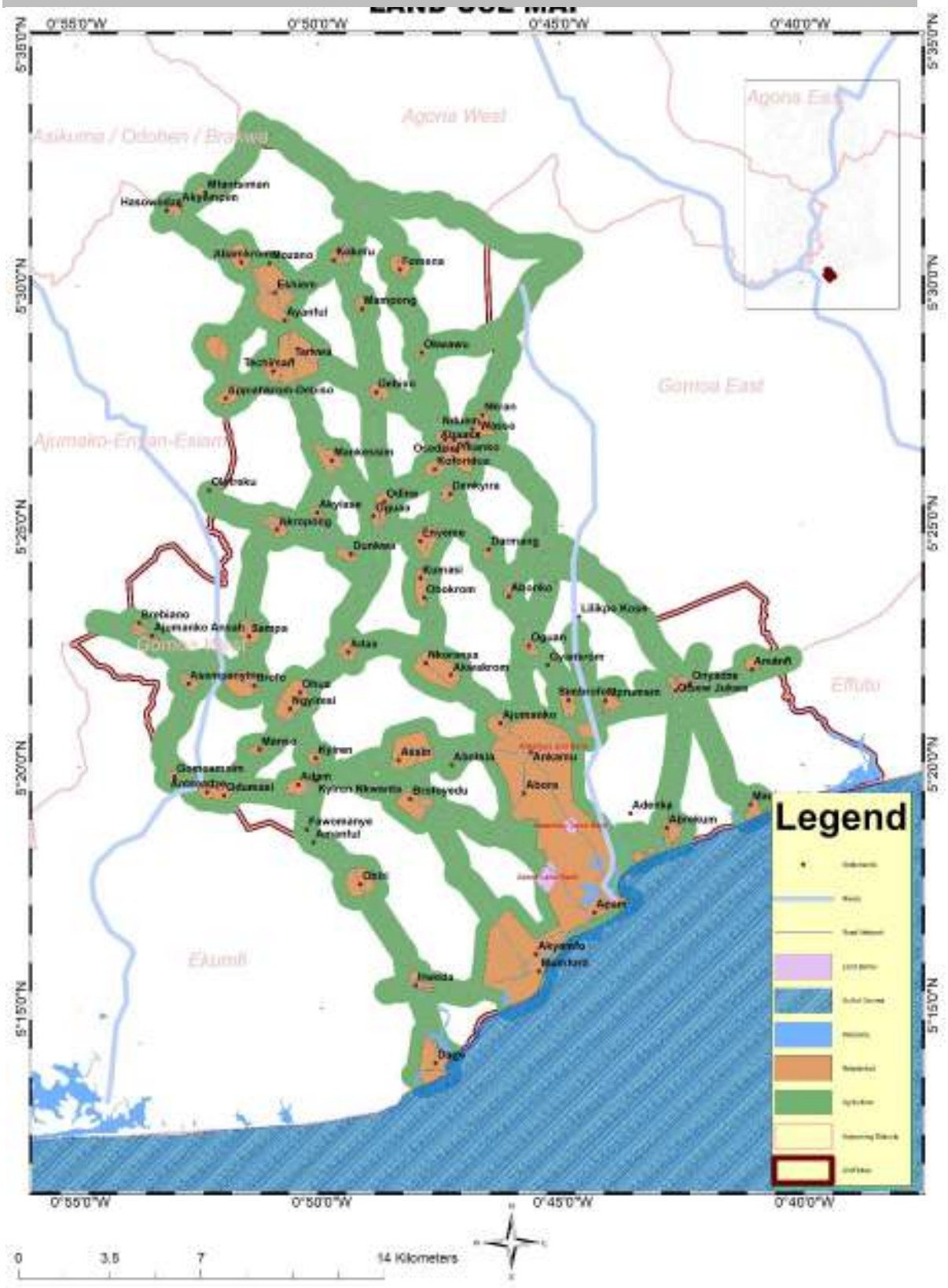

Figure 7: Residential and Agricultural land use with water bodies

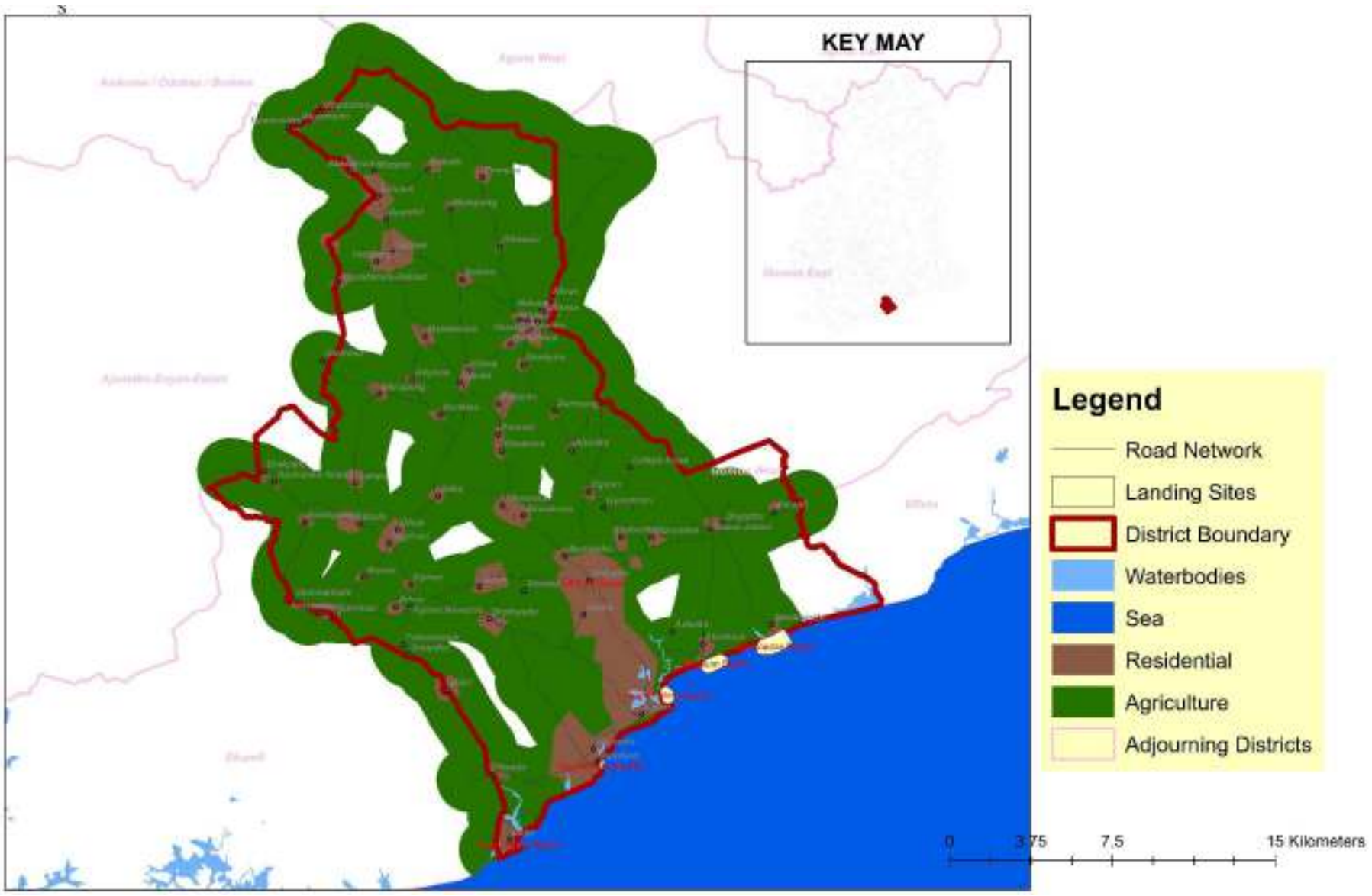

Figure 8: Future desired Agriculture map

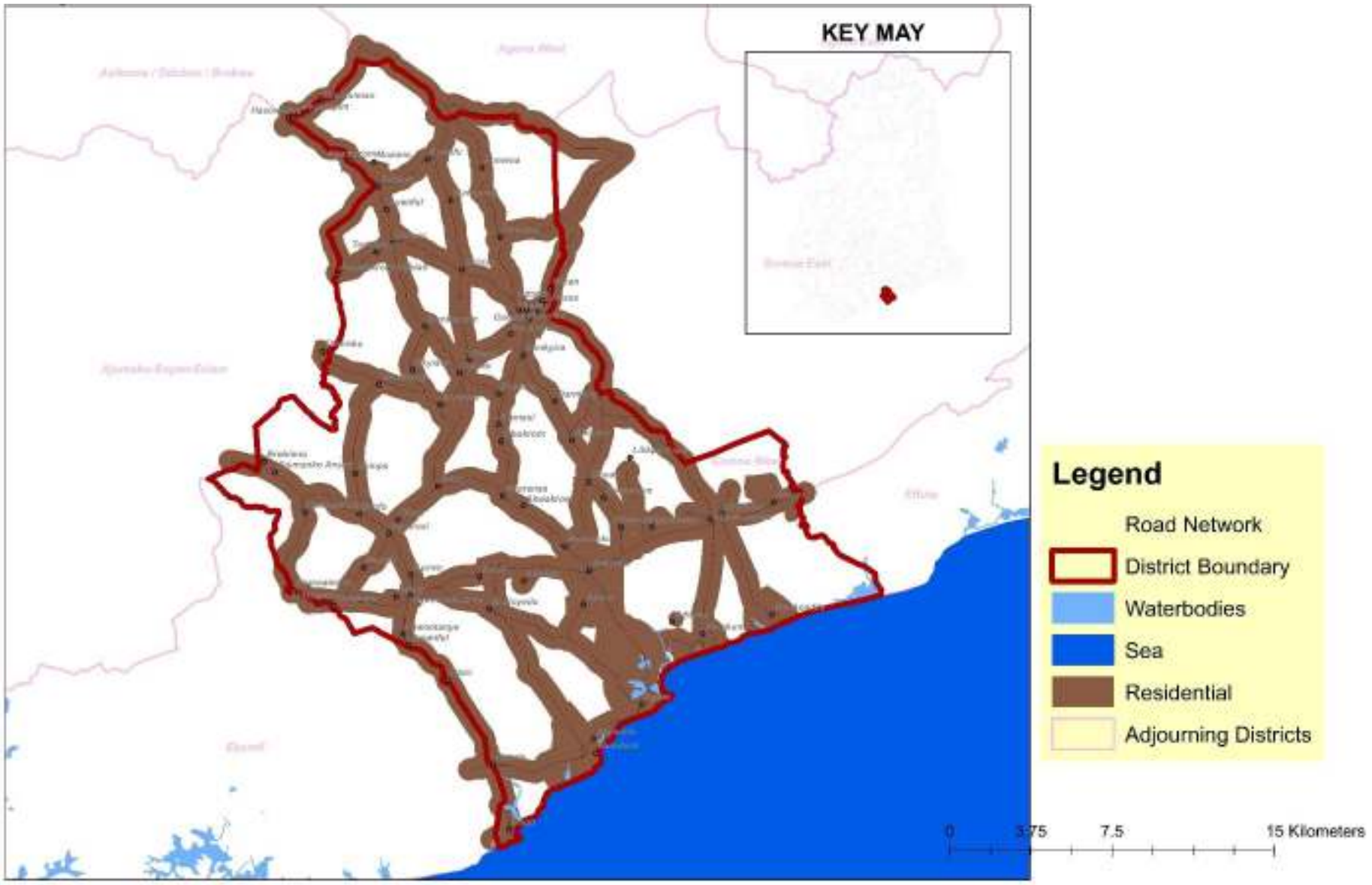

Figure 9: Desired Future Residential Map

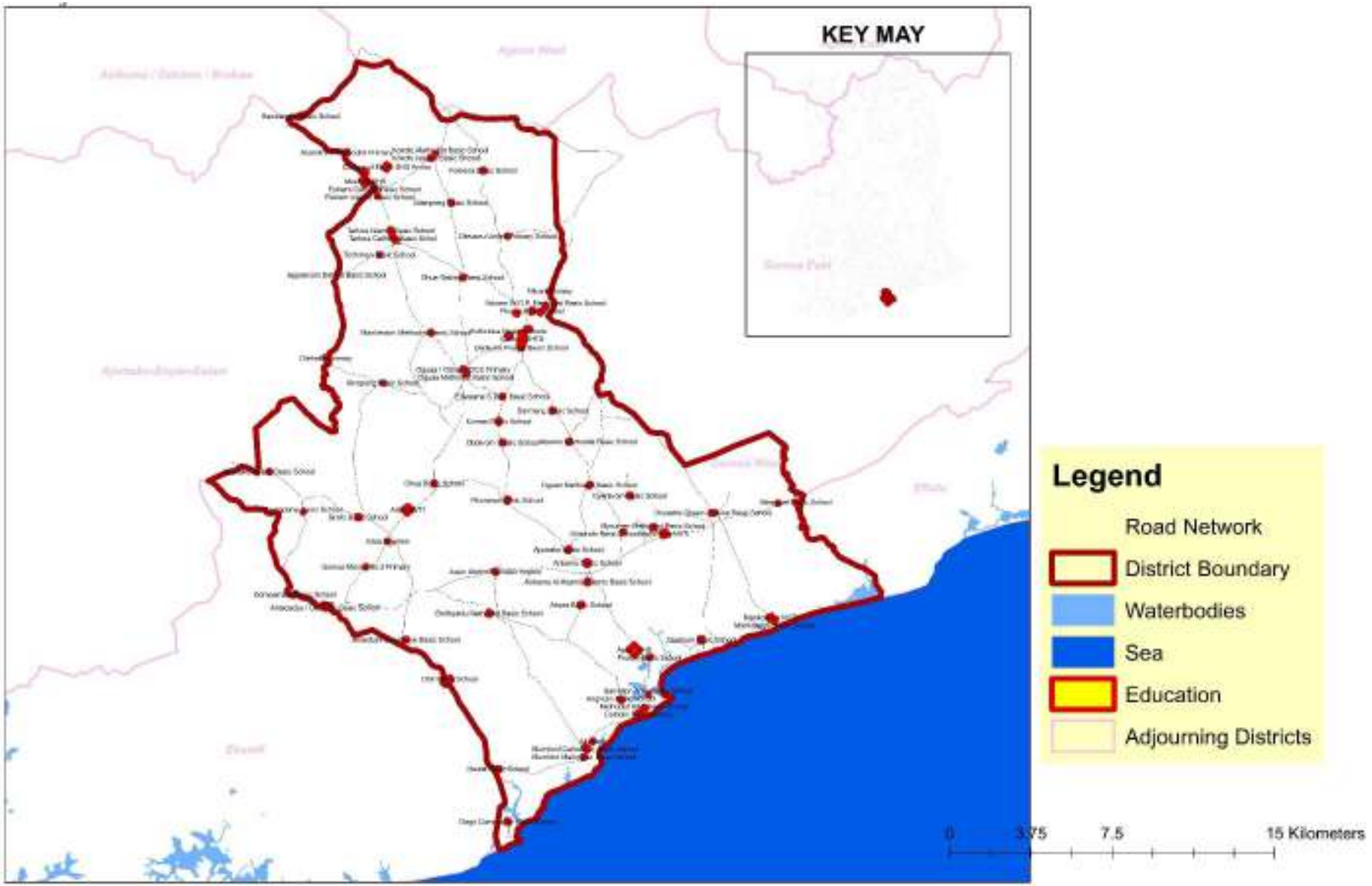

Figure 10: Desired Future Education Map

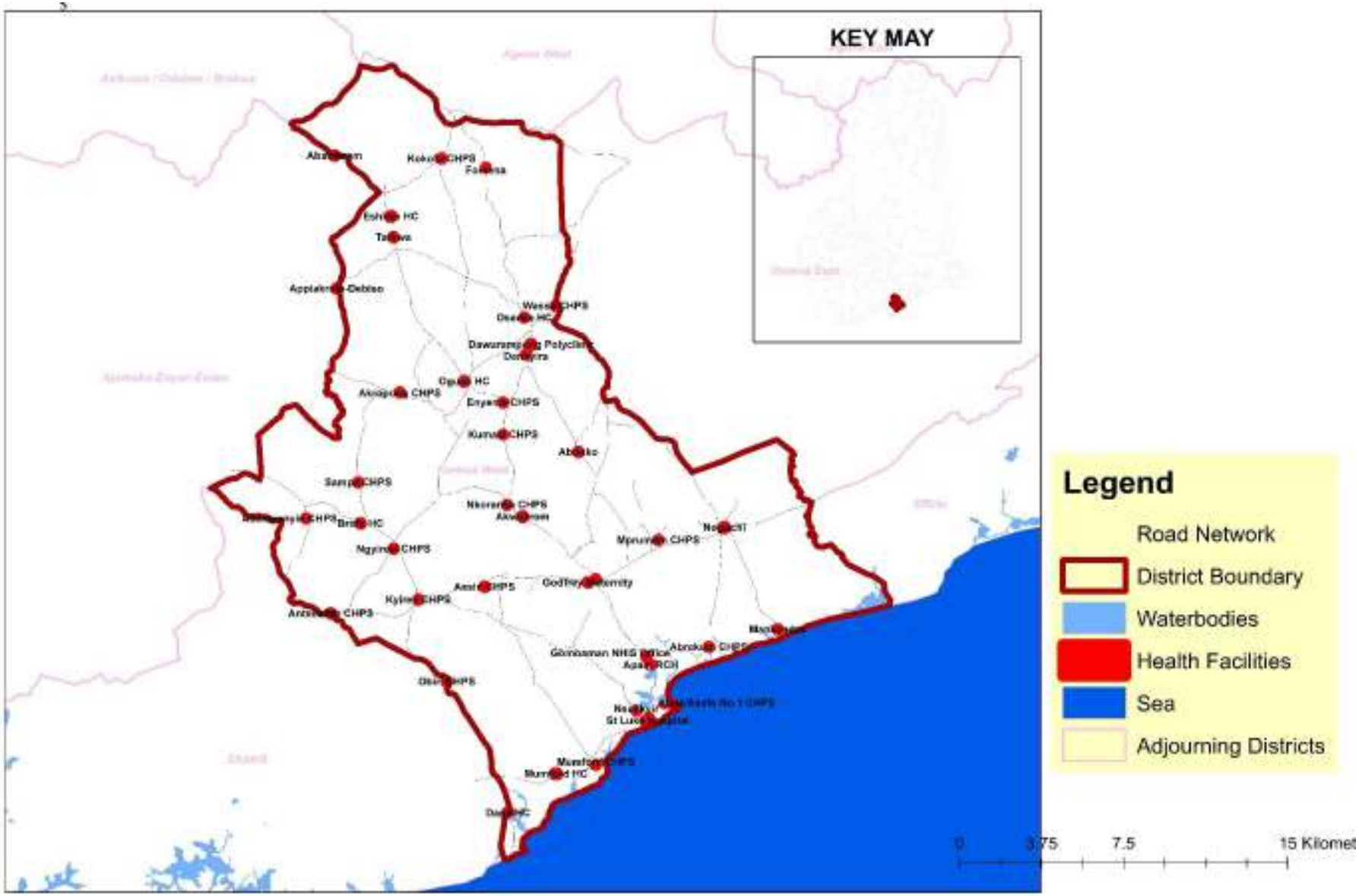

Figure 11: Future Desired Health Map

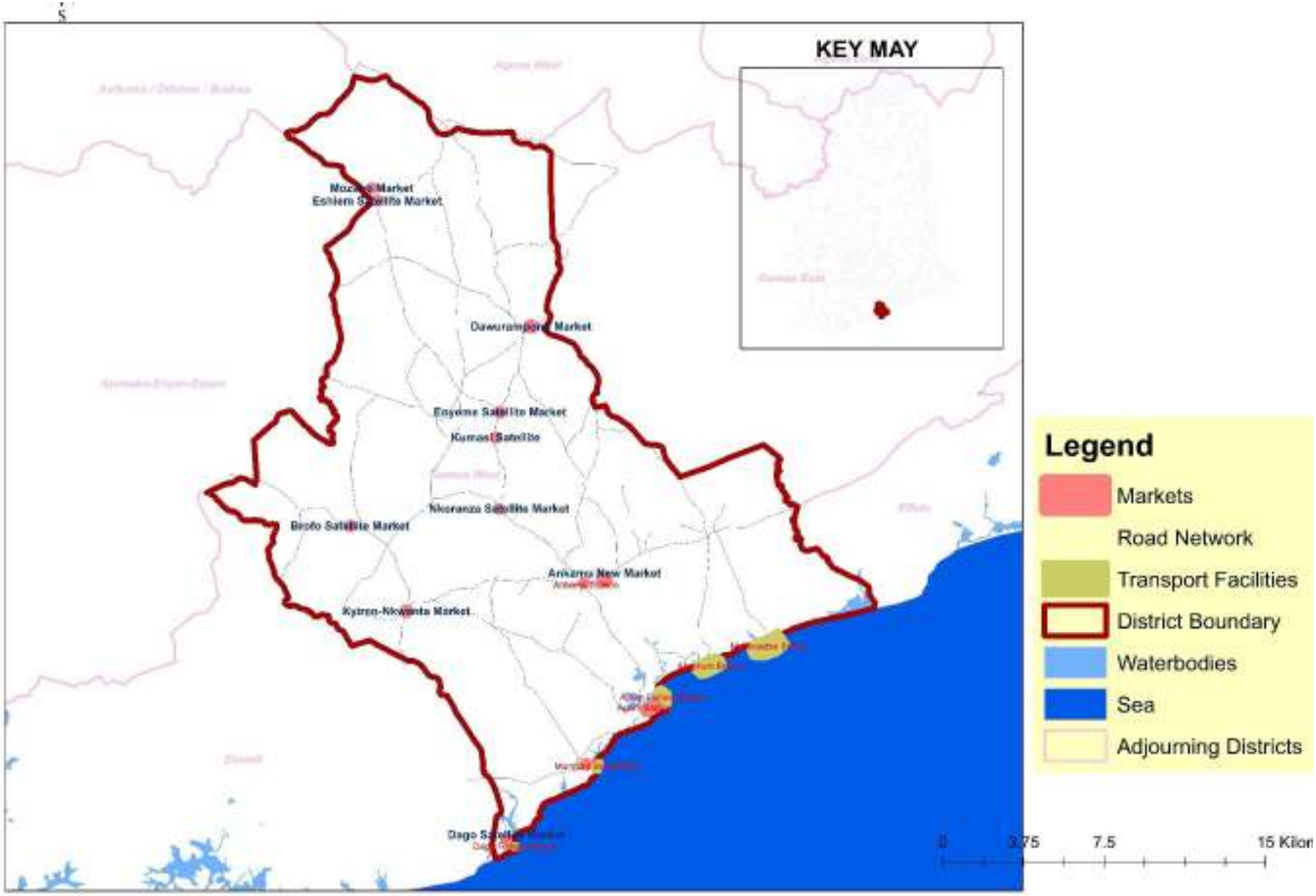

Figure 12: Future Desired Trading Centres

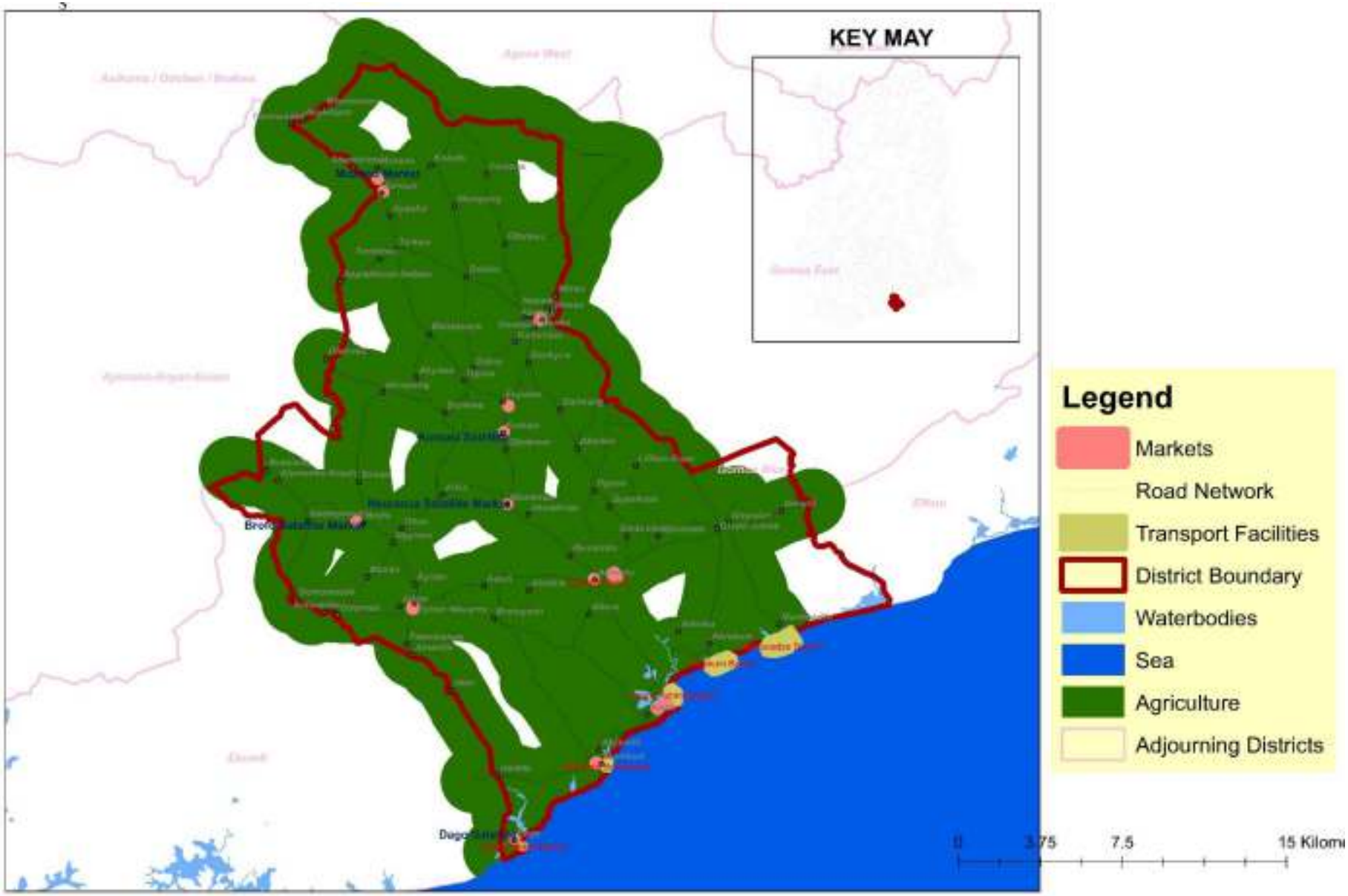

Figure 13: Potential Economic Map

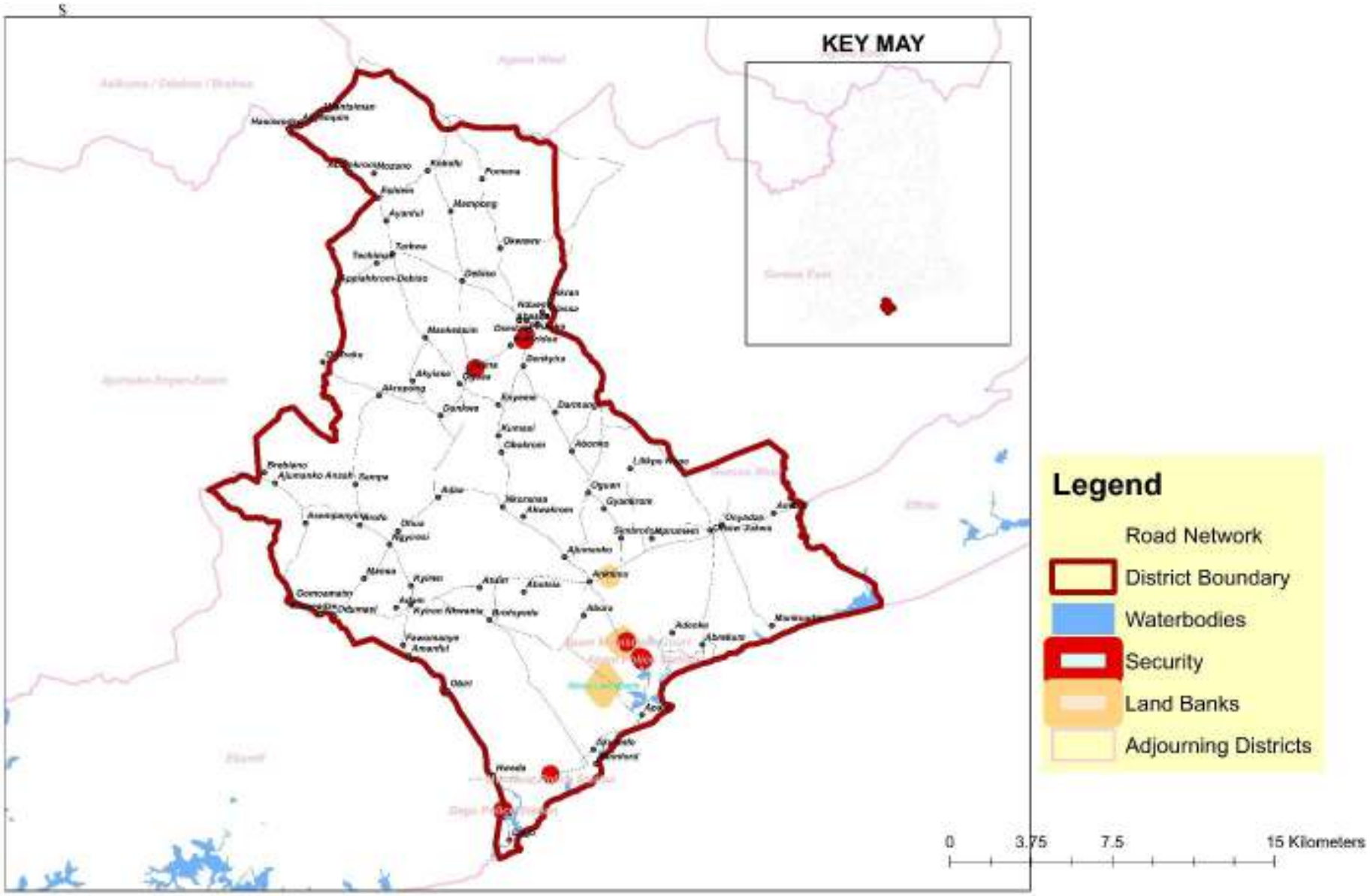

Figure 14: Location of Governance Institutions

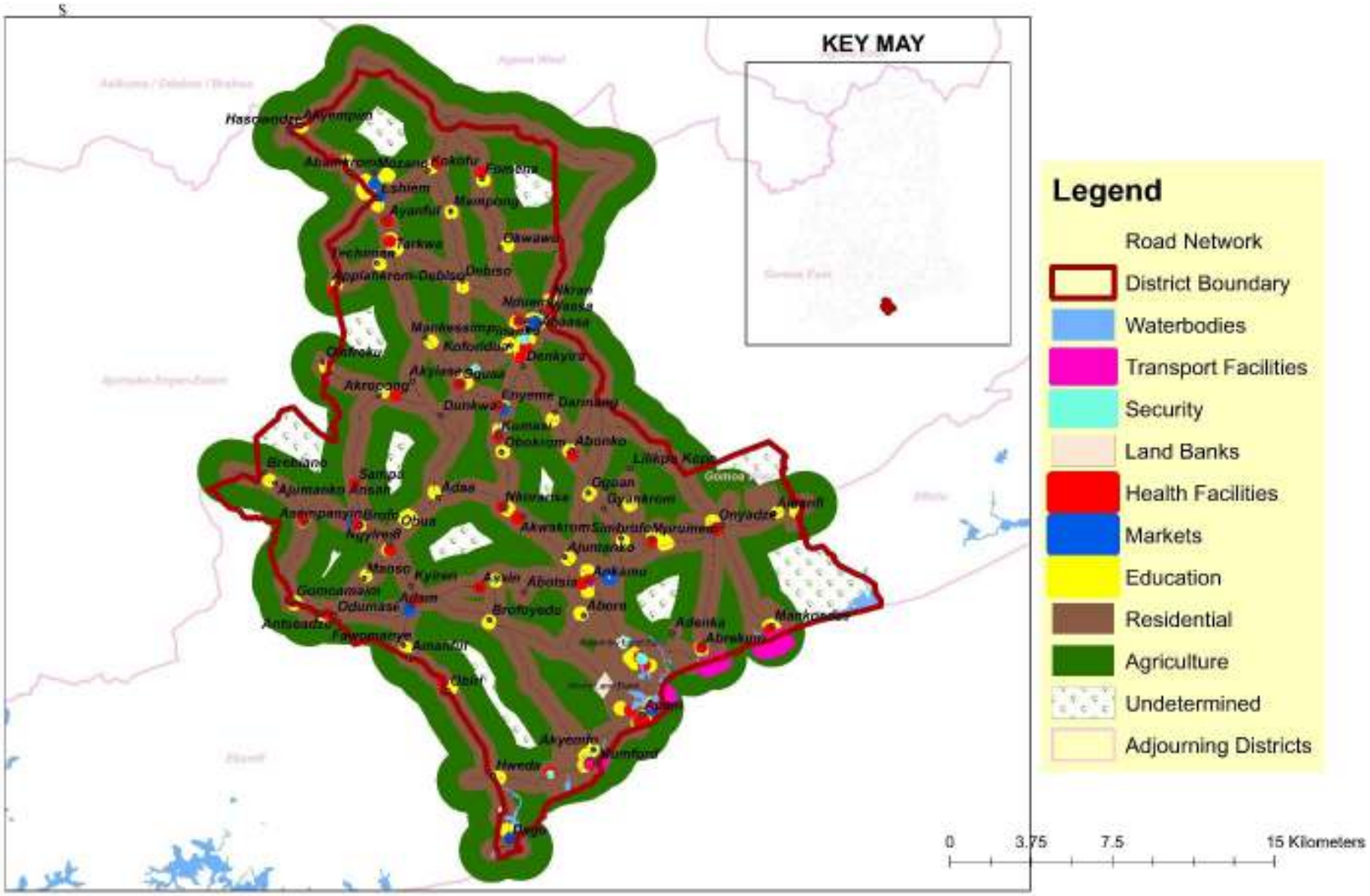

Figure 15: Future Desired Map

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter serializes annually the projects for the Programme of Action for implementation throughout the plan period.

5.2 Annual Action Plans

Table 27: Draft Activities for Annualization

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
Management and Administration	*Human Resource*					*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Political Administration															
	Sub-District Structure Coordination															
	#REF!															

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
Revenue Improvement	*Revenue Improvement*					*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation	*Planning and Budgeting*															
	Monitoring and Evaluation															
	Administration and Coordinating					*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	0															
	0															
Land Use and Spatial Planning	*0*					*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
0	*0*					*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
Potable water for all	*Potable water delivery*	*Construct water reservoirs*		*Number of at least 1,000l*	*-3*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				water storage facility												
	Potable Water Accessibility enhancement	*Provide standpipes in various communities*		*Number of standpipes*	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Provide boreholes in selected communities		*Number of boreholes drilled*	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Water Service Delivery Improvement	*Mechanize boreholes in selected communities*		*Number of boreholes mechanized*	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
Road Network Improvement	*Feeder Road Improvement*	*Rehabilitate and reshape selected feeder roads*		*Distance of feeder roads worked on in Km*	*220*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Road maintenance	*Maintain and construct tarred*		*Distance of tarred roads put*	*170*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	Output Indicator		TIMEFRAME (QTR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
				Definition	Qty	1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING
		roads in the District		ito good conditio												
Education Management	Trained Teacher Attraction and Retention	Attract teachers into the District		Number of additional teachers	336	x	x	x	x							
		Construct teacher's quarters		Number of units of Teacchers Quarters	1,111											
	School Infrastructure	Construct classrroms for basic schools in the District		Number of classrooms for basic schools	802	x	x	x	x							
		Rehabilitate delapidated classrooms in the District		Number of classrooms for basic schools in good conditions	-	x	x	x	x							
	Furniture Provision	Provide set of furniture for schools		Hexagonal desk for KG pupils	348	x	x	x	x							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				Dual Desks for Primary Schools	*2,325*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Mono Desks for JHS Students	*2,542*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Teacher Tables and Chairs	*1,222*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Effective Teaching and Learning			*0*	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
Health Service Delivery	*Adequate medical logistic*	*Provide medical logistics for health directorate*		*Medical logistics*	*12*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Pulse Oximeter	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Artery Forceps	*6*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Office Tables and Chairs	*43*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				Bed Side Screen	*21*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Ward Screens	*16*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Delivery Bed	*23*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Delivery Set	*18*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Drip Stand	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Dressing Pack	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Standing Scale with height measure	*16*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Toddler's Scale	*6*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Bathroom Scales	*12*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Hemoglobin Machine	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				Microscope for Laboratory Examination	*2*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Gun Thermometer	*9*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Otoscope	*3*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Autoclave	*13*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Bed Pan	*3*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Trolley	*16*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Kidney Dish	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Recovery Beds	*12*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Gauze Drum	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	Output Indicator		TIMEFRAME (QTR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
				Definition	Qty	1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING
				Bed Sheets, Pillow & Pillow Cases	48	x	x	x	x							
				Centrifuge Machine	-	x	x	x	x							
				Cupboard	-	x	x	x	x							
				Examination Bed or Couch	4	x	x	x	x							
				Plastic Chair for Client	10	x	x	x	x							
				Safety Boots (pairs)	4	x	x	x	x							
				Digital Foetal Doppler	10	x	x	x	x							
				Vaginal Speculum	2	x	x	x	x							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				Ambubag For Resuscitation	*3*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Gulley Pot	*2*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Glucometer	*3*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Water Bath for Laboratory	*1*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Wheel chairs	*9*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Oxygen Tubes and Nebulizers	*3*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Paddle Waste Bins	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Laptop and Printer (each)	*23*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				Cabinet	*2*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Veronica Buckets and Stand	*13*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Vaccine Fridge	*11*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Motorbikes	*7*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Utility Gloves	*35*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Circumcision Set	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Megaphones	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Medical Staff Attraction and Motivation	*Attract requisite medical personnel mix into the District*		*Health Personnel*	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Enrolled Nurse	*20*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				Community Health Nurse	*30*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Registered Community Health Nurses	*20*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Field Technician	*8*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Staff Nurses	*20*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Midwives	*30*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Ophthalmic Nurse	*8*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Mental Health Officers	*10*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Laboratory Technicians	*15*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Dispensary Assistant	*10*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
				Health Records Officer	*10*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Disease Control officer	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Health Information Officer	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Health Promotion Officer	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Nutrition officer	*5*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Provide Nursing Quarters for CHPS Compounds NS Health Centres		*Constructed CHPS Compounds with residence*	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
				Constructed Health Centre with residence	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	Output Indicator		TIMEFRAME (QTR)				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
				Definition	Qty	1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	OTHERS	NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING
				Health facilities with adequate residential facilities	4	x	x	x	x							
	Health Infrastructure Provision	Operationalise all demarcated CHPS Zones		Operationalized CHPS Compounds	1	x	x	x	x							
		Construct CHPS Compounds		Operationalised CHPS Compounds in constructed facilities	16	x	x	x	x							
		Rehabiliate damaged and delapidated CHPS Compounds		Constructed CHPS Compounds in good conditions	2	x	x	x	x							
		Operationalize all designated Health Centres	Eshiem	Operationalized Health Centres	1	x	x	x	x							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		Construct Health Centre	*Mumford*	*Operationalised Health Centres in constructed facilities*	*1*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Rehabiliate damaged and delapidated Health Centre		*Constructed Health Centres in good conditions*	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
Social Protection	*Poverty Reduction*	*Register LEAP additional Beneficiaries*		*Number of persons in households above poverty line by the end of plan period*	*47,600*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Expand LEAP programme to cover extremely poor and vulnerable households				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		Support activities to improve living conditions of the Vulnerables and economically disadvantaged				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Provide livelihood job opportunities for LEAP caregivers to make them self-reliant				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Support Rural Enterprise Project activitivies in the District				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Child Welfare	*Hold two radio talk show on child abuse and*		*Number of children in households*	*27,563*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		proper parenting		*above poverty line*												
		Sensitize stakeholders on Human trafficking Act and its repercussions in towns noted for this practice				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Organize Education on Child Marriage and protection				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Continue and expand the implementation of GSFP				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Disability and Vulnerability	*Organise public Sensitization on stigmatization of PWDs*		*Estimated number of persons*	*5,745*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		Organise counselling and skills training for PWDs		*with Disability*		*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Support for PWDs				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
Job Creation and Local Economic Development	*Employment Generation*	*Create land banks in the District for agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes*		*Number of persons employed*	*5,590*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Conduct Needs Assesement of Small Scale Enterprises				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Encourage the formation of cooperative societies among Fisher folks,				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		Farmers, Alcohol Distillers etc														
		Promote Salt production and Marketing				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Capacity Building on the use of Improved technology in packaging and preservation for Gari Processors, Fish Processors (LED Activities)				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Capacity Training on Customer relations and Marketing of Products for Gari				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		Processing, Fish Processors, Carpenters, Farmers, Soap and Detergents Producers (LED Activities)														
		Link Small Scale Organisations to source of Credit				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Tourism Promotion	*Develop toursit sites in the Doistrict*		*Number of major tourist sites*	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Market Infrrastructure Provision	*Provide modern facilities for major markets in the District*		*Number of major markets in good condition*	*4*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
Food Safety and Security	*Post Harvest Lost Reduction*	*Construct silos in the District*	*Mumford, Dago, Akyemfo, Apam, Mankoadze, Abrekum*	*Number of Agric operational zones with silos*	*6*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Provide modern storage facilities in fishing communities		*Number of fishing communities withCold Stores*	*7*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Fish Industry Development	*Construct landing sites for fishing communities*		*Number of fishing communities with landing sites*	*6*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
Environmental Protection	*Waste Management*	*Acquire land for final disposal site (engineered land fill site)*		*Percentage of waste solid*	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		Undertake house-to-house waste collection		*determinably managed*		*x*	*x*	*]*	*x*							
		Initiate implementation of the waste segregation at source				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Procure and supply tools and detergent for sanitary work				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Undertake Fumigation and sanitary improvement management				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Acquire land for cemetery				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Organise community clean ups				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		construct pen for animal impoundment				*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
	Climate Change Resilience	*Promote environmental protection awareness*		*Evidence of climate change in the District*	*-*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Organize tree planting campaign														
		Undertake disaster management and prevent activities														
	Dignified Toilet Facility Promotion	*Construct institutional toilet facilities*		*Number of Institutional toilet facilities*	*25*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							
		Conduct CLTS campaigns and promote		*Number of ODF Communities*	*78*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*							

PROGRAMME	*SUB-PROGRAMME*	*BROAD ACTIVITIES*	*LOCATION*	*Output Indicator*		*TIMEFRAME (QTR)*				*COST*			*PROGRAMME STATUS*		*IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT*	
				Definition	*Qty*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*GoG*	*IGF*	*OTHERS*	*NEW*	*ON-GOING*	*LEAD*	*COLLABORATING*
		household latrines														

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a timeframe. These measurements lead to assessing the achievement or otherwise of stated goals and objectives indicated in the Programme of Action and subsequent Annual and local Action Plans.

The DPCU in its quest to measure the achievements of stated goals and objectives selected some core indicators and district indicators to be tracked within the planned and as input in the national annual progress report.

6.2 Monitoring Matrix

The core and district indicators were categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. These indicators should be disaggregated where possible into age, gender, location etc.

6.2.1 Monitoring Result Framework

The Table below provides the monitoring framework of the 2018-2021 indicating the indicators, their baselines and targets etc…

Table 28: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Base line	Targets 2018-2021				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				22	23	24	25			
95% score in performance contract	Mark obtained during assessing of Performance Contract	Outcome		95%	95%	95%	95%	Assessment Report	Yearly	CAD

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Base line	Targets 2018-2021				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				22	23	24	25			
10% Annual Increment	Amount of Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	Outcome		0%	0%	0%	0%	Financial Statement	Quarterly	DFD
100% DPAT Score	Score obtained duiring District Assembly Performance Assemement Tool Exercise	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	DPAT Report	Yearly	DPCU
75% of structures digitized and controlled	Number of developed structured with permit during the year	Outcome		50%	60%	70%	75%	PPD	Yearly	PPD
95% of households having access to potable water	Percentage of household population with access to potable water	Outcome	67	74%	81%	88%	95%	GWCL, CWSA, DWD. EHU	Yearly	DWD
100km of feeder roads conditions improved	Distance of feeder roads worked on	Outcome						Verification Report	Quarterly	DWD
Maintained of 75km of tarred roads	Distance of bitumen surface road in good without pot holes	Outcome						Verification Report	Yearly	DWD
90% of requisite teaching staff available	Proportion of teaching staffing mixed in the District against required	Outcome						DED	Yearly	DED

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Base line	Targets 2018-2021				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				22	23	24	25			
85% of classrooms in good condition	Proportion of classroom blocks in good condition	Outcome	0	25	50	75	85	DED, DWD	Yearly	DED
Furniture for 90% of basic school pupils	Proportion of children with decent furniture	Outcome						DED	Yearly	DED
70% BECE Performance	District Performance at WAEC BECE	Outcome		70%	70%	70%	70%	BECE Result	Yearly	DED
All demarcated health zones operationalized	Health Facilities operational in demarcated zones	Outcome		38	38	38	38	Health Annual Report	Yearly	DHD
90% of requisite health personnel at post in the District	Proportion of health staffing mixed in the District against required	Outcome		75%	80%	85%	90%	Health Annual Report	Yearly	DHD
90% of operational health facilities in good structures	Proportion of health facilities in decent structures	Outcome		75%	80%	85%	90%	Health Annual Report	Yearly	DHD
90% of the popuplation above poverty line	Percentage of households who earns more than USD1.90 per day	Outcome	77.4	80.55	83.7	86.85	90	Ghana Poverty Mapping Report	Yearly	DPCU
Proportion of child poverty reduced by half	Proportion of children in poor households	Outcome						SWCD	Yearly	SWCD

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Base line	Targets 2018-2021				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				22	23	24	25			
25% of PWDs registered for interventions	Proportion of estimated number of Persons with Disabilities	Outcome						SWCD	Yearly	SWCD
5,000 new and decent Jobs created	Number of decent jobs created	Outcome	0	1,250	2,500	3,750	5,000	BAC, YEA, DAD	Yearly	DPCU
50% of agro-produce propoerly stored	Capacity of storage facilities provided	Outcome						DAD	Yearly	DAD
50% of fishing communities with decent landing sites	Proportion of communities with landing sites	Outcome						FISHERY	Yearly	DPCU
80% of waste generated properly treated	Percentatge of waste properly managed	Outcome	40%					DEHO	Quarterly	DEHO
10,000 trees planted in degraded areas	Number of trees planted	Outcome		2500	5000	7500	10,000	DAD	Yearly	DAD, NADMO, DPCU
50% of communities to be ODF	Number of communities declared ODF	Outcome	0	10	20	30	39	DEHO	Quarterly	DEHO

6.2.2 Monitoring Data Management

The table below present the monitoring data management arrangement for the plan period.

Table 29 : Arrangement for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use of Results

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Result
95% score in performance contract	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Obtain score of performance	Sectors / indicator areas	Score of the Assembly during External Assessment
10% Annual Increment	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Collation of all IGF collected	Revenue areas	IGF mobilization
100% DPAT Score	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Obtain score of performance	Sectors / indicator areas	Additional Resource for projects
75% of structures digitized and controlled	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	records of number of properties	community and Sub-District Structures	Number of immovable properties digitized and numbered
95% of households having access to potable water	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Water production per day, number of functional standpipes boreholes	Community and households	Increment in total volume of potable water produced (cubic metres) and number of households benefiting
100km of feeder roads conditions improved	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	measurement of distances	Feeder road	Kilometre of motorable road network
Maintained of 75km of tarred roads	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	measurement of distances	Highway, truck road and feeder road	Kilometre of motorable road network
90% of requisite teaching staff available	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Teaching staff Register	Schools and subject area	Improved performance at BECE
85% of classrooms in good condition	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Asset regioster	Schools	Improved performance at BECE
Furniture for 90% of basic school pupils	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Distribution list	Schools	Improved performance at BECE
70% BECE Performance	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Analysis BECE Results	male, female and schools	Performance at BECE

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Result
All demarcated health zones operationalized	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Daily recording at health facilities	Community and Sub-District	Number of Operational and Constructed CHPS compounds with staff accommodation
90% of requisite health personnel at post in the District	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Staff Record at health facilities	male, female	Number of Operational and Constructed CHPS compounds with staff accommodation
90% of operational health facilities in good structures	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Asset regioster	Facility and zones	Number of Operational and Constructed CHPS compounds with staff accommodation
90% of the popuplation above poverty line	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Calculation of number of affected persons	Urban, Rural	Poverty reduction rate
Proportion of child poverty reduced by half	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Calculation of number of affected persons	Urban, Rural	Child poverty reduction rate
25% of PWDs registered for interventions	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Album of PWD	sex, type of disability, location and age	Increased number of Vulnerable persons assisted
5,000 new and decent Jobs created	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Information from industries and business	sectors / male, female	percent increase in persons working
50% of agro-produce propoerly stored	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Calculation of production stored against total production	location and crop	percentage increase in agro-products
50% of fishing communities with decent landing sites	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Project Register	Community	Increment in tonnage of fish production
80% of waste generated properly treated	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	counting of skip containers and others using landfill sites	Community and households	Reduction in OPD sanitation related cases

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Result
10,000 trees planted in degraded areas	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Counting of trees planted	Community and type of tree	Favourable weather
50% of communities to be ODF	January-February, 2023, 2024, 2025 &2026	Records of ODF declared communities	Community, Sub-District Council	Reduction in Open Defecation communities

6.2.3 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995) as depicted in the figure below;

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

Figure 16 : Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

6.3 Evaluation

6.4.1 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix

Table 30 : Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Health Service Delivery					
Relevance	How consistent is the health development initiative in the district with the national health development policies and priorities?	Are the qualities of the projects in conformity with the quality of the projects?	Data on national policies and priorities regarding health, Changes in health situation in the district, projects initiated	Primary and secondary.	key informant interview, Ex-ante reports and documents and monitoring and evaluation systems
Efficiency	How economical are the district resources used to address health situations in the district?	Does the use of the district resources intended to address the health needs of the district reflect	Data on the health projects implemented in the district, Projects budget and actual payments made,	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and documents and

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		the realistic health needs of the citizens of the district?	M&E reports, contractors' reports and Health target and situation in the district.		Monitoring and Evaluation systems
Effectiveness	To what extent have the health projects implemented in the district achieved the health needs of the citizens of the district?	Are there any positive changes in the health situation of the citizens of the district as a result of the health projects implemented?	Data on the health projects implemented in the district and Health target and situation in the district.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Impact	How have the implementation of health projects in the district improved the wellbeing of the citizens of the district?	Have the health pojects in the district eradicated or minimized the top diseases that affect	Data on the benefits of the projects to the intended beneficiaries,	Primary	Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		the daily economic activities of the people of the district?			
Sustainability	Were the intended beneficiaries of the projects involved in the implementation of the projects and hence to maintain it for its long life?	Are there any policies put in place to regulate regular maintenance of the projects to ensure that the future generation benefits from it?	Data on regulative policies beneficiaries awareness, involvement and participation.	Primary and secondary	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		implementation of the projects?			
Environmental Protection					
Relevance	How appropriate are the environmental sanitation projects and programmes in solving sanitation problems in the district?	are the sanitation projects gender friendly as expected as expected by some beneficiaries of the projects?	Data on the location of the project, nature of the project, the district's sanitation performance, target and situation	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for solving sanitation problems used judiciously?	Are the qualities of the projects in conformity with the quality of the projects?	Data on the target indicators of the project, programme budget and payments made and sanitation situation	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects achieved their intended purposes?	Did the projects respond to the sanitation needs situations in the district on time?	Data on the target of the projects and programmes and time address of sanitation problems in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and Monitoring and Evaluation systems
Impact	To what extent have the sanitation projects and programmes implemented improve the wellbeing of the people of the district?	Are there any improvements in environmental sanitation situations in the district?	Data on the activities of the projects, previous and current environmental situations and utility affordabilty.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation and Interview
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to ensure the routine maintenace of the projects so as to ensure its long life span?	Are the project beneficiaries involved in the	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance committees,	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante and documents and Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		implementation of the projects?	beneficiaries involvement,		
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Education Management					
Relevance	How appropriate are the Educational projects and programmes in solving sanitation problems in the district?	Are the educational projects gender friendly as expected as expected by some beneficiaries of the projects?	Data on the location of the project, nature of the project, the district's educational performance, target and situation.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for solving educational problems and ensuring its quality are used judiciously?	Are the qualities of the projects in conformity with the payments made for them?	Data on the target indicators of the project, programme budget and payments made and sanitation situation	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects achieved their intended purposes?	Did the projects respond to the sanitation needs situations in the district on time?	Data on the target of the projects and programmes, timely address of educational situations in the projects budgets and payments made.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and documents and Monitoring and Evaluation systems
Impact	To what extent have education projects and programmes implemented improved the	Are there any improvements in educational accessibilty, quality	Data on performance trend, literacy and illiteracy rate, distribution of the	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation and Interview and

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
	wellbeing of the people of the district?	and performance in the district?	facilities and extend of accessibility to education.		monitoring and evaluation systems.
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to ensure the routine maintenace of the projects so as to ensure its long life span?	Are the project beneficiaries and educational related stakeholders involved in the implementation of the projects?	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance committees, beneficiaries and stakeholders involvement in the implementation of projects.	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante and documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		implementation of the projects?			
Social Protection					
Relevance	How appropriate are the social projects and programmes in protecting the volnurable and equity aand equality to all social problems in the district?	Are the social protection projects gender friendly?	Data on the location of the project, nature of the project, the district's sanitation performance, target and situation	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interviews
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for imolementing social protection projects and programmes used judiciously?	Are the outputs for social protection reflecting the payments made for the projects and programmes?	Data on social protection target indicators, the project and programmes implemented, programme budget and payments made	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
			and the outputs in social protection.		
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects achieved their intended purposes?	Did the projects respond to the social protection needs of the people of the district?	Data on the target of the projects and programmes and timely address of social protection issues in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and Monitoring and Evaluation systems
Impact	To what extent have the social protection projects and programmes implemented improved the wellbeing of the people of the district?	Are there any improvements in social issues such as domestic voilence, exemption from development issues in the district?	Data on the activities of the projects, previous and current socal protection situations in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation and Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Sustainability	Were the cultural values of the people of the district taken into consideration during the implementation of the projects and programmes?	Were the project beneficiaries and appropriate stakeholders involved during the implementation of the projects and programmes?	Data on the culture of the people, beneficiaries and stakeholder involvement, progress made by the projects and programmes in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante and documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Road Network Improvement					
Relevance	How appropriate are the implementation strategies of	Do the provision all forms of transport	Data on the type, location and nature of	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
	transportation projects and programmes in ensuring the provision of quality of transport services to the people of the district?	services meet the planning standards?	the project and programmes, transportation situation in the district.		documents, interview
Efficiency	How appropriate are the district resources used for transport projects and programmes in ensuring quality and safe transportation services provisioning in the district?	Do the quality of transport services provided for the people of the district reflect the amount of district resources used for projects and programmes in ensuring an improvement in transport services in the district ?	Data on the type, location and nature of the project and programmes, transportation in the district.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects achieved their intended quality and safe transport services in the district?	Are the projects and programmes responding to the transportation needs of the people in the district?	Data on the target of the projects and programmes and timely address of transportation issues in the district and the trend of transportation issues in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and Monitoring and Evaluation systems
	To what extent have the sanitation projects and programmes implemented improve the wellbeing of the people of the district?	Are there any improvements in environmental sanitation situations in the district?	Data on the activities of the projects, previous and current environmental situations and utility affordabilty.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation and Interview
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to ensure the routine maintenace and compliance to	Are the project beneficiaries involved in the	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	**Sub- Questions**			
	the projects and programmes so as to ensure its long life span?	implementation of the projects?	committees, beneficiaries involvement,		and documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Land Use and Spatial Planning					
Relevance	How appropriate are the street and property naming projects and programmes making directions in the district easier?	Are the street naming property addressing projects and programmes consistent with the right properties and	Data on the streets and properties in the district and the directions of the streets and owners of the properties respectively.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		streets in the district?			
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for solving sanitation problems used judiciously?	Are the qualities of the projects in conformity with the quality of the projects?	Data on the target indicators of the project, programme budget and payments made and sanitation situation	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Effectiveness	Are the streets naming and property addressing have increase the Internally Generated revenue of the district?	Are people still able to evade property tax after property addressing?	Data on trend of internally generated revenue in the district,.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and documents Monitoring and Evaluation systems
Impact	To what extent have the street naming and property addressing projects and programmes	What are effects of the projects and programmes on the	Data on the type, location and nature of the projects, benefits	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation,

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
	implemented improve the wellbeing of the people of the district?	environments of the communities in which it has been done in the district?	beneficiaries derived from it and its contribution to revenue mobilisation in the district.		Interview and Focus group discussion.
Sustainability	Were the beneficiaries involved in the implementation processes of the projects and programmes in the district?	Are there any policies and regulations to ensure long life span of the projects and programmes?	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance committees, beneficiaries involvement,	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante rreports and documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Potable water for all					
Relevance	Were the beneficiaries involved in the implementation processes of the projects and programmes in the district?	How realistic are the programmes and projects on the ground in helping the conservation of natural resources in the district?	Data on the planned projects and programmes, open spaces, gardens and parks in the district.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview and focus group discussion.
Efficiency	How appropriate are the resources intended for natural resource conservation are used?	Are the resources used for the natural resource conservation reflecting effective conservation of the resources in the district?	Data on budgets and resources used for the projects, natural reserves in the district.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects helped conserved natural resources in the district?	What specific resources do the conserved natrual resources provide to the district?	Data on the natural resource reserves in the district and the specific resources they produce.	Primary and secondary.	Interview and On-site observation
Impact	To what extent have the Natural Resource Conservation projects and programmes implemented improve the lives of the people of the district?	What are the effects of the projects and programmes on the district environment?	Effects of the projects, type nature and location of the projects and benefits derived from the projects by the beneficiaries.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents On-site observation and Interview
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to ensure the conservation of the resources?	Were the environmental factors taken into consideration during the	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance committees, beneficiaries	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante reports and

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		implementation of the projects?	involvement and environmental factors.		documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Food Security and safety					
Relevance	How appropriate are the Food security and safety projects and programmes in ensuring availability of quality food in the district?	are the sanitation projects gender friendly as expected as expected by some beneficiaries of the projects?	Data on the location of the project, nature of the project, the district's sanitation performance, target and situation	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for ensuring the availability of quality food in the district used judiciously?	Are the resouces used for Food Security and Safety reflecting in the availability of food in the district?	Data on budgets and resources used for the projects, Availability of food and its quality.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects achieved their intended food security and safety purposes?	Have the projects and programmes address post harvest lost issues in the district?	Data on post harvest lost, food quality and the targets of the projects.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and Focus group discussion
Impact	To what extent have the food security projects and programmes implemented improve the wellbeing of the people of the district?	What are the effects of the projects and programmes on the district development?	Data on benefits derived from the projects and programmes by the beneficiaries, type,	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation and Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
			nature and location of the projects.		
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to ensure the routine maintenace and obidience to the projects so as to ensure its long life span?	Were the beneficiaries and stakeholders of the projects and programmes involved in its implementation?	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance committees, beneficiaries involvement,	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante and documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Job Creation and Local Economic Development					

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance	How appropriate are the local economic programmes and projects promoting and ensuring local economic development of the district?	How consistent are the pragrammes and projects to the national economic development goals of the country?	Data on the national economic development goal, local economic development programmes and projects and the relationship between the local economic projects and programmes with the national economic development goal.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview and focus group discussion.
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for local economic development programmes and projects used judiciously?	Are the amount of resources used for the local economic development	Data on the programmes and projects budgets and resources used,	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		reflecting in the improvement in the local economy?	changes in the local economy.		
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects and programmes achieved positive local economic development in th district?	Do the projects and programmes respond to the local economic development needs of the district	Data on the target of the projects and programmes and timely address of local economic development issues .	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and documents and Focus group discussion.
Impact	To what extent have the local economic projects and programmes implemented improved the wellbeing of the people of the district?	What benefits do the programmes and projects beneficiaries derived from the from their implementation?	Data on the trend of local economic development in the district and the benefits derived from it by the people of the district.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and On-site observation and Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to ensure the routine maintenace of the projects so as to ensure its long life span?	Are the project beneficiaries involved in the implementation of the projects?	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance committees, beneficiaries involvement,	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante reports and documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Management and Administration					
Relevance	How consistent are the projects and programmes to the enhancement of general administration?	Are the programmes and appropriate in helping achieve the national goal?	Data on the structure of general administration and the	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
			national general administration.		
Efficiency	Are the resources intended for equiping and enhancing general administration of the district used judiciously?	Are there any compliances in the improvements in the general administration and the resources used?	Resources used and the level of improvements in the quality of general administration in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Effectiveness	To what extent have the general administration programmes and projects enhanced the administration in the district?	Have the programmes and projects enhanced the structure of communication in the within the general	communication channel in the district and matters relating to the general administration in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and documents

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		administration in the district?			
Impact	To what extent have the projects and programmes implemented to enhance general administration improved the lives of the people of the district?	Are there any improvements policies and making of bye-laws to ensure the development of the district?	benefits derived by the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects, policies and bye-laws	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents, Focus group discussion and Interview
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to regulate the implementation protection of the general administration programmes and projects?	Are the project beneficiaries involved in the implementation of the projects?	Data on policies and regulations, projects maintenance committees, beneficiaries involvement,	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante and documents and Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Revenue Improvement					
Relevance	How appropriate are projects and programmes implemented in the governance sector to ensure popular participation in the governance process in the district?	Are men, women and the disable given equitable chance of representation in the governance process in the district?	Data on the governance structure, Representation of men, women and the disable and the process of governance.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for enhancing popular	Are the resources used reflecting improvements in	Data on the governance structure, Representation of	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
	participation in the district used judiciously?	involvements of all categories of people in the governing process of the district?	men, women and the disable, the process of governance and the budget for the projects and programmes.		
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects achieved their intended purposes?	Did the projects and programmes implemented enhanced popular participation in the governance process in the district?	Data on the target of the projects and programmes, progress made in popular participation	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and documents
Impact	To what extent have the projects and programmes implemented improve the living standards of the people of the district?	Are there any increment in the number of women and disable in the	Data on vulnerable representation in governance and	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
		governing process in the district?	benefits to the beneficiaries.		
Sustainability	Are policies and regulations put in place to ensure obedience of the projects and programmes for their future development?	Is the culture and the socio-political factors surround the people in the district taken into consideration during the implementation of the programmes and projects?	Data on policies and regulations, culture and the socio-political factors affecting popular participation in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante and documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	**Sub- Questions**			
		implementation of the projects?			
Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation					
Relevance	How appropriate are the district plans and budgets representing the needs of the people of the district?	Is the district budget in consistency with the District Medium Term Development Plans?	Data on the District Medium Term Development Plan and the District Budget.	Primary and secondary	Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Efficiency	are the district resources scheduled for the preparation of its Medium Term Development Plan and Budget used judiciously to attain the desire purose?	Are the qualities of the district plans and analysed budgets reflecting the amount of the resources used for it?	Data on the District Medium Term Development Plan and the District Budget.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents, interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Effectiveness	To what extent have the district plans and budgets achieved and resolved the basic needs and problems of the district respectively?	Were the plans and Budgets completed and implemented on schedule?	Data on the District Medium Term Development Plan and the District Budget.	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and documents.
Impact	How material are the Medium Term Development Plans and Budgets in improving the living standards of the people in the district?	What are some of the things the people of the district benefit from the District Medium Term Development Plans and Budgets?	Data on the District Medium Term Development Plan and the District Budget, and benefits the people derive from it.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and Interview
Sustainability	Do the planning and budgeting processes take into consideration the cultural, political, social and environmental factors	Are the beneficiaries of the plans and budgets made aware and involved in the	Data on the District Medium Term Development Plan and the District	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante reports and

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	**Sub- Questions**			
	surrending the people of the district?	planning and budgeting processes?	Budget and its processes.		documents and Interview
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview
Management and Administration					
Relevance	How appropriate are the justice and security projects and programmes in ensuring peace, unity and harmonious environment in the district?	How are these projects and programmes in dealing justice and security issues to the national policy	National justice and security policies, projects and programmes budgets and payments made, security situation in the district.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview and questionnaires and Focus group discussion

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Efficiency	Are the district resources intended for insuring peace and harmony in the district used judiciously?	Are the justice and security projects and programmes responding to security related issues in the district on time so as to ensure maximum use of resources in the security area?	Data on the amount of district resources used for justice and security projects and programmes, security situation in the district.	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, Ex-ante reports and documents, interview
Effectiveness	To what extent have the projects achieved justice and security intended purposes in the district?	Are the rich and laudable ones in the district not manipulating the security and justice system in the district?	Data on the sufficiency of the security personnel in the district, fairness in the district court, timely responds to	Primary and secondary.	Interview, Ex-ante reports and Monitoring and Evaluation systems, Interviews and Focus group discussion.

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
			security issues and crime rate		
Impact	To what extent have the justice and security projects and programmes implemented improve the wellbeing of the people of the district?	Are there any reductions in the crime rate and equitable access to resources in the district?	Data on the trend of security situation in the district, trend of crime situation and benefits derived by the beneficiaries.	Primary and secondary.	Ex-ante reports and documents and Interview and Focus group discussion.
Sustainability	Were the cultural values of the people of the district taken into consideration during the implementation of the projects and programmes?	Were the projects and programmes beneficiaries and appropriate stakeholders involved during the implementation of	Data on the culture of the people, beneficiaries and stakeholder involvement, progress made by the projects and programmes in the district.	Primary and secondary.	Focus group discussion, Ex-ante reports and documents and Interview

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	**Sub- Questions**			
		the projects and programmes?			
Others	Are the projects gender friendly?	How were all the categories of people involved in the implementation of the projects?	Gender involvement and structure of the projects	Primary and secondary.	On-site observation, and interview

6.4.2 The Evaluation Report

The programmes and projects will be evaluated to assess the extent to which their objectives have been achieved. If the programmes and projects fall short of their objectives, the shortcomings and their causes will be identified and analyzed and correctives measures taken to ensure that the objectives are achieved. This requires the District Assembly to provide the required resources to effectively assess the impact of the programmes and projects on the beneficiaries and also serve as a learning experience for those involved in the implementation process to make informed decisions and recommendations.

The Assembly will adopt various types of evaluation to assess extent of implementation of the programmes and projects being executed during the four-year term. The evaluation will also highlight on the impact of the programmes and projects.

The Assembly will in the medium term apply the under-listed evaluation type;

- **Ex-antee evaluation**: conducted before the implementation of a project or programme. Eg. Cost benefit analysis, feasibility studies etc
- **Mid-term evaluation**: it is conducted half-way into the implementation of any development plan or intervention
- **Final or terminal evaluation:** it is conducted to assess the achievements or otherwise made under the implementation of a programme or project
- **Ex-post evaluation:** it is conducted after the implementation of any development intervention to assess the impact of any development intervention

6.4 Participatory M&E

A participatory approach will be adopted for each of these evaluation methods and tools such as community scorecards, interviews and other PRA Methods will be used.

The Evaluation Report will be prepared in accordance with the following form.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

Communication strategy is meant to inform various stakeholders of the plan implementation processes. It is actually supposed to indicate the state of implementation, findings, successes, experiences, observations, challenges, weaknesses, impact, suggestions, results and recommendations. The plan communication strategy has been put in place to address the above issues. Variety of communication approaches is being used to reach out to all concerned in an appreciable manner.

The institutions, organization and individuals whose responsibilities are crucial for the achievements of the overall goal of this plan are the District Assembly, sector departments, the Regional Co-ordinating Council, Ministries, donors, civil society groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, Communities, socio-economic groups and individuals.

7.2 The Stakeholders

7.2.1 The Assembly

The District Assembly as the planning authority is also responsible for the plan implementation. The responsibility to communicate and disseminate the plan implementation. The responsibility to communicate and disseminate the policies, plan and programmes is as important as its implementation. The District Planning Co-ordination Unit (DPCU) are required to perform the following functions.

i. Organize stakeholder' meetings to communicate the focus of the District Assembly.

ii. Mobilization and provision of funds for the Plan implementation.

iii. Co-ordinating, integration, monitoring and evaluation of the planned programmes and projects by setting terms of reference and a framework for co-ordination and co-operation among institutions and sector departments involved in the implementation of the plan.

iv. Provision of competent administrative and technical staff to facilitate the plan implementation.

v. Identification of and due response to implementation bottlenecks that relate to conflict, legal concessional and administrative issues.

vi. Identification, invitation, persuasion and attracting potential investors by communicating the potentials the exist in the District.

vii. Facilitating effective information flow systems and feedbacks to enable all stakeholders to be part of the Plan implementation process.

viii. Ensure periodic revision of the Plan implementation, procedure and cost estimates in response to the changing circumstances.

7.2.2 Sector Departments

The decentralized departments are the implementers and facilitators of the plan. By this, their involvement and knowledge of the plan implementation is very crucial. They are therefore expected to invest and share technical advice with the DPCU, Development Partner/NGOs, and other institutions. The relevant sector departments are required to provide objective comments and advise on technical feasibility of the District Assembly, Community and Private Project. They are also to inform and discuss with the communities, Private Sector; and other Development Partners the policies and programmes of the Assembly Central Government and line Ministries to enable sound decision-making rational sustainable development. They are to provide data and information relevant or making rational decisions and re-planning. Furthermore, they are to assist the Assembly to create awareness, monitor and evaluate the plan programmes and projects in the District over Plan period.

7.2.3 Regional Co-ordinating Council

The Regional Co-ordinating Council as per its mandate is to monitor the implementation of the Plan and ensure that the Assembly is complying with planned programme and projects.

7.2.4 Ministries, Departments and Agencies

The Ministries such as Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development (MLGDRD), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, National Development Planning Commission, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture should facilitate the implementation of the plan through communication the Plan to bilateral and donor agencies for the provision resources to implement relevant sector projects. They are to assist the Assembly to identify, lobby invite, persuade and attract inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organization into the District.

7.2.5 Non-Governmental Organization

As partner in developments, the NGOs are important implementers and facilitators who often provide funds, materials and technical assistance to some projects in the plan. Their assistance

tends to facilitate the efforts of the assembly and communities towards development. some of the NGOs operating in the district should be invited to a stakeholder meeting to inform and share with them of efforts and resources. Their activities should therefore be coordinated by the District Assembly to ensure effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of local and external resources.

7.2.6 The Communities

The communities who are primary stakeholder are keys to the Plan implementation. They are implementer, investors and beneficiaries of the plan. They need to be adequately informed about the policies, plans and programmes of Assembly and ensure their full participation in the plan terms of communal labour, financial contribution, local material and indigenous technical knowledge. They must be informed and involved at all stages of the plan process to ensure success and sustainability of the planned programmes and projects. They must be aware that they are not to over rely on external support but to see such supports as supplementary local initiatives and self-help efforts.

7.2.7 Socio-Economic Groups

Groups and associations such as Small Business Associations (SBAs) Small Business Enterprise (SBEs), Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), Farmer-Based Organization; (FBOs) and Fishermen Associations should be informed and involved in the plan implementation process. They are responsible for the mobilization, co-ordination and implementing some aspects of development activities of the plan.

7.2.8 Individuals

The private sector has a crucial role to play with regard to transport, commerce, small industry, agriculture, tourism, natural resources extraction and protection of the environment. It is important the Assembly creates awareness on the policies, programmes and projects of the Plan and create the necessary enabling environment for the private sector to participate in the Plan implementation.

7.3 Arrangements for distribution of the quarterly and annual progress reports

In addition to the mandatory recipient of the progress reports on the implementation of the plan, copies will be given to;

1. Heads of Sector department
2. Traditional Authorities

3. The General Assembly members
4. NGOs
5. Local Economic Unions
6. And any other groupings

7.4 Creation of awareness:

Awareness for the plan will be created through announcements using vans, discussions and broadcast on various FM stations, workshops, publishing the plan on the internet and distributing it through appropriate social media.

7.5 Organisation of meetings with stakeholders who must then take the messages back to

There will be at least one stakeholder engagement in each quarter and in each electoral area on various development management process and activities of the Assembly. They will serve a point of interaction with the general public.

The participant of these workshops will include traditional authorities, transport unions, traders, opinion leaders and other relevant institutions.

7.6 Holding of workshops and community meetings at central locations

There will be at least one stakeholder engagement in each quarter and in each electoral area on various development management process and activities of the Assembly. They will serve a point of interaction with the general public.

7.7 Use of social media

The Assembly will create a dedicate account on Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter through which it will have regular communication with the general public.

A WhatsApp group will be created made up of prominent personalities in communities to deliberate regularly on the development issues of the Assembly. Telegram will also be used to cover a wider generality of the populace.

7.8 Promotion

The table below give details of how the various programme areas of the plan will be promoted, feedback received and acted on.

Table 31: Communication Matrix

Programme	Purpose	Audience	Method / Tools	Time frame	Cost	Responsibility
Improvement in Transport Infrastructure network	To ceate public awareness on the current status and future needs of health facilities and deliveries in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Festivals, radio, Public hearing	Quarterly		DPCU, GHS
Transport Operations	To sensitise the public on how to prevent environmental related diseases	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		Environmental Health Department
Support Services for Education	To sensitise the public on how to reduce the number of children of school going age on the street while improving educational accessibilty and ensuring quality education in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		DED
Support Services for Education	To ensure gender equity and equality in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		Social Welfare Department and CSOs
Management of education system	To create the public aweraness on how to prevent all forms of disasters in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		NADMO
Transport	To create public awareness on the need to ensure safe and smooth transport service provision	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		DPCU
Human Settlements	To enlighten the public on desired settlement structure and provisioning of settlement enhancing infrastructure in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		DPCU

Programme	Purpose	Audience	Method / Tools	Time frame	Cost	Responsibility
Street Naming and Property Addressing	To educate the public on the need for strict naming and property addressing in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		DPCU
Natural Resource Conservation	To sensitise the public on how to protect the natural resources of the district for the development of the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		EPA, CSOs
Food Security and safety	To educate the people of the district on how to ensure the prevention of post harvest losses	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		MoFA
Local Economic Development	To ensure collective awareness and involvement in the development of the local economy of the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		DPCU
General Administration	To help ensure effective and efficient administration of the District Assembly	Assembly Members, all workers in the District Assembly, Chiefs and Opinion leaders	DA meetings and workshops, radio, Community durbars	Quarterly		MA
Popular Participation in the governance process	To public awareness involvement of all citizens in the District in the development of the projects and pogrammes in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		MA
Planning and Budgeting	To ensure conformity and efficiency in planning and budgeting	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		DPCU

Programme	Purpose	Audience	Method / Tools	Time frame	Cost	Responsibility
Justice and Security	To sensitise the public on equal rights to justice and security in the district	Community members, traditional authority, CSOs	Radio, community durbars, public hearing	Quarterly		MA, CSOs

7.9 Development Communication Committee

Below is the list of the proposed Development Communication Committee;

1. The Presiding Member as Chairperson
2. The District Planning Officer as Secretary
3. Head of Information Service Department
4. Head of NCCE
5. The Environmental Health Officer