

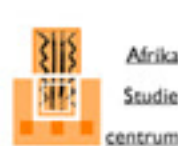
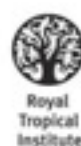
Participatory Assessment of Development

<http://www.padev.nl>

LASSIA-TUOLU WORKSHOP REPORT

by Francis Obeng

PADev Working Paper No. W.2010.5



Participatory Assessment of Development
LASSIA-TUOLU WORKSHOP REPORT
by Francis Obeng

PADev Working Paper No. W.2010.5

This working paper is part of series of papers reporting on a participatory and holistic evaluation of development initiatives in Northern Ghana and Burkina Faso, organised in the framework of the 'Participatory Assessment of Development' project. In this project the following organization are involved: the University of Amsterdam (UvA), the University for Development Studies (UDS, Ghana), Expertise pour le Développement du Sahel (EDS, Burkina Faso), ICCO, Woord en Daad, Prisma, the African Studies Centre (ASC) and the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT). The methodology is described in detail in the PAdDev Guidebook by Dietz et al (2011). The guidebook and more information about this project is available at <http://www.paddev.nl>.

Author's contact: francisobeng@yahoo.com

Reference to this report:

Obeng, F. (2010). Participatory Assessment of Development: Lassa-Tuolu Workshop Report, *PADev Working Paper W.2010.5*. Amsterdam: AISSR.

Cover photograph by Fred Zaal

University of Amsterdam c/o Prof. Dr. Ton Dietz Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130 1018VZ Amsterdam The Netherlands a.j.dietz@uva.nl	University for Development Studies c/o Dr. Francis Obeng P.O. Box 1350 Tamale Ghana francisobeng@yahoo.com	Expertise pour le Développement du Sahel c/o Adama Belemvire BP 5385 Ouagadougou Burkina Faso eds@fasonet.bf
ICCO c/o Dienneke de Groot Postbus 8190 3503 RD Utrecht The Netherlands dienneke.de.groot@icco.nl	Woord & Daad c/o Wouter Rijnveld Postbus 560 4200 AN Gorinchem The Netherlands w.rijneveld@woordendaad.nl	Prisma c/o Henk Jochemsen Randhoeve 227 A 3995 GA Houten The Netherlands hjochemsen@prismaweb.nl
Royal Tropical Institute c/o Fred Zaal Mauritskade 63 1092 AD Amsterdam The Netherlands f.zaal@kit.nl	African Studies Centre c/o Prof. Dr. Ton Dietz PO Box 9555 2300 RB Leiden The Netherlands dietzaj@ascleiden.nl	

Contents

1. Timeline of important events.....	4
2. Trends in capabilities: perceptions of change.....	6
3. Perceptions of wealth and poverty.....	15
4. Summary of number of interventions per agency.....	18
5. Best and Worst Initiatives.....	24
6. Impact of Best Five and Worst Five Projects on Wealth Groups.....	36
7. Specific changing trends (positive and negative) in capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends.....	54

1. Timeline of important events

Time Lines: Men Officials (MO), Young Men (YM), Older Women (OW), Young Women (YW)

Table 1: Time line of important events and their effects on communities

Year	Event	Effect on Community	Source	Nature of event
1963	Heavy floods	Death of animals and human beings, Collapse of houses	M O	-
1983	Major drought	Famine, starvation and death of many people	MO, OW, YW	-
1984	Establishment of a Mission compound by the Catholic Mission	Clearance of bush ('bad bush') believed to be infested with wild animals, witches, ferries, etc.	MO	+
1985	Creation of the Parish; Wa to Vieri road that used to be a foot path was constructed; Dust storm; First primary school block built by government	Dust covered everything within a short time and the light that was shining turned blue Children started attending formal school	MO YM	++ - +
1986	Mysterious deaths (cause not known) First church (Deeper Life Church) was established	Fear and panic in community, work affected Many people accepted God as their savior and their lives changed	YM	- +
1987	Army worm infestation	Reduction in crop yield and hunger	YM	-
1988	First discovery of Striga infestation on farms	Reduction in crop yields and hunger	YM	-
1991	Lassia Tuolu Agricultural Project started	More zinc roofs seen in community	MO	+
1993	First clinic opened		MO	+
1995	First Secondary school opened		MO	+
1996	Child Care International (NGO) started Occurrence of wild fires	Farms and farm produce destroyed	MO YM	+ -
1997	Conflict between indigenous Dagaabas and Walas in Kendaw	Absence of market structures for commercial activities since then	OW, YW	-
1998	Severe guinea worm infestation Major CSM outbreak	Many farmers not farming Reduced productivity, deaths	YM YM	- -
1999	Erection of communication mast for Ghana Telecom landline		MO	+
2002	Creation of Hippo sanctuary at Wechiau CHIPS zone created (Community health project)	Tourism and job creation for income Basic health care accessible	MO	++
2004	Establishment of mobile phone network Wa West District created Two people from Lassia Tuolu became MP and DCE respectively Children of school going age forced by government officials to go to school at Chogsia	Less travel for official needs (Wechiau and not Wa) General increase in school enrolment	MO MO MO YW, OW	+ + + +
2005	Recurrence of guinea worm infestation	People could not farm because of poor	YM	-

	JSS block built	health Children stopped walking for long distances to attend JSS	YM	+
2006	Death of Poyentanga chief	Dispute between Poyentanga and Tanina	OW, YW	-
2007	Drought at early part of year followed by floods Kendaw women contributed money and introduced school feeding programme	Crop yields reduced; personal properties destroyed Increased enrolment	YM OW, YW	- +
2008	Floods Construction of Day Nursery at Ga by DA	Food crops washed away; roofs ripped off Increased enrolment	OW, YW OW, YW	- +

Out of the 33 landmark events that were recounted 19 (57.6%) were positive in nature whilst 14 (42.4%) were negative. The positive events had to do with development projects that had been introduced into the area whilst the negative ones were related to floods, droughts, pest and disease outbreaks and conflicts. The farthest they could remember was 1963, which is also relatively recent.

2. Trends in capabilities: perceptions of change

Table 2a: perceptions about changes in natural capitals

DOMAIN	CHANGES	
NATURAL	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Land	More knowledge on land management in the community (EM). Gardens were used in the dry season to supplement the shortages caused by infertility. (YW). No significant change (OW).	Difficult to get access for immigrant groups (MO). These days, to get good harvest you systematically need chemical fertilizer. Less and less big trees, and as a result the rivers dry faster (EM). In contrast to the past, some people now sell land (OW). Reduction in average land per head due to population increase (YM). In the early days people owned small plots of land which gave enough food to live from; nowadays people might be having more acres of land but due to infertile soil shortages occur (YW)
Soil		Degradation. Before good yield from small area; now poor yield from bigger area (MO). Decrease in nutrients as a result of bush burning (OW). Increased erosion. Drastic reduction in soil fertility (YM). Necessity to use fertilizers due to infertile soil. Erosion occurring due to deforestation (YW).
Water	First we only had wells, and now there are many boreholes (MO). More access to water due to better pumping equipment (EM). Improved drinking water due to increase in boreholes (OW). Quality of drinking water now improved (YM).	Rivers have become shallow (due to silting). Rivers dry up quicker. Rainfall patterns have changed to worse since 2005. (starts later, stops earlier) (MO). Shortage of water by irregular rainfall pattern (EM). Drying up of water bodies due to drought (YM). Shortages of water despite the rain. Pollution of water (YW)
Animals	Improved varieties of pigs and goats. Started using animals sheds. Veterinary services available. Castration of animals more accepted and put into practice (MO). Improved health as a result of veterinary services (OW).	Reduction of wildlife (monkeys, grasscutter) Cow herds reduced; less big kraals. More chicken diseases, especially Newcastle and threat of bird flu. Less turkeys. Less food because of bushfire (MO). Fowls and goats have died due to the emergence of new diseases in the region (EM). These days rearing animals is labour intensive since animals are mostly confined (OW). Reduced stock and poultry holding due to outbreak of diseases (YM). Disappearance of wildlife such as elephants, antelopes etc. Children only know them from books and television. People used to hunt for animals with bow and arrow, now this ability is lost (YW).
Forest	Because of increased use of zinc roofs, less wood is needed for house construction (MO) Less cutting of trees for firewood. Less bushfires (EM). In the past, we used the	Forest depleted because of population growth, firewood extraction and bushfire (before: controlled; now: uncontrolled). Also bush fire by Fulani herdsmen. Reduced forest

	leaves of trees to make soap but we are now taught to leave them to rot and improve soil fertility (OW).	causes less rainfall (MO). Harvest of fruit trees is poor. Massive deforestation because of charcoal business by the people of Wa (EM). Diminish Forests due to cutting and bush burning (OW). Reduced forest cover (YM). Deforestation to gain more acres of land (YW).
Plants and cr Perceptions about changes in ops	Improved seeds and improved varieties (early maturing groundnut, maize, millet, sorghum). New crops introduced: cowpea, soybean, vegetables (green pepper, garden egg) (MO). Introduction of early maturing crops to cope with irregular rainfall pattern. Generally more improved seeds are available (EM). High yields in the past (OW).	Fulani cattle destroy crops. Loss of indigenous species (baobab and kapok are not replaced). Some trees bare less fruit because of bushfire (sheanut and dawadawa) (MO). Impossible to farm traditionally anymore, chemical fertilizer has become a necessity (EM). Low yields presently (OW). Increasingly poor crop yields. Emergence of Fulani herds destroying crops (YM). Disappearance of long maturing crops as a result of draughts. As a result <i>kapala</i> , <i>dorado</i> , <i>obatampa</i> (maize) were introduced.

Table 2b: perceptions about changes in physical capital

DOMAIN	CHANGES	
PHYSICAL	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Roads and bridges	Access roads, feeder roads improved (MO). Gaa-Wechau road almost finished, resulting in more communication with surrounding villages. No enclaves anymore and opening up to a wider network (EM). More bridges and roads are constructed now than the past (OW). More feeder roads constructed linking major communities (YM). Thanks to the access roads and vehicles people do not have to walk anymore to Kumasi (YW).	Roads that pass through farms have caused some farmers to be resettled. Most animals are killed by vehicles because of the road (EM).
Buildings/ structures	Houses are stronger now because of zinc roofs (but walls still made of mud bricks, few cement blocks) (MO). Increase in number of block houses which last longer. Modern roofing materials (zinc roof, EM). Structures have not changed significantly but rather there is a change in building quality since now we use concrete instead of mud (OW). Clinics and Schools constructed. KVIPS now constructed in communities to provide places of convenience (YM). Cemented bricks are nowadays used to build houses instead of mud (YW).	Zinc roofs make rooms hotter (MO). Building materials for modern construction more expensive.
Dams	More dams for irrigation (MO). Water management due to the introduction of dams since 35 years (YW)	From time to time dams washed away (YW)
Wells and boreholes	More boreholes (MO). Dugouts now available for dry season farming. Borehole facilities now available (about 3 of them now in the community, YM). At least one borehole per community (YW).	When the only borehole in the village does not work, people have to travel to the nearest one (YW)
Farm tools	Hoe and cutlass easier to get and cheaper.	Tractor services are on credit and cause

	Tractor introduced (but limited and expensive to hire: GHC30 per acre). Bullock ploughing introduced (initially adopted by many farmers; in recent years reduced because project stopped, more expensive and theft. (MO). Access to tractor services from agric station has improved farming methods (EM). Tractors now in use for land cultivation (YM). The introduction of grinding mills instead of manual labour. Use of tractors instead of hoes (YW).	indebtedness (EM)
Telecommunications	Introduced (see timeline). At least one mobile network per community. Increased use of radio (MO). Improved communication for health emergencies and funeral announcements (EM). In the past we heard of phones in the big cities but now people have them in our communities (OW). Telephone facilities (mobile phones) now available and facilitate communication (YM). Due to the introduction of mobile phones, communication is improved. It is not necessary anymore to travel great distances to maintain contact. Due to the media, information such as epidemics can be disseminated more easily (YW).	More cattle stolen because of better organization by the thieves. Changes protocol concerning relationships in the youth category (EM)
Electricity	Has recently arrived in Ga; poles have been erected in Lassia Tuolo, but not yet connected to the grid (MO)	

Table 2c: perceptions about changes in human capital

DOMAIN	CHANGES	
HUMAN	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Knowledge	People have opened their mind for new farming techniques. Improved knowledge about market prices due to radio announcements by MoFA and agric project (MO). More knowledge in agricultural techniques due to the agric. Station More group work and interaction between people (EM). Improved knowledge presently as a result of awareness creation and improved communication (OW). Have skills now in animal traction (YM). More freedom in decision making of women resulting in changing social relations (YW).	Non-existence of non-formal education (night schools) reduced knowledge acquisition (YM).
Education level/enrolment	Increased because there are more schools and more willingness to send children to school. Literacy rate increased (40%) (MO). Has increased due to creation of a JSS and SS in the community. More people encouraged to enroll with the opening of the new school. More girls enrolled (EM). Increased level of education and enrolment as compared to the past (OW). High enrolment for both boys and girls at lower primaries (YM). Due to the introduction of technical schools women nowadays are able to practice more and various professions such as carpentry. More children go to school thanks to	Children following a longer cycle and then failing results and returning to the farm without the basic farming knowledge. More girls come back pregnant from school (EM). Generally low in the community due to the emergence of inadequate teachers. Low enrolments especially the girl child (pregnancies, YM). Increasing dropout ratio due to teenage pregnancy (YW).

	among others NGOs who help people financing the school fees- Girls are allowed to go to school. They get the same freedom as men to choose what they want to do. More children are able to go to school besides only the orphans (YW).	
Health	Better access and availability (two CHIPS compounds and a mobile centre, referral system) Health insurance. Vaccination increased. Less use of herbal medicine. Less use of traditional practices with delivery (MO). Better access with the new clinic and its resident nurses. Vaccinations now given here, no need to travel far anymore. More child care + pre-natal care and new born assistance. Drastic reduction in measles (EM). Health has improved due to medical care (OW). Introduction of National Health Insurance Scheme has improved Access to health care. Reduction in child mortality due to the Immunization of the six child killer diseases (YM). Introduction of maternity clinics. Female genital mutilation is abolished which leads to less complications during delivery. Mosquito nets are distributed for free among pregnant women and mothers of young children. More vaccinations given against polio, measles, chicken pox, CSM (YW).	Most women still deliver at home (MO).
Hygiene	Improvement due to latrines (Vieri: many private latrines; Lassia only public latrines). Extension officers check cleanliness of people's compounds and do health education (MO). Big improvement in sanitation, especially with the activity of the company "Zoom Lion". Construction of sewage and toilets by the district assembly (EM). good sanitation and decrease in water borne diseases (OW). Improved sanitary condition as a result of frequent monitoring by government sanitary inspectors in the community (YM). People are paid to clean the environment collectively reducing the chance for diseases such as cholera and diarrhea (YW).	Not all communities benefit from the same services. Support is not systematic. Condition is to form a group (EM).

Table 2d: perceptions about changes in economic capital

DOMAIN	CHANGES	
ECONOMIC	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Women in farming and training	Work is less gender-related, but still a long way to go (less gender division of labour). Women now use sheanut and dawadawa to get cash from local markets (MO). Increase in number, especially when it comes to food trading. They buy food in the harvest time and re-sell it later (EM). Farming has improved women's livelihoods (OW). More women now in farming on large scales than before (YM). Women are more able nowadays to farm and use the proceeds for own consumption and wishes (YW).	Raises suspicion because they have to travel to markets (EM). Men have become less responsible as they sell farm produce and keeping money instead of bringing produce home. Women are thus forced to farm, an activity that was considered men's domain (OW).
Access to money	Agriculture more cash- and market oriented (e.g. storage for selling when prices are high). (MO). Women now have more access to money than the past	It is still as hard to come by money as it used to be. People have become more dependent on money, cash,

	because of their engagement in economic activities (OW). Increased access to money and credit due to awareness creation by NGOs (YM). Children are not sold anymore as slaves in exchange for food or money. Women were not allowed to perform income generating activities and own their own income, nowadays they do. They go and collect Shea nuts, its hard work, a struggle. Before they would have to give all they earned from it to their husbands, now they can use it to build their own house for example (YW).	investment capital. In farming, you need to hire labourers (MO). Women have less access to money (EM).
Access to credit/bank	Availability has increased, but still hard to get access. Money from government projects has become available for recognized groups (MO). Better access to farming activities on credit (seeds etc). Had access in 2008. No change in bank transactions (OW). Increased access to loans by groups and individuals from government institutions and NGOs (YM). Female groups were formed who could open bank accounts to deposit money gained through e.g. loans, micro finance and poverty alleviation projects (YW).	No more credit and savings unions. Access is poor and the conditionality are so that the loans are small. Banks are all in Wa (EM). No significant change in access to credit (OW). It is a good idea, but not much has improved, because amongst others banks do not give out loans easily and women are put off due to the large amount of paperwork (bureaucracy) (YW).
Market structures	New markets and old markets have been extended. A bigger variety of products (used to only local products, now many more) (MO). Improved market structures in communities whose markets exist (OW). ACDEP company gives fair prices for 3 major crops; grain; soya beans and sorghum by paying (YW).	No market because of conflicts (OW). Local markets now non-functional due to over exploitation of middlemen (YM). Prices for certain products are fixed. This makes it impossible for the women to get a better price for products with higher quality and therefore keeps them from increasing their incomes (YW).
Shops and kiosks	Many more shops with a wider range of products (e.g. manufactured goods, drugs, electrical appliances, petrol) (MO). Increasing number, one can get basic goods here instead of having to travel far (EM). Improved (OW). More people now own kiosks and shops as a way of making livelihoods (YM). There are more shops in the community with a higher variety of products available and a decrease in necessity to travel. Young people can set up shops because of their education (YW).	One cannot really rely fully on these goods for their livelihood. Have to have an activity as well (EM).
Transport	Many more bicycles, motorbikes and cars. Airplanes now land in Wa. We used to only see them in the air. Public transport has become available daily (MO). Increasing. Everybody can go to Wa with the daily bus. Increase in the number of motors and bicycles (EM). Improved (OW). Busses have become more common. This development has reduced the bus fares (YW).	Transport services inadequate (YM).
Paid jobs	Youth now also farm for their own money (used to only work on father's land). National Youth Employment Program employs youth teachers. Paid jobs have become more available, but higher level of education and skills is now needed than before. Most	Women do not receive salary, only sometimes they receive food for their work. Therefore they have to find all sorts of income generating activities (YW). Not paid as

	construction done by local labour, except government contracts (MO). Increased as result of increase enrolment in schools (OW). Self employed (peasant farmers)	government employees (YM).
Remittances	Increased because of increased migration (MO). Improved as a result of remittances from the south (OW). Increased number of remittances from relations down south in the form of corrugated iron sheets and food (grains) (YM).	Women did not have relatives in the age group who would migrate. Even if people from community would migrate, they would not send remittances (YW).

Table 2e: perceptions about changes in socio-political capital

DOMAIN	CHANGES	
SOCIO-POLITICAL	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Family relations	<p>Gender relations have improved. Women's workload reduced; men help women in their tasks. Men are no longer 'women' when they do women's work. Less restrictions and taboos (e.g. women can buy meat). Men no longer beat their women. Men and women eat together. Men and women make more decisions together. Before there was fear of owning things (e.g. bicycles, zinc house) that your father did not own. Now that fear is gone. Salaries are now individual; it is no longer compulsory (a taboo) to give it to your father. The spirit of working on farms together still exists (MO). Improved due to education (OW). Wives beating now reduced (YM). More discussion between men and women is possible. The number of forced marriages has decreased significantly. Now people marry because they love each other.</p> <p>Men used to beat women a lot, now this happens less often because of education, meetings and family planning. Concerning the latter: women would not want to have sex because at that moment in time they did not want/ there would not be the means to support another child. With family planning people have more sex and the beatings have decreased (YW).</p>	<p>Difficult raising children now because of the increasing needs and responsibilities. Social support system has broken down (EM). More men move away from women after they have made them pregnant (OW). Breakdown of the extended family system. Neglect of the elderly (YM). Teenage pregnancies. Girls go to school, meet boys and get pregnant (YW).</p>
Political parties	<p>More parties. More democracy (used to 'coup-coup matter'). More awareness of the need for accountability of politicians. They are going round more providing information about their programs which enables comparison (MO). Give education into business (they deliver business certificates, EM). Democratisation in 1978 (YW)</p>	<p>Bring about divisions within the family (EM). Political party's activities have increased conflict. Do not see anything good with political parties (OW). Polarization of families as a result of partisan affiliations (YM).</p>
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	<p>NGOs have come in (MO). Very helpful since they work with the district assembly at a local level (EM). Increased number of NGOs now assisting in development interventions (YM). NGO's provide childcare, Plan Ghana and increased educational enrolment of children (YW).</p>	<p>Number of N.G.Os has decreased (OW).</p>
Associations	<p>Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) have been created and also joined at the regional level (36 FBOs). This helps in accessing markets. Youth and</p>	<p>If there are reimbursement problems with an individual of the group, the whole group becomes affected</p>

	development associations and women and literacy groups have been established, which leads to solidarity and team spirit. Traditional systems of association have maintained their strength, specifically the matri-clan system (MO). More and more because NGOs and the government prefer to work with groups (EM). Have been formed to help women in times of crises. In the past they were not there (OW). Before women were ignorant of their possibilities. Now, with the guidance of NGO's amongst others, they form groups and train them to become more aware of the possibilities (YW).	(EM).
Leadership	Traditionally, chiefs and tendanas were the leaders and they now have to share their power with the unit committee and assembly man. The old system and new system have been integrated in a non-competitive way (MO). Authority and role have decreased due to modern interference (OW). The elderly used to be the leaders and everybody had to do what they said. Now anybody who people think is capable can be a leader (YW).	Most chiefs sacrifice the truth for money or other favors. Not as much supportive towards the poor anymore (EM). Leaders now selfish and greedy (YM).
Land tenure	Farmers no longer have to pay tribute (small part of harvest) to the chief, except strangers. Before, the chief could erect a pole in somebody's farmland indicating the farmer was no longer allowed to use the land. This has decreased or stopped (MO). One can get access to land even if one is a stranger (EM). Not much has changed in some areas (OW).	People now sell land for building. Positive for those who sell; negative for those who have to buy (overall: negative) (MO). More land conflicts. Land tenure system doesn't encourage the planting of trees (any land is free to be cultivated, but once you plant a tree you claim it as yours). Adds to deforestation (EM). Some communities now sell land (OW). Emergence of land conflicts (settlers now claim land ownership (YM). Women still do not own land for themselves, nothing has changed, they continue to struggle without getting anything in return (YW).

Table 2f: perceptions about changes in cultural capital

DOMAIN	CHANGES	
CULTURAL	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Christianity and Islam	Widespread conversion from animism to Islam for the Wala (Islam came much earlier) and to Christianity for the Dagaba and the Birifor. This has reduced fears for taboos / ancestors. "People have seen the light". Development projects in education have followed. This is also the case for Islam (participants indicated that they were aware of having a bias because they all but one Christians). There is now more acceptance of people with a different religion. And there is more unity among the people. Less 'waste' of animals in sacrifices. People who converted to Christianity or Islam show a change in their appearance (MO). Religious organizations bring in development projects	Sudden changes of children towards opposite religions (often from traditional to Christianity or Islam), which can create conflicts within the family (EM). The youth of today do not keep Islamic rules such as drinking alcohol. Christian youth are not committed. Number of people practicing traditional religion has decreased (OW).

	(EM). More Muslims go to mecca these days than first. Number of Christians has increased (OW). Peaceful co-existence of the two religious bodies (YM). With the introduction and spread of other religions the practice of negative religious traditions have disappeared or decreased (YW).	
Ethnicity	More unity between the three main ethnic groups (Birifor, Dagara, Wala) (MO). Relationships are more cordial. Also, there has been an increase in the number of ethnic groups (OW). More interaction among ethnic groups in the community than before (YM).	In-migration of Fulani herdsmen. Their animals destroy food crops. Ashanti women settle in our villages to sell akpeteshi and our people are forced to sell their food to pay their debts to them (exploitation) (MO).
Languages	More interaction and integration of the three main languages, related to the fact that our children attend the same schools. Knowledge of English has greatly increased (MO). Now speak more languages. There is also a gradual intergration of languages (OW).	Influence of the Akan language as migrants return home from down south (prefer to name children and speak Akan language as against native language, YM). Dagare not spoken fluently any more. A mix of Dagare, Ashanti and English has developed (YW).
Music and dance	Modern music and dance has entered our lives and are useful for entertainment (e.g. radio on the farm). Although this is positive, the negative aspect weighs heavier (MO).	Traditional dances on funerals has strongly decreased. The youth do not know the traditional dance and music. People now just drink and only small children dance. Traditional drums that were used for communication have virtually disappeared (MO). Influence of Western culture brings the loss of traditionalism, especially for those who have gone to school (EM). Substituted traditional music and dance with western ones (OW, YM). Local music and dance have been replaced or supplemented with modern forms (YW).
Clothes	Modern clothes are now available and widely used (e.g. "I used to walk to school barefooted in 1997; now a child of two years even wears shoes in bed"). Importance of wearing clothes has increased. Men no longer wear cloths. Women can wear trousers, especially when they go to market, it's easier to carry money (MO). Use more western clothing's than the past where leaves and just panties were used (OW). People clothe themselves with fabric instead of wearing leaves (YW).	Some people dress indecently, especially women (short skirts, fashion, more revealing)("influence of modernization") (MO). Some women's dresses are not acceptable (EM). Adoption of southern modes of dressing for funerals and other gathering (black and red dresses for funerals instead of smocks and pantaloon (YM).
Food	Food situation has improved (MO). More variety (EM). Increased diversity of foods, eg Soya beans (OW).	Food security has declined (food production has increased less than the population ; fertility has decreased. Millet and guinea corn has been partly replaced by maize (maize has a shorter growing season, which is needed because of declining rainfall). Decline in the use of traditional spices. People now

		consume less meat (because less bush meat available and because they are forced to sell their animals rather than eat). Higher food prices make it difficult to organise a proper funeral (MO). Food is now more expensive. Food is inadequate because of the erratic rain pattern and reducing soil fertility (EM). Some new additions like Maggi can have health implications (OW). People have to economise food. There is little variety or people have only one big meal a day, stuffing themselves because they do not know when the next meal will be (YW).
Appropriate behavior	Freedom of expression because of ameliorations in law and jurisdiction. Before there was the 'right of the strongest', now justice is being done in case of misbehaviour. Some elderly women without children or family would be considered witches and therefore be maltreated. This does not happen anymore (YW).	Morals have gone down because forgiveness is easily available in the new religions. In the traditional setup you'd be punished. Decline of taboos. People start having sex at a younger age (MO). With opening up of the community and schooling leading to the mixing of cultures, children don't behave in their culture of origin as good as they should (EM). Moral decadence leading to unacceptable behavior (OW).
Migration	Increased migration leads to increased remittances (MO). The area is more peaceful, encouraging new settlements. During the dry season, some young people move to find jobs and get small revenues (EM). Has decreased irrespective of age, and motivational factors (OW). In the past people would have to migrate with their whole family because of famines. Now migration is more a free decision of mostly young men than a necessity (YW).	Migration increased because now it is possible to buy or rent land in the south. This leads to scattered families and loss of strong youth (MO). People migrate young, return old and sick. No remittances by some people (EM). Increased migration especially girls to down south who come back with pregnancies (YM).
Ritual performance	Funerals are now easily organised because you can announce it through the radio and use mobile phones to inform migrants relatives. Female genital mutilation has much decreased (MO). Communal burial grounds have replaced individual burial grounds (OW). Before with the traditional religion people would go around naked, painted white and performing rituals in caves. Now the number of people performing these rites is reduced. Widows would not be allowed to bathe for one whole year after their man died. Few people still live by this ritual (YW).	Initiation rituals which still go on and provoke health hazards, limit the interaction between the individual and the community (EM). Reduced rituals due to the influence of modern religion e.g the dead is now buried shortly after death. Hitherto, the body is kept for several days before burial (YM).

3. Perceptions of wealth and poverty

Table 3: Characteristics of five wealth categories in Lassia Tuolu

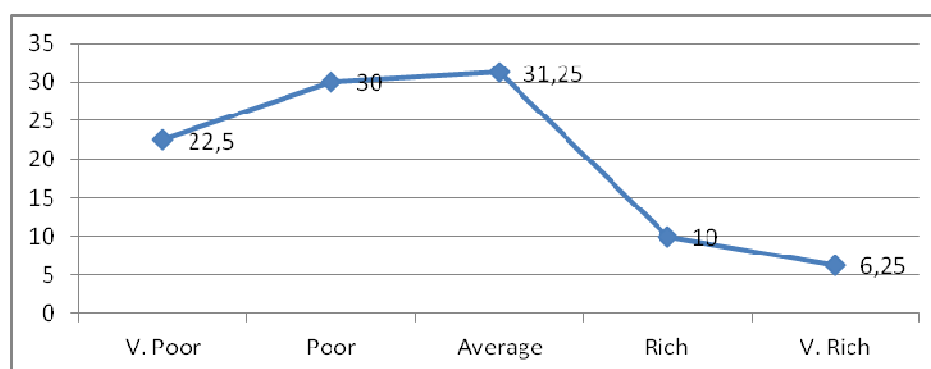
Category	Criteria and characteristics	Type of individuals or functions / jobs
Very rich (Bundaa Kaara)	Economy: Has more than one car. Has 3 block buildings, multi-storey buildings. Employs at least 10 people (MO). One who always have some immediate cash to solve community problems; Have at least 100+ cattle; Have Sheep/Goats 100+; Have 'People': Married with children and have the respect of the community members, be supportive of community development efforts; Mixes with community members; Living in a 'block house'; Able to educate children in big schools outside Wa; Have about 3 motorbikes (OM). Has lot of money; Has lots of cattle; A nice house; Gets what to eat; Takes care of parents, wives, children etc; Has lots of children and enough capital to buy and sell (OW). Has more cars; Has a lot houses all over the community roofed in corrugation; Has a lot of money in bank accounts; Has more farms; Has more employees on farm (YM).	Can be male and female. Can help many others. Such people are only in Wa (MO). Commercial Farmers, Traders (OM). Creditors (OW). Commercial farmers, Business men/women, Politicians, Chiefs (YM).
Rich (Bundaana)	Economy: Own block buildings. Has a car or frequently uses cars, or has even two cars. 3 square meals/day for whole family throughout the year. Feeds those around him as well. Has 2 cattle kraals, more than 10 cattle personally owned (not by family). Has a tractor, or farms 10 acres successfully. All his children are well educated (MO). Have about 20 cattle, 25 Goats, 25 fowls; Can have considerable cash to attend to immediate needs; Build a 'Block House'; Able to feed and educate many family members; Supports community development efforts and people; Have a motorbike (OM). Has not got as much as the very rich but is able to handle his situation creditably; Has iron roof (OW). Has a motorbike; Has more livestock and poultry; Employs others to help on form; Can provide 3 meals a day; Has decent house (YM).	When man and wife are both well paid workers. Workers with a high salary (not teachers). Big farmers (MO). Traders, Farmers (OM). Government employees, Commercial farmers, Business men and women, Chief (YM).
Average (Nundaan Bille)	Economy: Feeds at least 2 times/day throughout the year. Can afford health services. Nicely or at least properly dressed. Education for children till SHS. Have motorbikes. Between 5-10 acres successfully farmed (5 acres typical) (MO). Not Sick/Disabled or aged or lazy; Self food sufficiency (Feeds from his own farm or efforts); Have no cattle but about 4 goats/sheep and about 12 fowls; Have a motorbike or a bicycle (OM). Has what to eat. Has a simple place to live; No	Farmers. Workers (e.g. teachers). Artisans (MO). Farmers, Teachers, Agric workers (OM). Physically fit people, Peasants farmers, Petty traders (YM)

	iron roofed house (OW). Has a bicycle; Has a house at least roofed with currogated iron sheet; Able to provide the family with at least two meals a day (YM).	
Poor (Nandaana)	Have large families; Live from hand to mouth; Have fowls, pigs, goats, but less than 5 (pigs + goats) and not increasing; Farm less than 0,5 acre; Have bicycles; They have often been like this for over 10 years (MO). Disabled: cannot farm or work for oneself; Does not integrate with others easily; Experience about 4 months of severe hunger; Need community or family support to feed oneself and family from time to time; May not have a bicycle or good basic farm implements like a strong hoe; May not be able to control children (OM). Sometimes he gets to eat, other times not. May beg indirectly; He is able to pay his debt; Poverty is not completely out of his control (OW). Barely feeds himself and the family; Can't solve major problems; House dilapidated; Children not properly educated; Largely depend on other people for assistance (YM).	Labourers; Hardworking widows; Small farmers; Those who do not want to work (MO). Farmers (OM). Work for others for money/food, Has a lot of children – that he can't take care of –Widow, One without children (YM).
Very poor (Nandaan Kaara/Togotogo)	Depend fully on others; Has nothing; Cannot marry; Live in hut in farmland: dilapidated structures, or collapsed house: not maintained; No close relatives; Wears rags and looks sick (MO). Beggars to survive (OM). Has no place to sleep; Buys on credit; Beggars. Poverty level is completely beyond his control; Has nothing and may become a burden on society (OW). Can't get to feed at all; No shelter; Dirty and patched clothes; Sometimes has no wife nor children (YM).	Beggars; Physically challenged; Can be male, female, old and young; People who are rejected (e.g. because of witchcraft); People with mental problems; Those who have no choice – the helpless (MO). Disable/the physically challenged people, The sick, The weak and aged, People branded as witches and wizards (YM).

Table 4: Mean Distribution of Wealth Classes in Communities (MO, OM, OW & YM)

Wealth Group	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Rich	Very Rich	Total
Av No. of stones (4 gps)	4.5 (22.5%)	6 (30%)	6.25 (31.25%)	2 (10%)	1.25 (6.25%)	20 (100%)

Figure 1: Mean Distribution of Wealth Classes in all Communities



It is obvious from figure 1 above that the perceived distribution of wealth in the area is skewed to the left (between very poor and average). These three categories together account for 83.75% of the wealth categories. The majority of the people in the area are perceived to be averagely rich (31.5%). This is followed closely by the poor (30%) and the very poor (22.5%). The rich and the very rich categories account for only 16.5% of the population, 10% for the rich and 6.25% for the very rich.

4. Summary of number of interventions per agency

Table 5: Summary of number of interventions by government

Intervention	Name of Initiator/Total number of interventions						
	G	G+S	G+N	G+C	G+P	G+M	Total G
Infrastructure	15			1			16
Telecommunication	2						2
Crops	7		1	2	2		12
Livestock	6						6
Natural Environment	6						6
Water	9	2	1		9		21
Energy	9						9
Education	15		1	1	2	1	20
Health	13	1			4		18
Credit/Business	7						7
Market/Kiosk	5						5
Religion (Church and Mosque)							
Social					2		2
Administration	6				2		8
TOTAL	100	3	3	4	21	1	132

G = Government; S = Donor (bi/multi-lateral); N = Non-religious NGO; C = Church-based NGO; M = Mosque-based/Islamic NGO; P = Own initiative/Association/Private; O = Other

In all, a total of 132 projects have been initiated by government and its partners. See table 7. Out of this number 100 projects (75.8%) have been initiated by government alone whilst the remaining 32 (24.2%) have been initiated by government together with others. The majority of these projects are in the areas of infrastructure (12.1%), agriculture (13.6%), water (15.9%), education (15.2%) and health (13.6%). The rest of the projects constitute 29.6% of the projects in the area.

Table 6: Summary of number of interventions by Church and other agencies

Intervention	Name of Initiator/Total number of interventions									
	C	C+S	C+N	C+P	Tot. C	Tot. S	Tot.N	Tot. P	TotM	Grand Total (G+C+S+N+P+M)
Infrastructure	12			1	13		1	1		31
Telecommunication								2		4
Crops	7	1	1	1	10	3	3	3		31
Livestock	1				1	1	2	1		11
Natural Environment						7	1	6		20
Water	9				9	4	10	8		52
Energy	1				1					10
Education	4			3	7	2	3	5	1	38
Health	4				4	2	4	2		30
Credit/Business	4		1		5		2	14		28
Market/Kiosk				1	1			8		14
Religion (Church and Mosque)	5			8	13			7	1	21
Social	3				3			4	1	10
Administration								3		11
TOTAL	50	1	2	14	67	19	26	64	3	311

G = Government; S = Donor (bi/multi-lateral); N = Non-religious NGO; C = Church-based NGO; M = Mosque-based/Islamic NGO; P = Own initiative/Association/Private; O = Other

For the Church based NGO 50 (74.6%) out of the 67 projects were initiated by the church alone whilst the remaining 17 (25.4%) projects were initiated by the church and its partners. The majority of the projects are in the areas of infrastructure (19.4%), agriculture (16.4%), water (13.4%) and religion (19.4%). The other groups comprising donor agencies, non-church NGOs, private individuals/community and mosque-based or Islamic NGOs together have initiated 112 projects with the details as follows. Donor agencies 19 projects (17%), Non-church NGOs 26 projects (23.2%), private or community 64 projects (57.1%) and Islamic NGOs 3 (2.7%).

In all, a grand total of 311 projects have been introduced into the area. Detailed analysis reveals that 42.4% of the projects have been initiated by government, 21.5% have been initiated by the Church and 36% have been initiated by the other groups put together (6.1% donors, 8.4% non-church NGOs, 20.6% private or community and 1% Islamic NGO). The areas of greater concentration by these groups together are agriculture (31%), natural environment (70%), water (42.3%), education (29%) and credit (57.1%).

Figure 2: Number of selected major interventions by initiators per sector

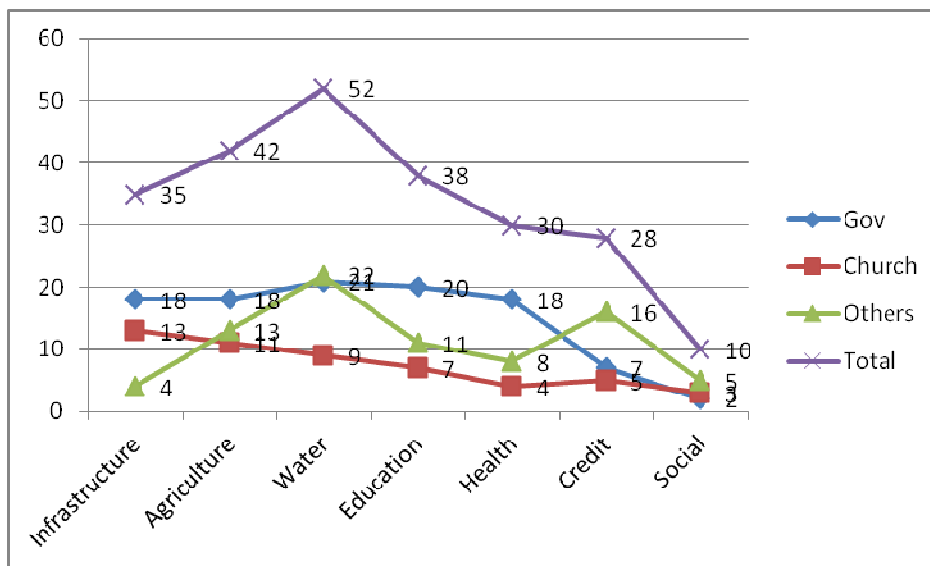
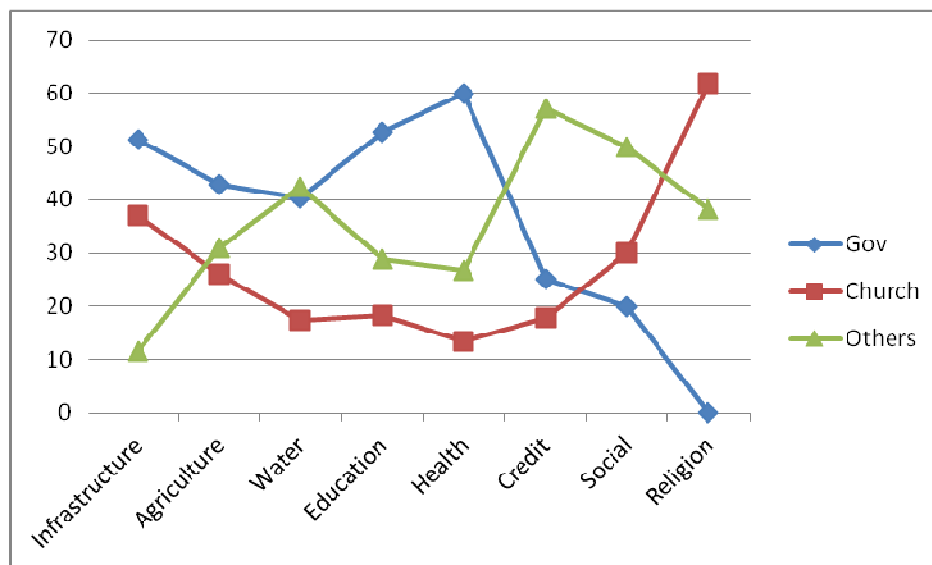


Figure 3: Percentage contribution of selected major interventions by initiators per sector



With the exception of religion, credit and social projects government has initiated the majority of the projects in the various sectors, namely, infrastructure, agriculture, education and health. This is indicated in figure 3 above. All the other initiators have the majority of the projects in the water, credit and social sectors. The church has done very well in religious projects and relatively well in the infrastructure and social sectors.

Table 7a: Impact Assessment of Interventions/Agency

Rating	Impact Assessment of Interventions/Agency						
	G	G+S	G+N	G+C	G+P	G+M	Total G
0	2						2
1	8	1	1				10
2	9						9
3	9						9
4	67	2	2	4	19	1	95
Total	95	3	3	4	19	1	125

Table 7b: Impact Assessment of Interventions/Agency

Rating	Impact Assessment of Interventions/Agency										Total	Grand total	
	C	C+S	C+N	C+P	Total C	Total S	Total N	Total P	Total M	N+P			
0								1				1	3
1	1			1	2		2	2				6	16
2	5				5	1	2	2				10	19
3	1			3	4	3	2	7				16	25
4	37	1		7	45	14	14	43	4	7		127	222
Total	44	1		11	56	18	20	55	4	7		160	285

0 = Negative impact – project diminished capabilities and access to capitals

1 = Minimal impact

2 = Positive impact in the past, but no longer

3 = Impact not to be judged as project is still too new

4 = Positive impact and still to be seen or felt.

G = Government; S = Donor (bi/multi-lateral); N = Non-religious NGO; C = Church-based NGO; M = Mosque-based/Islamic NGO; P = Own initiative/Association/Private; O = Other

Table 8: Percentage Impact Assessment of Interventions/Agency

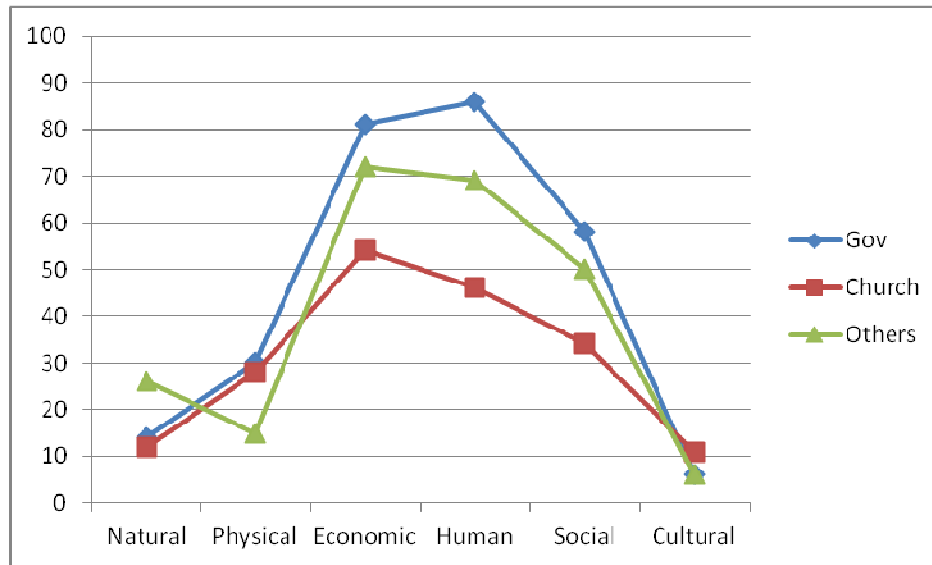
Assessment	Gov (%)	Church (%)	Donors (%)	NGOs (%)	Priv/Comm (%)	Moslem (%)	Total (%)
0	1.6	0	0	0	1.8	0	1.2
1	8	3.6	0	7.4	3.6	0	6.2
2	7.2	8.9	5.6	7.4	3.6	0	7.4
3	7.2	7.1	16.7	7.4	12.7	0	9.7
4	76	80.4	77.8	77.8	78.2	100	86
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

On the whole 86% of the projects have been assessed to have positive impact and the impacts are still visible. This translates in 76% of government projects, 80.4% of Church projects, 77.8% of donor sponsored projects, 77.8% of NGO projects, 78.2% of private or community initiated projects and 100% of projects initiated by Moslem organizations. The implications are that Moslem initiated projects have been the most beneficial. This is followed by Church projects, projects initiated by private or communities, then donor sponsored and NGO projects and finally projects initiated by government. These perceived impact assessments are highly significant and show that the projects have been highly beneficial to the people in the area. Though the Moslem initiated projects are very few (4) their impacts have been highly significant.

Table 9: Impact of agencies' interventions on capabilities

Agency	n	N	P	E	H	S	C	Total	Total/n
G	100	10	24	64	66	49	3	216	2.16
G+S	3			2	2			4	1.3
G+N	3		1		2			3	1
G+C	4		1	4	3	2	1	11	2.8
G+P	21	4	3	10	12	6	2	37	1.8
G+M	1		1	1	1	1		4	4
All G	132	14	30	81	86	58	6	275	2.1
C	50	11	26	46	41	29	11	164	3.3
C+S	1								
C+N	2								
C+P	14	1	2	8	5	5		21	1.5
All C	67	12	28	54	46	34	11	185	2.8
S	19	6	2	14	11	5	2	40	2.1
N	26	6	2	12	12	8	2	42	1.6
P	64	13	9	41	37	31	2	133	2.1
M	3		1	1	3	4		9	3
N+P	3	1	1	4	6	2		14	4.7
Total S,N,P,M,N+P	115	26	15	72	69	50	6	238	2.1
Grand Total	314	52	73	207	201	142	23	698	2.2

Figure4: Impact of agencies' interventions on capabilities



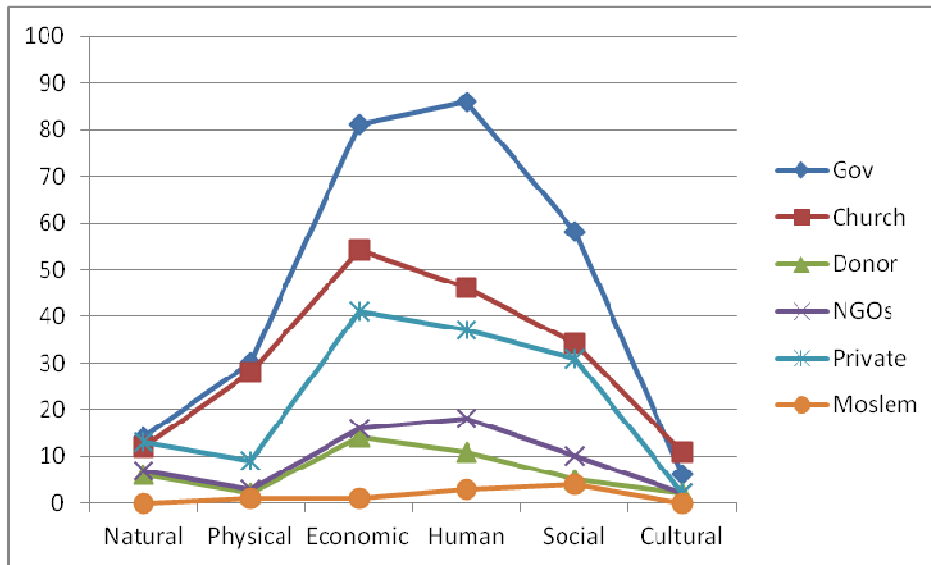
With the exception of natural and cultural capabilities interventions by government have made the most impact on all the other capabilities. The impacts are, however, felt around three main capabilities, namely, economic, human and social. For these three capabilities government interventions have made the most impact. This is followed closely by interventions by other agencies (donors, non-church NGOs, private/community and Moslem). The Church interventions seem to have made the least impact. Cultural capability has benefited the least from the interventions.

When the other agencies are looked at separately, however, the impact of the Church interventions will be more than their individual impacts. See table... and figure below. Government interventions are still the ones with the most impact. This is followed by the Church, private or community interventions, NGOs, donors and Moslem in that order.

Table 10: Impact of individual agencies' interventions on capabilities

Agency	Natural	Physical	Economic	Human	Social	Cultural
Gov	14	30	81	86	58	6
Church	12	28	54	46	34	11
Donor	6	2	14	11	5	2
NGOs	7	3	16	18	10	2
Private	13	9	41	37	31	2
Moslem	0	1	1	3	4	0

Figure 5: Impact of individual agencies' interventions on capabilities



5. Best and Worst Initiatives

Table 11: Best Initiatives

Sector	Project	Agency	No. of times mentioned	Score
Infrastructure	Dam	P	2	8
	Roads	G	4	11
	Lassia-Poyentanga	C	1	4
	Telecommunication mast	G	1	4
Sub-total			8	27
Water	All boreholes	C	7	20
Health	All clinics	C	1	
	Clinic	G	1	4
	Nutrition center	N	1	-
	CHPS compound		3	8
	Breastfeeding programme	G	1	-
	Weighing center		1	4
NHIS	G	1	8	
Sub-total			9	24
Education	All school building	C + G+P	7	19
	School fees and uniforms	N	3	8
	Capacity building	C	1	-
Sub-total			11	27
Credit/business	Grinding mill	P	1	-
	Seeds on credit	C	1	4
Sub-total			2	4
Crops/Agric	Composting	C	2	-
	Irrigation (pumps)	N	1	4
Sub-total			3	4
Total (n=19)			40	106

Table 12: Summary of 5 Best Interventions/Agency

Agency	Total number of times mentioned	Total score
Government	8 (22.2%)	27 (28.7%)
Church	13 (36.1%)	28 (29.8%)
NGOs	5 (13.9%)	12 (12.8%)
Private	3 (8.3%)	8 (8.5%)
Gov. + Church + Private	7 (19.4%)	19 (20.2%)
	36 (100%)	94 (100%)

For the best five interventions projects initiated by the Church constitute the majority (36.1%) with a score of 29.8%. The Church is followed closely by interventions of government, partnership interventions of government, Church and NGOs, NGOs alone and finally private/community initiated interventions. See table above

Table 13: 5 Worst Interventions

Sector	Project	Agency	No. of times mentioned	Score
Infrastructure	Road	G	3	7
	Building project	N	1	1
	Telecommunication mast	G	1	4
	Bridge	G	1	2

Sub-total				14
Energy	Rural Electrification		1	3
Health	Hh toilet		3	8
Education	School feeding	G	3	-
Natural Env't	Charcoal burning	P	2	0
	Firewood cutters association	P	1	0
	Anti-bushfire squad	P	1	2
	Fire prevention	G	1	-
	Afforestation	P	1	4
Sub-total				6
Credit/business	District Assembly credit	G	3	4
	Maize seed credit	G	1	3
	MASLOC (credit for women)	G	2	
	Sheanut marketing	G	1	0
	Agric. Bank	G	1	-
	Soyabean khebab training	G	1	1
Sub-total				8
Crops/Agric	Cotton farming	P	1	3
	Animal traction	C	2	3
	Small ruminant project	G	2	3
	Chinese groundnut variety	S	1	4
	New maize variety	G	1	4
	New soyabean variety	C	2	4
	Vaccination	G	1	3
	Fertilizer subsidy	G	1	4
Sub-total				28
Administration	Unit committees	G	1	-
Total (n=27)				67

Table 14: Summary of 5 Worst Interventions/Agency

Agency	Total number of times mentioned	Total score
Government	24 (66.7%)	31 (62%)
Church	4 (11.1%)	7 (14%)
NGOs	1 (2.8%)	1 (2%)
Private	6 (16.7%)	7 (14%)
Donor	1 (2.8%)	4 (8%)
	36 (100%)	50 (100%)

For the 5 worst interventions government projects are in the majority. Next in line are interventions by private/communities, Church projects and NGO and donor agency projects. See table above.

Table 15: Historical Analysis of Best 5 Projects

Project	Community/ Group	Expectations/Ideas during introduction	Current Impressions/ ideas	Observation
Dam	Poyentanga (Women)	Hoped to get water for building, household activities. Reduce distances moved by women for water. Ease pressure on boreholes	Dry season gardening helpful. Reduced outmigration. Improved nutrition and food sufficiency	Dry season gardening good and very helpful Competition over dam lands. Water now available for animals. Less quarrels at boreholes
	Ga (Men)	Good project, will help	It is still very good and efficient today.	

Roads	<p>Poyentanga (Women)</p> <p>Lassia women</p> <p>Ga – women</p> <p>Poyentanga – Men</p>	<p>Everybody. Everybody Could use this water.</p> <p>Easier to interact with other community members. Would facilitate the transport of food to Wa and also access services from Wa. More professionals like teachers would like to come to communities Now, we are finally saved from the wild animals and bad people that want to harm us. Due to the roads the environment is more open. If people would want to harm us, you are able to run and other people will save you when they see that you are attacked.</p> <p>No longer fear to travel on small lonely paths (fear for: snakes, bad people and witches, because witches do not use the main roads.) Easier travelling and transport.</p> <p>Good road with culvert. They will be able to take foodstuff to the market easily</p>	<p>Helps for dry season gardening, irrigation and consumption</p> <p>New road: finished recently. Same ideas as during construction</p> <p>We are still happy because we do not have to walk long distances anymore. We are able to use a vehicle and use the roads to go to the market. Due to the roads, trade is possible. People pass by and buy products elsewhere. Normally, funerals often delayed but because of the roads people can be buried more quickly.</p> <p>Benefits surpassed our expectations. Now the road will even be tarred.</p> <p>Anyone who want to assist the community can now get there.</p>	<p>(Poyentanga – W).</p> <p>Cars ply on market days. Much easier now going to other communities especially with motorbike.</p> <p>It has been constructed and people are enjoying it. Traders now come to the communities to buy and sell.</p>
Telecommunication mast	Ga - women	<p>They did not know what was happening. A lot of machines came and only later they explained what it was for. Now she would not have to suffer again,</p>	<p>What they told us has come true.</p>	

		because less transport needed to communicate.		
All boreholes	Ga – women	This will save us much time.	It has become easier to get water. Esp. now more boreholes are drilled, so queues are less.	Reduction in water borne diseases Improved sanitation
	Lassia – women	Due to education we are aware that polluted water contains guinea worms. Also diarrhoea ended as a result of the use of clean water. People are not sick anymore and more healthy.	Nowadays the clean water is still appreciated because our clothes become really clean. We are very happy but in the dry season shortages occur often. As a result we have to walk long distances to other water sources or we will spend the night there till there is new water. The introduction of boreholes is good but there is always not enough water.	
	Poyentanga – women	No more going far for water. Would access good drinking water. Would reduce water borne diseases like guinea worm.	Ideas same as when constructing	
	Poyentanga – men	Expected to have good drinking water. Get water for building easily. Some water borne diseases will disappear. Use water for small vegetable garden around the borehole. Animals will not go far for water	It has helped the aged who could not go far for water. Helping solve domestic water needs. Animals now have water in the community	
	Lassia Men	Thought it was maintenance free	Have to contributed yearly towards maintenance of the facility	No more guinea worm. Good drinking water. Gardens not allowed around the boreholes. If dam is made animals will not have to compete with human for water at the borehole. Human and animals compete for water Incidence of guinea worm has reduced. Some people still prefer the river water to the borehole water claiming that the borehole water does not quench thirst.
All clinics	Poyentanga – women	Access to health services by all. Better antenatal services Improved health education	Better access to antenatal services More health	Expectations are met because of NHIS.

		and information	personnel needed at clinic. Clinic should be upgraded	
	Poyentanga – men	Children will have good health. Women will not have to go far hence will attend. Sisters could take their younger ones when mother is not able. There will be reduction in diseases	Women were taught to prepare balance diet with what they have.	The women come because of the food ration. All classes of women come.
	Lassia Men (Catholic Church)	Thought all diseases were going to be treated there freely or credit	Most ailments are referred to regional hospital, Wa	Many have access to health services
CHPS compound	Officials	The community had to support the project with the collection of stones, sand, provision of labour. It was a difficult a problem because it was difficult to convince the people. They accused the leaders of clandestinely making use of the materials for other purposes.	Now people see this as very very supportive; much closer than the other health facilities. If people are now asked to help in the construction of a structure, everybody would assist	
	Ga women	(since 2008, so only ideas now)	If she would be pregnant now, less travelling would be involved. Less transportation problems.	Indeed, everybody has access to the National Health Insurance. For those who cannot have access to the NHI, the community pays the treatment fees.
	Ga men	Very happy with the news. Would help have close access to health services.	They are still very content with it, since it helps everybody without distinction.	
Breastfeeding programme	Lassia women	The first time we were a bit insecure about the help they wanted to give us. What could they do for us? Before, we gave our children the polluted water from the rivers.	Nowadays we are aware of the relevance of the information they gave us. We have learned so many things which we did not knew as for example how to prevent diarrhea.	The women come because of the food ration. All classes of women come.
Weighing center	Poyentanga men	Children will have good health. Women will not have to go far hence will	Women were taught to prepare balance diet with what they	If you forget your card you cannot get services in other

NHIS	<p>Poyentanga men</p> <p>Officials</p>	<p>attend. Sisters could take their younger ones when mother is not able. There will be reduction in diseases</p> <p>There were fears as to whether it will work. If it works they will attend hospitals free. It they struggle to pay once it will take a whole year to pay again</p> <p>People first thought this project was for political purposes. It started in 2006. 'political gymnastics', to trap the people to vote for the government. But when it started to help people and they saw what it did to all people, people wanted to have the card. It really tries to take care of all the people.</p>	<p>have</p> <p>It is now working</p> <p>People are very happy: not always do other people give them money.</p>	districts
All school buildings	<p>Poyentanga men</p> <p>Poyentanga women</p> <p>Lassia women</p>	<p>It will encourage children to go to school. Parents can monitor their children's attendance to school. There will be a wall around the school so children will be protected. It will not take long</p> <p>Increase enrolments Produce more literates for community</p> <p>Before we experienced a lot of difficulties in for example writing letters. Letters had to be sent to everywhere for correction before they could be sent. When we heart about the school coming, all children were mobilized to go to school and so we were saved.</p> <p>Children will go to school</p>	<p>There should be teachers. They are thinking of lobbying for School Feeding Programme for the school.</p> <p>Education now key. Pride to have primary school</p> <p>Even though children do not want to go to school, they are forced to go to school. When we hear them speak English, we are very happy. The only small problem is that there is not enough furniture on the school. Some children have to sit on the ground and their clothes become dirty.</p>	<p>It should be finished very soon.</p> <p>Proceeding to senior secondary school difficult. No further training after primary level.</p>

	Ga women	and become the president. White man came with the school to bring light in the darkness.	Those who attended school can now read and write. It made children learn a trade which helps them to have jobs.	
	Officials (Mission schools)	They were too young to be able to remember when the school came. In the colonial time the school was for a special group. When the mission school came, there were reservations at first. The idea was that the school was to attract children to convert them to Christianity. More children to get access to education	Now they have seen the good effect: it is not what they thought. They have seen kids of the school reach good positions. Some do become Christians and adopt Christian names. Students from outside also come there because of the computer placement	Education those days was a kind of punishment for stubborn children, orphans and not for girls
	Lassia Men (Catholic Church)			
Childcare International	Officials	Initially it was small, now it is in every corner of the parish. They don't discriminate (in what religion people have).	Initially, only the very bright were given a chance. There was jealousy as they also gave food aid to the family. Also the field workers were given priority: discrimination. Now no longer: everybody is included.	
	Ga men	They thought it was a very good project, would equally help the children to go to school.	The project is still going on and has not been deceived by it. Still same opinion as when it started in 1996	
Seeds on credit	Ga men	They felt very happy, this would help them farm more	Still happy, they have not been disappointed by the project	
Irrigation (pumps)	Ga men	The community was extremely overwhelmed. This would help them improve their farming and give possibilities of gardening during the dry season	The project has stuck to its promises. It is still good and all in all generates more income for the community.	
Building of Catholic Church	Lassia Men	Valued traditional worship than the Church	Many more people are converts	There is peaceful existence among the different religious groups

Composting	Lassia Men	Thought it was going to be supply driven	It is demand driven	
------------	------------	--	---------------------	--

For the best five interventions people are happy because their initial expectations have been met. All the projects have made meaningful impact on their lives. These impacts are still felt.

Table 16: Historical Analysis Worst 5 Projects

Project	Community/ Group	Ideas during introduction	Current ideas	Observation
Roads	Ga men Poyentanga men	This road will help the transport of goods, agricultural products, therefore increasing trade between the two communities They were going to have bridges over the small stream and create dams along the road. It will be easier going to those places	It is a very bad project as they have not done it properly and is now useless. Maybe they will come and rebuild it but better. The project has deceived us	The road has become worse off. They have spoilt the road
Bridge	Lassis women	Now it is possible to take a vehicle and buy salt for example. Due to the introduction of the bridge everything is more open and the women are not afraid anymore to walk because there is a lot of traffic.	Due to the introduction of vehicles, buying product and using services elsewhere is made possible. Nevertheless, people will die or get hurt when the government does not improve the roads once in a while. The bridge is too low.	
Bullock traction (LAP farmer training)	Officials Ga women	'How can animals farm for me?'. 'Will they also do the weeding?'. People said they worked harder and faster than the bullock. We don't know if it is going to bring us anything.	People still don't use the bullock traction. The fields are too full of stones for easy traction. Ploughing is difficult. After the ploughing people still need to do the fields themselves again. Also not all people had the bullocks after training. Even when people became interested, they did not have the resources, and when they had, the animals were stolen. The only place where people continue to plough using bullocks is in Mourou.	
Credit	Officials (MASLOC)	When this was introduced (outside the actual area, but	This project was in name only, they were deceived.	

		people at the boundary of the implementation region did participate), the saying was that 'this is going to end poverty'. It was advertised as a program that was going to end poverty. So people (women) rushed to get an account to get money. They were given the cards. There were very high expectations, even though the timing was such that people thought that this was again a political program, and that it was not to help opposition members.	They have put their money in and that was all. If it is a savings account the MASLOC project takes a management fee and you end up having nothing. And it was only a very limited group that was given the benefit of a loan, the women in the village of the coordinator.	
	Poyentanga men (Women credit support)	Have enough capital and continue for more years so that they could build own capitals	It stopped too early. The amount per person was not enough	It has not made any of the women better.
	Ga women (Agric Bank)	Happy and laughter: now they would be out of poverty.	The laughter was very short. They still don't understand anything about the project. It has not changed anything in their lives	
	Lassia men (Dist. Ass)	Thought everybody was going to benefit and that the process of getting it was simple	Only a few are benefiting and process is cumbersome	Loans from the district assembly are thought to be gifts
Anti-bushfire squad [Fire prevention (GNFS)]	Lassia women	Finally the fires will stop and the bare fruits will not be destroyed anymore, was the idea. The grass will stay also and the ground will stay fertile. The harvest will not be destroyed anymore and everyone has food. Plants will not die anymore.	We thought we would receive help but nothing has been done. We are discouraged because lies were given and false hope.	
	Lassia Men	Thought they were going to eradicate bush fires	Are ineffective	The problem of bushfires is a major concern in the area
Sheanut marketing (CMB)	Officials	The idea was: 'Maybe Shea nut was going to be like Cocoa: a cash crop that is fetching high prices. People had very high expectations, especially as the trees are wild, they need no cultivable land and people can just collect them. They are a natural blessing.	The Shea nuts they collected last year were not collected for purchase by CMB. The price was half the price of the previous year and half of what was advertised. Private people bought them now. Most of the bags that were collected are still in the store and are	

			draining their oil, they become all black.	
Household laterines	Ga men	Will protect the community against diseases, so very good and promising.	It is a bad project since they have not completed the constructions. Half done and now useless. But they still have hope they will come back and complete the construction one day.	
	Ga women	When they heard of the project they thought that now they would be able to be more at rest when going to toilet at night – less snake bites. (That made them actually to stay inside sometimes.)	She had not gotten a latrine, so expectations were not at all met. (impression that none had a latrine)	
Small ruminant Project (MoFA)	Officials	People at first thought: 'Why would we need these animals, we already have them?. These were animals from the north, from the Sahel.	And when every household had been trained in the use and care of these animals, they thought everyone was going to be given animals, but that was not so. Some say these new breeds are not as strong as the local animals. Like with the improved poultry and guinea fowl, they did not get old enough to breed into the flock, they were dead before they mated.	
	Poyentanga men	Change the animals to cross breed which will be bigger and attract higher prices. Get more money from animal sales. Will be able to pay back to the project	It is no more. It will be welcome if re-instituted	They did not last and died. They were not as strong as the locals. Their feeding habit is different from the locals
Unit Committee	Officials	The chiefs were not in agreement with this project when it came. They feared for a loss of power. In some cases, however, the people thought this was a good project, as they saw it as a chance to get away from an authoritarian chief in their village. In those cases there exist a reasonably functioning Unit Committee, that is eager to solve problems.	Most Unit Committees are not functioning, sheep and goats are the only inhabitants of the office. However, sometimes theft cases are taken up by the UC, as this traditionally was not done by the chief. Often, one sees the chief now taking these theft cases up, as he does not want to have the UC take over control over local affairs.	
Chinese	Poyentanga	Expect to get more	It is no more	Not made anybody

groundnuts	men	money/profit to educate their children		better
Pronet House Rehabilitation Project	Ga men	A good project because it promises to improve the buildings that have been damaged by strong winds or adverse climatic events, furthermore for everybody in the community	Finally, the promises are not kept, they never came to repair anything. It is a very bad project.	
Forestation services	Lassis women	Finally we are saved and the forest will not disappear. Finally crops shall grow and those who cause deforestation shall be punished.	We are now happy because the program gives us wood, food for our cattle but still the cutting of forest has not stopped. They should have stayed longer.	
Charcoal burners association	Lassia women	There were a lot of complains because the char fruits were destroyed and no one knew how to stop this.	Some people still complain especially landowners. Still charcoal is produced because we are poor so there is a need for charcoal, it has to happen. The distribution of charcoal is good but the way people cut the trees is not good. There is a lot of conflict but	Community does not support charcoal burning
	Lassia men	Did not think their activities could cause environmental degradation	I am poor. Their activities are environmentally unfriendly	
School feeding programme	Lassia women	The government shall give food that is what most parents have told their children so they would go to school. Parents have a lot of children and so it is difficult to cook for all of them. Everyone should go to school because then everyone can eat.	Still parents encourage their children to go to school. Eventually uniforms will also be distributed, is another argument used by parents. The project is not bad but we do not benefit because there is no kitchen, no food etc.	Parents do not think the programme is reducing the cost of educating their wards
	Lassia men	Thought children were going to be fed breakfast and lunch for free	Only lunch is being fed and parents have to contribute to buy ingredients	
Maize cultivation	Ga women	Good timing. They were happy with it.	Seeds are brought late, so we did not benefit from it. Not happy with the project.	Introduced during a famine period
	Ga men	Will help them in their agriculture. Will generate more food and more money for the community	The seeds come late and everybody suffers from it. The harvests are therefore not good. It is useless that they bring the seeds so late.	
Ghana Telecom Mast	Ga men	Happy because this installation will help them with communication issues. It will bring about	Not good, the land that has now been occupied by the antenna is lost.	

		development in the area.		
Soya bean cultivation	Ga women	Some people will come with soybeans, and tractor and services to help. They will help us to get more food.	We are no longer happy. What I thought of the project did not come to pass. We did not get the food. I do no longer get excited when this project is mentioned.	
	Poyentanga women	Was a reliable cash crop. Would improve soil fertility	Difficult to cultivate No market. Limited use by household	Reluctance to cultivate
Soya khebab training	Poyentanga women	Training was to enable women earn more	Training not useful	Cannot use training
Electrical Wiring		Would boost up general development in village	-In progress-	
Vert. vaccination		Would prevent disease and death of animals	Vert. Services difficult to get and only affordable to the rich in community	Loss of hope in veterinary services
Fertilizer subsidy		Would make fertilizer accessible to many of us	Fertilizer cannot be accessed	Dependence on manure than chem.. fertilizer
Firewood Cutters Association	Lassia men	Did not think their activities could cause environmental degradation	Their activities are environmentally unfriendly	Community do not support cutting of trees without replanting

The impressions about the worst five projects border mainly on deceit. Many of them say they have been deceived. The promises the agencies gave during the introduction of the projects were never fulfilled. In some cases the projects never took off at all. In other cases either materials were supplied late or after the initial supplies subsequent one never materialized. For the school feeding programme in particular their assessment is that the programme is good but the absence of a kitchen and regular supply of food is depriving them from reaping the full benefit of the programme.

6. Impact of Best Five and Worst Five Projects on Wealth Groups

Figure 6: Average Impact of Best Five Projects on Wealth Groups – Lassia Tuolu (All groups)

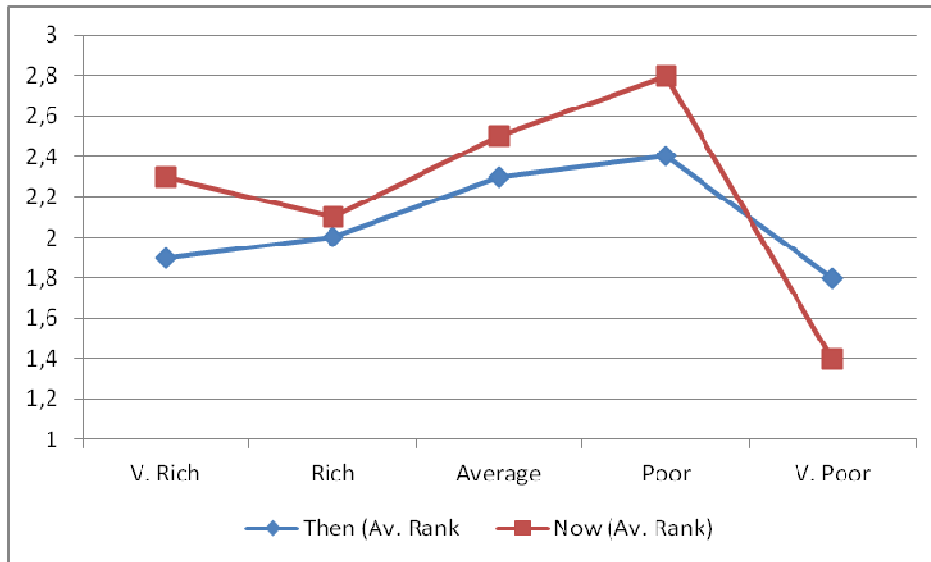
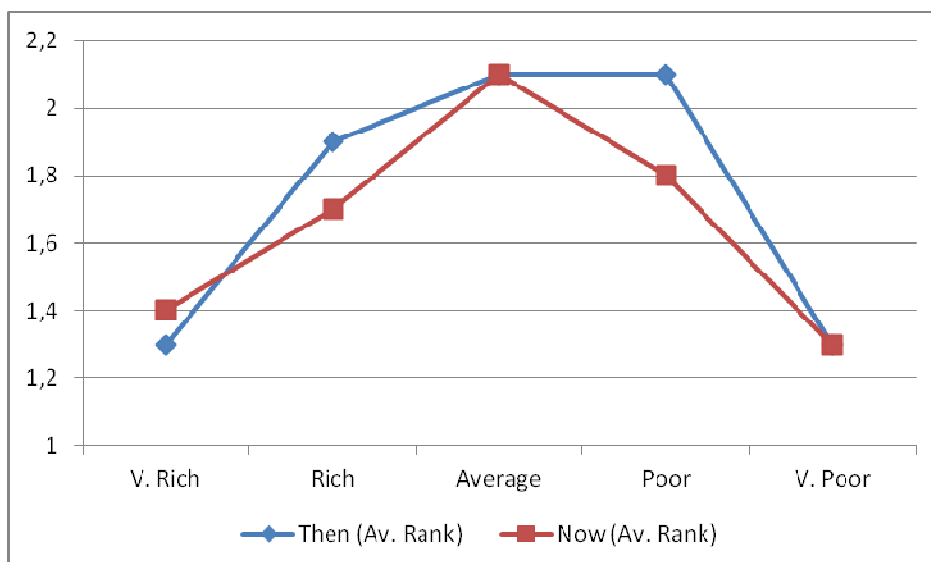


Figure 6 is an illustration of the average impact of the best five interventions on the various wealth categories. On the average all the other categories have benefited from the projects except the very poor. The poor have benefited most. The situation of the very poor seem to have grown worse on the average with the introduction of the various interventions. The irony of this situation is that many of the interventions were supposed to benefit the poor and very poor in society. The most plausible reason for the current situation may be improper targeting.

Figure 7: Average Impact of Worst Five Projects on Wealth Groups – Lassia Tuolu (All groups)



Averagely the worst five interventions have had no impact on the various wealth groups. See figure 7 above. The only group that seem to have benefited slightly from these projects are the very rich. This lends more credence to the reasons why the projects were selected as the worst ones.

Table 17a: 5 Best Projects - Ga men

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
UNDP/Africa2000 - S	2 (20%)	5 (50%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
Remarks	Equal access to facility	Gained more from poor and used combined well	Equal access to facility	Used his share well	Equal access to facility	Used his share	Equal access to facility	Sold part of share to rich	Equal access to facility	Sold share to the rich
Impact on capabilities	S, E									
LAP Started 2007 - C	2 (20%)	4 (40%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
Remarks; management is in terms of land preparation, weeding, fertilizer use, harvesting	Equal access to facility	Managed farm very well	Equal access to facility	Managed farm well	Equal access to facility	Barely managed farm fairly	Equal access to facility	Some management but not good	Equal access to facility	Lack of management
Impact on capabilities	S, E									
Schooling Support Started 1996 - N	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)
Remarks: Same opportunities and benefits were and are available and used by all classes										
Impact on capabilities: H, E, S										
Communal Dam Started before 1957 – G/P	2 (20%)	4 (40%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	1.5 (15%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	0.5 (5%)
Remarks; Due to differences in resources each category use facility to different level	Equal access to facility	Have a vehicular tank	Equal access to facility	Have a donkey cart	Equal access to facility	Have a mini-barrel (<i>ankor a</i>) / Basin	Equal access to facility	Have a bucket	Equal access to facility	Have small bucket
Impact on capabilities	S, E									
CHPS Started 2007 - S	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)
Remarks: Patronage of facility has not changed. Same treatment is given to all categories. Due to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) all members of the community are able to pay for the services.										
Impact on capabilities: S, H, E										

	10	17	10	12	10	9.5	10	7	10	4.5
--	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	---	----	-----

Table 17b: 5 Worst projects – Ga men

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Ga-Kunchiliyir road Started 2008 - G	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)
Remarks	Destroys vehicles	Destroys vehicles	Destroys motorbikes	Destroys motorbikes	Destroys bicycles	Destroys bicycles	Difficulty in crossing culverts with water on foot	Difficulty in crossing culverts with water on foot	Difficulty in crossing culverts with water on foot	Difficulty in crossing culverts with water on foot
Impact on capabilities	S, P									
Building/Roof rehabilitation - N	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)
Remarks: Although the project promised to care of the broken down structures, they did not and have since not repaired even a single facility										
Impact on capabilities: S, P										
Ghana Telecom Mast Started 1999 - G	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)
Remarks: Their was taken from them and no compensation has since been paid										
Impact on capabilities: S										
Maize Seed Credit Started 2006 - G	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)
Remarks: There was crop failure due to delay in the arrival time of the credit. This affected everybody equally.										
Impact on capabilities: E										
Household Toilets – G+P	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	3 (30%)	4 (40%)	5 (50%)
Remarks	Already have their own toilets	Already have their own toilets	Had their own money to complete construction	Have their own toilets	Could dig but could not put up structure	Toilet not complete	Could not complete digging	Though pit present have to go on 'free range'	His own room not complete to then think of toilet	Go on 'free range' (bush free toiletin g)
Impact on capabilities	S, H									
TOTAL	8	8	9	8	10	10	11	11	12	13

Table 17c: 5 best projects – Ga women (Gadi, Nyoli, Chogsia)

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Catholic Mission School- C	0 (0%)	0(0%)	2 (20%)	1(10%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	5(50%)	4(40%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)
Remarks	They did not know or see the benefits. Could provide for children anyway	They send them to private schools	Used, but limited.		They thought they could give it a try	Some are able to send to private schools.	They will try whatever comes their way.		They would want to try, but often cannot afford what is needed.	Very poor children are there, but sponsored by NGO or philanthropists. They do know benefits, but some do not go because have to work.
Impact on capabilities	E, H, S, C									
Catholic Mission Boreholes – C	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	3(30%)
Remarks	They already had their own tanks	Now: more boreholes → less waiting lines. So they also make some use of this borehole rather than buy.	Some had already dug out private wells		Sometimes able to buy from rich in needy times.		Can sometimes afford buying water in very needy times.		Always necessary to travel. No other means to get water	
Impact on capabilities	N,H, S									

CHPS compound - C	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	5(50%)	1(10%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	1(10%)	4(40%)
Remarks	They already used private hospitals		Sometimes private hospitals						Went but could not afford medicines, so went back to traditional medicines	Most are beggars or charcoal burners. They have seen the benefits and go to the utmost to get money for medicines, even if they have to beg for it.
Impact on capabilities	H, S, E									
Ga-Wechiau Road - G	4(40%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	1(10%)
Remarks	Could use cars		Could use motorcycles	Some also cars now	Use bicycles	Number of bicycles has increased, and can use public transport.	Use road for walking	They hitch-hike or use public	Some can't even walk	They beg for a ride on motorcycle or car.
Impact on capabilities	P, S, E									
Telephone Mast - P	5(50%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	3(30%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Remarks		Higher quality and more than one phone		Have own phones		Some have promotion phones. Some have phone since prices have become lower.		They borrow phones (and buy credit) or use commercial phones		
Impact on capabilities	H, S, E									
TOTAL	9	7	11	8	11	9	12	15	7	11

Table 17d: 5 worst projects – Ga women

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Latrines – P + G	5(50%)	5(50%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Remarks: (digging is difficult, hired labour needed, cannot be done by own labour only).	They do not have water closets, but can afford digging latrine		They could afford hiring labour to dig		Some could afford		Saw the need, but could not afford		Saw the need, but could not afford	
Impact on capabilities	H									
Microcredit - P	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	6(60%)	6(60%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Remarks	Did not have any need for it		Sometimes needed for their business.		Meant for groups and associations. They are the ones in these groups.				Cannot even form groups. They did even hear about this project.	

Impact on capabilities	S,E									
Animal traction - S	Not done, too recent									
Remarks										
Impact on capabilities	N, E									
Improved maize variety - G	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1(10%)	0 (0%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	5(50%)	3(30%)	0 (0%)	3(30%)
Remarks			Even though are not all farmers, they bought from others who farmed it		They tried it a little bit	They cultivate it more and actually sell part of their yields	“what does a blind man need but eyes” . Saw benefit of project	For consumption only, not enough to sell	They do not even have the strength to start. They did not know about the project.	They put all their strength and hope in farming maize (but not sufficient yields) .
Impact on capabilities	E, H, S									
Soy beans - C	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5(50%)	0 (0%)	3(30%)	2 (20%)	2(20%)	5(50%)	0 (0%)	3(30%)

Remarks	They would n't venture it		They could afford fertilizer, which led to increase of yield	They rushed into the project, but the work involved too much labour in relation to the profit					They did not even try it	When they realized that they could get enough to eat through this, even though it is hard work they got into the project.
Impact on capabilities	N, H, E									
TOTAL	5	5	14	8	14	13	7	8	0	6

Table 17e: Five best projects - Lassia men (Bakpaateng, Kandeu, Kawu, Douye)

Project/Intervention	Very rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Catholic school - C	1(10%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Remarks	Rely on parents wealth and do not like schooling	Most send their children to better schools in towns	Because parents are rich, they do not like schooling	Can afford to send children to private schools	Kids are more serious because parents are not rich	Can somehow send children to private schools	Has no livestock for kids to stay at home to take care off	Cannot send children to private schools	Have no children in school	Have no children in school
Impact on capabilities	H,E,S									
Catholic clinic - C	3(30%)	4(40%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	1(10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Remarks	Can easily pay bills	Can easily pay bills	Can afford	Can afford	Can somehow afford	Can somehow afford	Were somehow considered	Difficult to afford and no consideration	Cannot afford	Cannot afford
Impact on capabilities	H									
Borehole by	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 (20%)	2	2

Catholic - C	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)
Remarks	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	There is no restriction on water use- everybody has equal access	Equal access
Impact on capabilities	P,H, E									
Catholic Church building - C	1(10%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	(10%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	3(30%)
Remarks	The rich think that God has already bless them and are just church goes	God has already bless them and are just church goes	God has already bless them and are just church goes	God has already bless them and are just church goes	Were someone not serious converts	Are more committed converts than before	Had assistance from the church	Have assistance from the church	Found themselves accepted and well treated at the church	Rely so much on God to get out of poverty
Impact on capabilities	S									
Composting - C	4(40%)	4(40%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Remarks	Can easily hire people to help in composting	Can easily hire people to help in composting	Can easily hire people to help in composting	Can easily hire people to help in composting	Can someone hire others to help in composting	Can someone hire others to help in composting	Are small scale farmers and benefit less	Are small scale farmers and benefit less	Cannot afford to pay or excluded in extension services groups	Cannot afford to pay or excluded in extension services groups
Impact on capabilities	E, N									
TOTAL	11	12	11	11	10	11	12	11	6	5

Table 17f: 5 worst projects– Lassia men

Project/Intervention	Very rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now

Charcoal burners association - P	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	4(40%)
Remarks	The rich depend less on env't	The rich depend less on env't	The rich depend less on env't	The rich depend less on env't	Are less hit env'tal degradation	Are less hit env'tal degradation	Are more hit by env'tal degradation	Are more hit by env'tal degradation	Are the worst hit because they depend so much on the env't	Are the worst hit because they depend so much on the env't
Impact on capabilities	N, P									
Fire wood cutters association - P	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	4(40%)
Remarks	The rich depend less on env't	The rich depend less on env't	The rich depend less on env't	The rich depend less on env't	Are less hit env'tal degradation	Are less hit env'tal degradation	Are more hit by env'tal degradation	Are more hit by env'tal degradation	Are the worst hit because they depend so much on the env't	Are the worst hit because they depend so much on the env't
Impact on capabilities	N, P									
Anti-bush fires squad - G	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)
Remarks	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected	Everybody is equally affected
Impact on capabilities	N, P									
Credit from D/A - G	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Remarks	Do not need credit	Do not need credit	Can afford to repay	Can afford to repay	Can afford to repay	Can afford to repay	Are the focus of credit	Are the focus of credit	Can not repay	Cannot repay
Impact on capabilities	H, E									
School feeding by D/A - G	1(10%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Remarks	Can	Can	Can	Can	Find it	Find it	Help	Help	Have	Have

	afford to feed children	afford to feed children	afford to feed children	afford to feed children	some how difficult to feed children	some how difficult to feed children	reduce feeding expenses at home	reduce feeding expenses at home	no children in school	no children in school
Impact on capabilities	H, E									
TOTAL	3	3	9	9	12	12	16	16	10	10

Table 17g: 5 Best projects - officials

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Mission Schools - C	4(40%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	4(40%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Remarks	The kids of the VR could benefit but they drop out, don't work enough.				Most people here see the use of education. They have increased their commitment				They can't fend for themselves, the destitute don't have money for materials and uniforms	
Impact on capabilities	P, H, E, S									
Child care – P/C/S	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(10%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	6(60%)	5(50%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Remarks			The R found it also useful.				It was for poor families.		The project was for the brilliant but poor kids at school, and the VP don't have kids at school.	
Impact on capabilities	P, H, E, S									
NHIS - G	3(30%)	1(10%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	0(0%)	2(20%)
Remarks	It was expected that the VR would profit most, but it soon became apparent that everyone was to profit.		This project was seen as a political project for election time.				For the destitute the services is free.			
Impact on capabilities	H, E, S, C									
CHIPS compound – G+P	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(10%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	4(40%)	3(30%)	2(20%)

Remarks	The VR pay in a private clinic, they don't want to wait.				It started in the villages so the villages were actually benefiting.					
Impact on capabilities	H, E, P, C									
Boreholes	3(30%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	4(40%)	2(20%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	0(0%)	2(20%)
Remarks							At first everyone was to pay, but when the government found the money to pay for the poor, they could also participate.			
Impact on capabilities	H, P, S									
TOTAL	10	5	8	8	16	16	13	15	3	6

Re project 1: as soon as the kids go to secondary it is different as they have to do more for themselves, before they were taken care of at home. At first the people thought that the schools were set up by the Mission to attract kids and convert them to Christianity. This proved not to be the case, though some kids converted because they also wanted to have Christian names as their friends had. The church was to focus on the poor, but these don't take advantage of this.

Re project 2: when it became known that after the donation you were entitled to assistance, the people rushed to the service. Mothers made their children member, others did this for their poor family members. This project replaces the FBOs project (farmer capacity building etc) of LAP. That project had emerged third (at first second) due to the person responsible for it being present. Now that we discussed this, he was not yet present, and the group said it was not very useful, and so we dropped it. Whenever the discussion was on an issue where the administrator or the father were related to, the discussion would freeze completely.

Table 17h: 5 Worst projects - officials

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
LAP Bullock ploughing - C	6(60%)	0(0%)	3(30%)	0(0%)	1(10%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Remarks	It was expected that the VR were to profit most, as they had much land. Ultimately the whole project proved very useless, as the soils are not very good for this type of tillage, they have to redo it anyway by hand, and finally the animals were stolen. It was said that it was the Fulani, but also that these sold these stolen animals in Ghana, so that they were themselves also to blame.									
Impact on capabilities	N, E									
MASLOC - G	1(10%)	5(50%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Remarks	The expectation was that everybody would benefit: the women ran to the office, but were disappointed. So finally the rich were the only ones to profit								A loan is difficult to pay back.	
Impact on capabilities	E, H, S									
CMB Shea nut purchasing. - G	0(0%)	1(10%)	0(0%)	1(10%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	5(50%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	2(20%)

Remarks	Last year the prices were high, this year they were low, the CMB did not come to buy, but the VR and R acted as private traders and could still sell their sheanuts. The R and VR generally buy and sell, they don't collect themselves									
Impact on capabilities	E, H									
Small ruminants improvement -	1(10%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	1(10%)	3(30%)	0(0%)	3(30%)	0(0%)
Remarks							They thought everybody would get, but they had to pay, and they died quickly as well			
Impact on capabilities	E, H									
Unit committee - G	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(20%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Remarks					The A paid to be elected, but then found out the job was not paid, and let it to the P who were appointed, improved their status, but it is useless					
Impact on capabilities	H, S									
TOTAL	8	7	7	5	11	7	12	5	5	2

Table 17i: 5 BEST - POYENTANGA MEN (SEIYIRI, TENDOMAH, SAMABO)

Project/Intervention	Very rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Borehole in all the communities – G/P/C	1(10%)	4(40%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	1(10%)	4(40%)	1(10%)
Remark	They go for water with their animals and cars	Use water to build houses, wash cars cloth. Use it more	Use donkeys for water	Use in building and washing motor bikes		Limit use			Could not buy water before	Limited use
Impact on capabilities	H, E									
Weighing Centres - G	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	4(40%)	4(40%)
Remark	Will not allow her wife to take the feed. It is	They are even happy that					Slightly better		No money to take children to	

	a disgrace to them	they have stopped							hospital	
Impact on capabilities	H,S									
School building (in Tendomah and Samabo) - P	0 (0%)	4(40%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	1(10%)	4(40%)	1(10%)
Remark	Have been sending children to other places, towns to school	Able to provide all that the children will need		Can supply the needs to some extent			Close to the house		Closeto the house hence able to send the children to school	Not able to pay levies, uniforms, shoes
Impact on capabilities	H, S, E									
Poyintanga – Seiyiri – Loggu road - C	1(10%)	4(40%)	1(10%)	3(30%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	3(30%)	1(10%)	4(40%)	0 (0%)
Remark	Could not buy food staff at cheap prices at the community	Using car on the road, also business up and down		They use their motor bikes		Use bicycle		bicycles	They could send small things to market, food, firewood on foot	No benefit. No car, motor bike, bicycle,
Impact on capabilities	H, S, E									
National Health Insurance Scheme - G	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	1(10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	5(50%)	2 (20%)
Remark	Money to pay bills was not their problem	All get the same benefit		All get the same benefit		All get the same benefit		All get the same benefit	Though may not be able to pay they may get somebody to pay for them	All get the same benefit
Impact on capabilities	H, S									
TOTAL	4	14	5	10	9	10	13	8	21	8

Table 17j: 5 worst projects – poyentanga men

Project/Intervention	Very rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Chinese groundnut cultivation introduced - S	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)
Remark										
Impact on capabilities	E, H									
Improved Goat and sheep breeds - G	2 (20%)	4 (40%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)
Remark										
Impact on capabilities	E, H, S,N									
Kongolma – Daribaateng Road - G										
Remark										
Impact on capabilities	H, E,S									
Nassa – Tendomah Road - G										
Remark										
Impact on capabilities	H, E, S									
Women Credit Support - C	1 (10%)		1 (10%)		2 (20%)		3 (30%)		3 (30%)	
Remark	Join the group just to help them but not because they were in need	No benefit to be carried forward		No benefit to be carried forward		No benefit to be carried forward		No benefit to be carried forward		No benefit to be carried forward
Impact on capabilities	E, H, S									
TOTAL	5	4	5	3	6	4	7	4	7	5

Table 17k: 5 BEST PROJECTS – POYENTANGA WOMEN (POYENTANGA, SAMABO, SERYIRE, DARBAATENG)

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Clinic (Poyentanga) - G	4 (40%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)

Remarks: Changes in impact distribution between now and then are as a result of the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme which has made health services affordable to the poorer groups now. Before then, clinic was for the rich and very rich in the community as the poor and very poor especially could not afford.										
Impact on capabilities: H, P										
Dam (Poyentanga) - P	3(30%)	0(0%)	4(40%)	1(10%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	1(10%)	4(40%)	0(0%)	2(20%)
Dry season gardening was not as popular as today. Dam was mainly served as sources of drinking water for animals and for building purposes which are activities of the very rich and rich than the poorer groups. However, today, it is the poor who use the dam most for dry season gardening. Hence the shift in impact.										
Impact on capabilities: P, N,E										
Primary Schools – G/N	0(0%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	0(0%)
School was for the poor while the rich looked after the cattle and other family wealth. But now, education for all as basic education is free and there is now wide awareness about the benefits of education. However, the very poor and the poor's children may not be able to join because of hunger and use of children on farms. Also, most poor and poor groups children often fail to proceed to secondary school level because of inability to pay										
Impact on capabilities: H										
Lassia-Poyentanga Road - C	0(0%)	3(30%)	0(0%)	2(20%)	0(0%)	3(30%)	0(0%)	2(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
No then because the road has just been construct. Would benefit very rich and rich most because they can afford to own or use commercial vehicles most. The average and poor with motor bikes and bicycles would be the next beneficiaries through the use of the road and also by being able to afford transport to carry out their activities. The very poor however benefits least because they may not even use the road or goods and services that it brings.										
Impact on capabilities: P, H, E										
Boreholes (Poyentanga) - C	2(20%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	2(20%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	2(20%)	1(10%)	1(10%)
The borehole benefitted and would continue to benefit the average and the poor most because they would not afford water for their buildings. They also fetch water for money for the rich.										
Impact on capabilities: H, P										
TOTAL	9	8	11	9	9	15	8	13	3	4

Table 17I: 5 worst projects – poyentanga women

Project/Intervention	Very Rich		Rich		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now	Then	Now
Soya Cultivation	5(50%)	0(0%)	3(30%)	3(30%)	2	4(40%)	0(0%)	3(30%)	0(0%)	0(0%)

(Darbaateng) - G)))	(20%)))))))
Only very rich and rich were enlightened about it. Cultivating it needed 'special training' and use of chemicals which the average and the poor could not meet. However, now it is has turned out not to be as profitable as described and many of the rich and very rich have diverted to other crops.										
Impact on capabilities: N, E										
Soya Khebab Training (Darbaateng) - G	1(10%))	0(0%))	3(30%))	0(0%))	3(30%))	0(0%))	3(30%))	0(0%))	0(0%))	0(0%))
Project terminated few months after training. No present impacts										
Impact on capabilities: H, E										
Electrical Wiring (Poyentanga) - G	0(0%))	4(40%))	0(0%))	4(40%))	0(0%))	2(20%))	0(0%))	0(0%))	0(0%))	0(0%))
Electricity would benefit the very, rich and average most as they would have electrical gadgets and can afford electricity. They would therefore be able to take advantage of it than the poor.										
Impact on capabilities: E, H, S, P										
Veterinary Vaccination - G	0(0%))	4(40%))	0(0%))	3(30%))	0(0%))	2(20%))	0(0%))	1(10%))	0(0%))	0(0%))
Vert difficult to get. So only the rich and very rich can trace to Wa and have their animals vaccinated at a fee. No impact then because vert services were not available.										
Impact on capabilities: E										
Fertilizer Subsidy - G	0(0%))	4(40%))	0(0%))	4(40%))	0(0%))	2(20%))	0(0%))	0(0%))	0(0%))	0(0%))
Only very rich, rich and average can afford fertilizer even at the subsidized prices.										
Impact on capabilities: E, N										
TOTAL	6	12	6	14	5	10	3	4	0	0

7. Specific changing trends (positive and negative) in capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends

Table 18a: Specific changing trends in natural capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends

Capital/ Capability	Specific positive trend	Specific negative trend	Intervention causing trend	Intervention mitigating trend	Group
NATURAL	More portable water available.	Short and irregular rainfall.	Borehole project by Water Vision. Ghana-Canada in Concert (land clearing)	Ghana-Canada in Concert (Forest Reserve) Veterinary services (vaccination)	Ga men
		Livestock diseases	Crop improvement project Bush fires and charcoal burning	Composting	Lassia men
	New and improved crop varieties	Reduced soil fertility	Introduction of new animals	Periodic vaccinations	Lassia women
		New livestock disease	AGRIC		
		Shortage and irregularity of rainfall	The mission and some whites God and nature	Lassia Toulou's AGRIC	
	New and improved varieties of crops More potable water available	Reduced availability of land. Reduced fertility of land. Deforestation and loss of wild life. Shortage and irregularity of rainfall.	Both MoFA and LAP have caused this trend. The borehole projects of the Mission, GoG and of various NGOs caused this trend.	There are projects to mitigate this negative trend.	Officials
	New and improved varieties of crops New and improved breeds of animals More potable water available	More and new livestock diseases Loss of indigenous crops, fruits and methods	Assembly, catholic church		Poyentanga men & women
		Shortage and irregularity of rainfall Reduced fertility of land	Continuous cropping Soya beans, groundnuts seeds promotion		Poyentanga women
				MoFA, Gov't subsidy on fertilizer	

	More potable water available			Dam at Poyentanga Afforestation projects (Ghana-Canada in Concert) Groundnuts and soya bean cultivation. Fertilizer subsidy though not very effective.	
	Improved varieties of crops				

Table 18b: Specific changing trends in physical capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends

Capital/ Capability	Specific positive trend	Specific negative trend	Intervention causing trend	Intervention mitigating trend	Group
PHYSICAL	Better roads Farming tools More and better roads Strong buildings Stronger buildings Telecommunication has become available Farming tools and services improved More and better roads Stronger buildings Farming tools and services improved (e.g. bullock plowing, tractor) Telecommunication	High cost of building materials Every advantage has disadvantages (zinc roofs are hotter, more expensive, things break down) Roads and roadside construction is causing tree cutting and environmental degradation	Government road projects UNDP/Africa2000, LAP Catholic Church road construction Migration to other places White constructors and rich people have brought it. Foreigners and companies. Lassia Toulou's AGRIC Mission and GoG, specially the schools and health centres Mission (all their roads) and GoG (main roads) MoFA, LAP	Education	Lassia women Poyentanga men

	<p>has become available Farming tools and services improved (e.g bullock ploughing, tractor) Stronger buildings</p> <p>More and better roads Telecommunication</p>				
				<p>Creation of new district in 2008 Cath Church's activities</p>	

Table 18c: Specific changing trends in human capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends

Capital/ Capability	Specific positive trend	Specific negative trend	Intervention causing trend	Intervention mitigating trend	Group
HUMAN	<p>Better agric knowledge</p> <p>Better Health Services</p> <p>Education levels and school enrolment increased.</p> <p>More access and availability of health service.</p> <p>More opportunities for women to develop themselves. More access and availability of health services (clinics, vaccination, maternities) Private and public</p> <p>Education improved</p>	<p>Teenage Pregnancy</p> <p>Over crowding in schools.</p> <p>More teenage pregnancy</p> <p>More teenage pregnancies</p>	<p>LAP, Agric Extension Service CHPS,</p> <p>Nursery projects, School feeding programme</p> <p>National Health Insurance Scheme. MOFA health workers, MOH and Red Cross Societies.</p> <p>Mission health centre and CHIPS Compound, GDC, MoH, Construction of clinic at Poyentanga and CHPS Compounds, Introduction of health insurance, Modernisation</p> <p>District Assemblies, Missionaries and the schools themselves, Children and the</p>	<p>CHPS (condoms – girlchild sensitization)</p> <p>Building of more classrooms</p> <p>NGOs such as Charlies, Plan Ghana, and Social Welfare. GoG implemented a law that fines men who have impregnated school girls. GH¢5 million</p>	<p>Ga men & Officials</p> <p>Lassia men & women</p> <p>Officials, Poyentanga men & women</p>

			parents themselves, Community School building projects, CRS school feeding programme, PLAN Ghana, Construction of new schools by DA in many communities		
--	--	--	---	--	--

Table 18d: Specific changing trends in economic capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends

Capital/ Capability	Specific positive trend	Specific negative trend	Intervention causing trend	Intervention mitigating trend	Group
ECONOMIC	Better transportation		Metro bus project, ADB bus project		
	Paid jobs		Youth employment, Soya seed Credit, UNDP/Africa2000		
	More access to credit	Tension between men and women because of money	Loans by ADB, D/A and GAIT		
	Education and skills give access to paid jobs		Building of schools	Education	Lassia women & Officials
	Women have more opportunities for work and have their own income More shops, kiosks and availability of goods. More means of transport (private and public).	New roles and access to money create tensions between men and women. More dependent on money	AGRIC and media, The ones with some money, Men and alcohol		Officials
	Education and skills give more access to paid jobs		National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP). Employs youth to clean up waste, work at schools, health centres.	LAP, CEDEP, NGOs	Poyentanga men & women
	More access to credit (especially for		SMC, CEDEP, CU		

	groups)				
--	---------	--	--	--	--

Table 18e: Specific changing trends in socio-political capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends

Capital/ Capability	Specific positive trend	Specific negative trend	Intervention causing trend	Intervention mitigating trend	Group
SOCIO- POLITICAL	Consensus b/n traditional & modern administration.	Reduced respect for chiefs	Politics Unit communities	Government pays chiefs a salary now	Lassia women
	Improved relationships in communities.	Land sales and conflict	Formal education, Awareness creations, Ghana Telecom antenna, Kasapa antenna	Family Planning	
	Improved relations between men and women	Reduced respect for the elderly.	Health services, Social Welfare, Plan Ghana	Catholic Peace Building Centre, West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP) also national broadcasting. National Peace Council (NPC)	Officials
	More multiparty democracy	Reduced respect and responsibility in the family. Jealousy and Greediness	NCCE, EC and government. Also: Centre for Demographic Governance (CDG), Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA).		Officials & Poyentanga men
	Improved relations men and women Youths are more free to choose own ways.	Reduced respect and responsibility in the family. Reduced respect and responsibility for the chieftancy.			
	Sharing of power between traditional and modern administration	More land sales and conflicts	LAP, CEDEP LAP, men and women were both invited for soybeans agronomic practices training programme.		
	High level of organisation (Associations, FBOs)	Reduced respect and responsibility for chieftancy. More land sale and conflict			

			Others: women increasingly take part in all kinds of project activities.		
--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 18f: Specific changing trends in cultural capabilities and interventions causing and mitigating trends

Capital/ Capability	Specific positive trend	Specific negative trend	Intervention causing trend	Intervention mitigating trend	Group
CULTURAL	More choices and use of modern clothes	Negative activities of Fulani herdsmen and Ashanti in-migration Connivance of chiefs with herdsmen	Migration by indigenes Chiefs and elders	Police and border guards send the Fulani back. Nationalisation drives caused by ECOWAS.	Lassia men & women
	Christianity and Islam increases	Traditional religion, customs and rites diminished	Missionaries Christianity and Islam		
	Christianity and Islam increased and traditional religion decreased. More understanding and interaction between the three main ethnic groups.	Loss of morals, because new religions are more lenient. Migration increased with positive (financial) and negative outcomes (social).	Catholic Church and mosques Wa: Muslim – Christian Dialogue. Youth also play a role. Schools are meeting points where people with various backgrounds meet and get to know each other		
	More choice and use of modern clothes.	Loss of morals.	Cumulative efforts of church, government and NGOs	Multiparty democracy Land allocation	Poyentanga women
	Traditional customs and rites diminished	Loss of traditional music and dance. Lower food security and changing food preferences	Education, migration and new religions Western education and migration		
	More understanding between ethnic groups				