

‘KASONKO FOR SHINE!’

A STRATEGIC PLAN OF KASONKO CHIEFDOM DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (KaCDeF), WRITTEN TO ADDRESS THE DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF KASONKO CHIEFDOM, KOINADUGU DISTRICT, SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA, OVER THE PERIOD 2014-2018.

DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THIS DOCUMENT IS A FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN OF KASONKO CHIEFDOM DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (KACDEF), A NON-POLITICAL, NON-TRIBALISTIC AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT WAS FORMED IN 2013 TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, HEALTH AND SANITATION, FOR THE PEOPLE OF KASONKO CHIEFDOM IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE OF SIERRA LEONE.

THE PLAN PRESENTS A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF KASONKO CHIEFDOM IN THE LIGHT OF KACDEF'S OVERALL DESIRE FOR DEVELOPMENT, FOLLOWED BY SIX STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES. THIS IS FOLLOWED BY A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES AND THE ASSOCIATED RISKS.

THE PLAN EMPHASIZES COMPONENT 1– ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION—AS A PRIORITY FOLLOWED BY THE IMPROVEMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY. EFFORTS WILL BE AIMED AT IMPROVING ACCESS TO AND STANDARDIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AT BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS. ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT, THE PLAN SEEKS THE INVOLVEMENT OF KACDEF MEMBERSHIP IN AGRICULTURE MAINLY OF INLAND VALLEY SWAMPS, WITH A VIEW TO INCREASING FARMERS INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS.

EXPECTED BENEFITS WILL BE THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS OF THE PEOPLE OF KASONKO CHIEFDOM, CONSISTENT WITH THE OVERALL GOAL OF THE AGENDA FOR PROSPERITY (PRSP III) AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1 (MDG 1).

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY IN THE INTERIM WILL ADOPT A LABOUR-BASED PARTICIPATORY APPROACH WITH KACDEF DIRECTLY MOBILIZING COMMUNITY LABOUR WITHIN THE CHIEFDOM AND, LATER, AS THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL RESOURCE BASE BECOMES ROBUST, THE APPROACH WILL INCREASINGLY ADOPT CONTRACTING OF SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF SPECIFIC OUTPUTS. KACDEF RECOGNIZES GOVERNMENT'S MANDATE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND WILL THEREFORE SEEK TO LEVERAGE ORGANIZATIONAL PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY OUTPUTS SUCH AS ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATIONS.

KACDEF INTENDS TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGE COMMITMENTS OF ITS MEMBERSHIP AND THROUGH PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIGENES OF THE CHIEFDOM IN THE DIASPORA. KACDEF ALSO INTENDS SOLICITING EXTERNAL FUNDING FROM BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND ALSO INVOLVEMENT OF THE FOUNDATION IN COMMERCIAL VENTURES MAINLY CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE CHIEFDOM.

AT THE POLICY LEVEL, MONITORING AND EVALUATION SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN BY A KACDEF APPOINTED SELECT COMMITTEE WHICH SHALL BE SUBMITTING QUARTERLY REPORTS OF IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES TO THE KACDEF EXECUTIVE BODY. AT THE LOCAL LEVEL, MONITORING SHALL BE DONE BY THE RESPECTIVE SECTION CHIEFDOM AUTHORITIES TO BE COORDINATED BY THE NORTHERN COORDINATOR.

VISION 2018

A safe and economically viable Kasonko Chiefdom that has a well rehabilitated feeder roads system, available, functional and accessible health clinics within every section chiefdom. Standardized and completely staffed well operationalized accessible primary and secondary school system. Peaceful co-existent farming communities, motivated towards expanded agricultural productivity. A Fadugu township that has basic facilities-electricity, hospital, sufficient and clean drinking water, a fuel station, a market store, public toilet, an ICT Centre complete with DSTV and internet facilities, and a guest house.

MISSION

Kasonko Chiefdom Development Foundation (KaCDeF) exists to promote the development of Kasonko Chiefdom in terms of infrastructure and road rehabilitation, education and agriculture, health, sanitation and welfare; to serve as a vehicle for the coordination of development initiatives and channelling of resources within the chiefdom and to foster peaceful co-existence within and among communities.

VALUES

KaCDeF members believe and are united by the philosophy that indigenes of Kasonko Chiefdom must pool their human and material resources together, in a united effort, devoid of political, religious and tribal sentiments, to developmentally promote Kasonko Chiefdom for the benefit of its people.

A. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR KACDEF'S INTERVENTION

1. Sierra Leone belongs to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and participates in the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. About two-thirds of the population of Sierra Leone live in rural areas where poverty is heavily concentrated. Rural areas face a severe lack of social services, income sources, and inadequate road and educational infrastructure as principal conditions of underdevelopment. Kasonko Chiefdom, being a part of Sierra Leone is no less a depiction of the above-mentioned scenario.

2. It was in the light of these challenges that a few well-meaning indigenes of Kasonko Chiefdom, residing principally in the Western area, saw the need to form

Kasonko Chiefdom Development Foundation (KaCDeF) as a vehicle to mobilize human and material resources both at national and diaspora level, to address some of these cross-cutting needs of Kasonko Chiefdom mainly in the areas of road rehabilitation, education and health.

B. BRIEF HIGHLIGHTS ON KASONKO CHIEFDOM

3. Kasonko Chiefdom is one of eleven chiefdoms comprising Koinadugu District. It is strategically located in the western part of Koinadugu District, being the main gateway into the chiefdom from Freetown. It shares boundaries with Kalasongoia Chiefdom, Diang Chiefdom, Wara-Wara Bafodia Chiefdom and Wara-Wara Yagala Chiefdom. It is also bordered by four other chiefdoms in Bombali and Thonkolili Districts namely Biriwa, Sandaloko, Tambakha and Kamakwie.

4. Kasonko Chiefdom has a population of about 23,000 mainly of three ethnic groups – Limbas, Fullahs and Madingos, living in 14 major towns and 78 villages. The chiefdom headquarter town is Fadugu.

5. Politically speaking, Kasonko Chiefdom is amalgamated comprising six geographical sections. These are Kasonko, Kakalay, Kagbonkoboh, Kayaka, Thamiso I and Thamiso II. However, for administrative purpose, the number of sections were increased to accommodate the Fullah and Madingo tribes. They now have appointed section chiefs though they do not control geographical jurisdictions.

6. On the Parliamentary level, Kasonko Chiefdom is lumped together with Wara-Wara Bafodia Chiefdom and both have one parliamentary representative. The chiefdom is a melting pot of political alliances across the political divide of the two most prominent political parties in Sierra Leone.

7. Economically, Kasonko Chiefdom is agricultural-based with a sizeable portion of the population involved in cattle rearing, mainly cows and small ruminants. Serious timber logging is going on but seems to be carried out by people outside of the chiefdom. A certain level of gold and diamond mining is going on in the chiefdom with prospect of iron ore extraction in the offing. Low level trading activities are conducted every week as people from all sections of the chiefdom converge in Fadugu Town on Saturdays on a market day called 'Luma' to exchange goods, mainly food and clothing.

C. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

8. Viewing the situation analytically, KaCDeF has identified several factors of strength that can be strategically beneficial to the achievement of its vision.

9. One such factor is that of the overwhelming support and enthusiasm of both KaCDeF members and stakeholders for this development initiative. Mobilising support for implementation activities may not be a big challenge. Another factor of strength is the intellectual and technical pool of human resource available within KaCDeF founding members for the development of project proposals. Within its fold, KaCDeF has development and financial specialists, educationists and agronomists. The challenge might be coordination of these pool of busy specialists for the achievement of KaCDeF's strategic objectives.

10. An identified weakness is the weak resource base of the Foundation at present. Presently, KaCDeF operates through its meagre funds obtained from the sale of registration forms, monthly contributions and personal pledges of its members. However, measures to address this weakness has been outlined below under Resource Mobilization Strategies. Another perceived weakness is the fact that most of the KaCDeF Executive is located presently in Freetown while the areas of operation is Kasonko Chiefdom itself in the province which is close to 150 km away. Measures to overcome this weakness has been to rely heavily on the Northern Coordinator and his Committee to coordinate activities on ground with the Executive mainly residing in Freetown.
11. There are several opportunities that KaCDeF can exploit to achieve its objectives. For example, access to rural finance is a prerequisite for rural economic growth. The Ministry of Agriculture has established a Financial Services Association (FSA) through its IFAD sponsored Rural Finance and Community Improvement Project (RFCIP) in Fadugu Town. KaCDeF will explore the possibility of collaborating with this FSA in promoting Agro-based finance of small scale farmers in the Chiefdom.
12. KaCDeF also foresees the opportunity to collaborate with the Koinadugu District Council in operationalizing and fast-tracking Government's Feeder Roads Maintenance initiative for Kasonko Chiefdom. The Inland Valley Swamp and Road Rehabilitation interventions of the IFAD sponsored Ministry of Agriculture led Rehabilitation and Community Based Poverty Reduction Programme (RCPRP) is also another opportunity that KaCDeF will exploit.
13. There is at present moves by the Political Authorities to de-amalgamate Kasonko Chiefdom into three. This could be viewed politically as a threat to successful implementation of this Plan. However, from a decentralization point of view, it could be seen as an opportunity for increased Government allocation of financial and material resources as the combined aggregate of Government's allocation to the de-amalgamated chiefdoms is expected to be greater than the present allocation of the amalgamated chiefdom. Should this happen, KaCDeF will work with the Central Government, Koinadugu District Council and Kasonko Chiefdom authorities to ensure a smooth de-amalgamation that will not be adverse to successful implementation of this Plan.
14. Another perceived threat is that of social instability emanating from inter-farmer feuds over cattle grazing. At present, cattle grazing in small paddy rice farms is a source of frequent quarrels between crop-based farmers and cattle herders which is frequently presided over by the Chiefdom Court at Fadugu. Allegations have been that much of the settlements at the Chiefdom Court do not favour the crop-based farmers and this is therefore a recipe for chaos if not properly managed.

D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

15. KaCDeF aims at achieving the following strategic objectives which have been arranged into six components:

Component 1: Road Construction and Rehabilitation

Component 2: Health and Sanitation

Component 3: Education and Social Mobilization

Component 4: Agricultural Development

Component 5: General Welfare

Component 6: Development of KaCDeF

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPONENTS

COMPONENT 1: ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

16. The goal of this component is **to enhance free and easy movement within Kasonko Chiefdom**. At present there is a poor road infrastructure. Human and vehicle movement within the chiefdom is very difficult. Some chiefdom headquarters such as Thamiso 1 are highly inaccessible even by motor bike.

17. The strategic objective therefore is to construct and or rehabilitate roads that lead to section headquarters for a start and then as more funding is accessed, roads leading to schools and hospitals will be included. The expected outcome of this objective is to significantly boost trade and productivity as well as national integration. Furthermore, it will cut down mobility cost and lower travel time because presently the cost of transportation by motor bike is exorbitantly high and cannot be easily afforded by most travellers especially those transporting wares for sale at the 'luma' in Fadugu Town. More importantly, the presently serious challenge of having to convey sick people and heavily pregnant women to the main hospital in Fadugu either on motor bikes or on hammocks will be overcome!

18. It is expected that as the roads become more passable, the number of commuters especially of motor bikes plying these routes will increase, thus cutting down on mobility cost, travel time and the drudgery of travelling on foot. Strategic outputs of this components are; Construction of a 15km Kamato-Karassa feeder Road in Thamiso 1 Section, Construction of 15km Kagbasia-Kamankay feeder Road in Kakaylane Section and Rehabilitation of 7-km Madina-Kamandi Feeder road in Kasonko Section as detailed in the Results Matrix attached. It should be noted that estimated cost for the rehabilitation of 1km of feeder road is USD12, 000 (SLRA 2014).

COMPONENT 2: HEALTH AND SANITATION

19. This Component seeks the **improvement of the health and living standards of the people of Kasonko Chiefdom through the provision of more health infrastructure, medical equipment, drugs and enhanced service delivery**.

20. This plan will seek to establish a hospital clinic at Kayaka Section which presently lacks one and to ensure that there is available medical staff and drugs. The

Plan also seeks to rehabilitate the Kasasi Hospital Clinic. KaCDeF will advocate/engage the Ministry of health authorities for the provision of nursing services and equipment for the two hospital clinics mentioned above. It is expected that this should increase the number of people especially pregnant women and children accessing medical facilities, therefore reducing Infant and Maternal Mortality and overall morbidity in the chiefdom.

21. In regard to sanitation, this Plan seeks to promote increased access to clean, safe drinking water through the construction of 2 bore-holes in Fadugu Town.

COMPONENT 3: EDUCATION AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

22. The goal of this component is **to provide accessible and affordable high quality learning opportunity at Primary and Secondary School levels in Kasonko Chiefdom.**

23. The key challenge is inadequate educational infrastructure throughout the chiefdom, inadequate learning materials, and trained and qualified teachers. Presently there are 18 primary schools and only two secondary schools in the Chiefdom. Only one of these two secondary schools is government assisted-meaning that its staff are being paid by the Government. The other is a community school whose staff are paid by the proprietor of the school. Trained and qualified teachers are ill-motivated to stay on as teachers for want of adequate remuneration and the lack of basic facilities such as internet and DSTV in the chiefdom.

24. The strategic objective therefore is to provide adequate educational infrastructure especially secondary schools, well trained, qualified and motivated teachers and sufficient learning materials for schools.

25. To this effect, KaCDeF will seek to establish a primary school at Kamayabreh in Thamiso 2 Section. KaCDeF will also pursue the establishment of an Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Centre in Fadugu to facilitate positive interactions and exchanges among youths of Kasonko Chiefdom. KaCDeF will also pursue the promotion of educational initiatives such as award of scholarships to deserving students and hardworking deserving teachers of the Chiefdom. KaCDeF will also seek to establish a community library in Fadugu Town. Finally, KaCDeF will advocate/engage the Ministry of Education for remunerative staff support to the Alarkhan Islamic Secondary School in Fadugu Town.

26. In line with the award of scholarships, during the launching of KaCDeF on April 26, 2014, KaCDeF offered scholarships covering tuition for three and four years respectively for the next two best NPSE and BECE students, commencing the 2014/2015 academic school year. KaCDeF will also engage Koinadugu District Council and Ministry of Education for the award of Koinadugu District scholarship quota for Kasonko Chiefdom.

COMPONENT 4: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

27. This Component seeks the **Promotion of Agricultural Production and therefore increased income levels and livelihoods for the membership of KaCDeF in Kasonko Chiefdom.**

28. The key challenge facing farmers is that farming activities are limited at the subsistence level. This does not provide for increased income levels and livelihoods. This Plan therefore seeks to organize KaCDeF farming membership for the expansion and diversification of agricultural productivity.
29. To this effect, KaCDeF plans to establish a two-acre experimental inland valley swamp rice farm for a start as a pilot commencing May 2015. The organization also plans to purchase farm produce from farmers within the chiefdom during peak harvest seasons for storage and resale during lean seasons as a way of building organizational funds and helping the community during the lean season.
30. KaCDeF will make use of micro-financing and training possibilities available within the Chiefdom for the enhancement of agricultural productivity for small scale farmers in line with Government's initiative in the Smallholder Commercialization Programme.
31. Furthermore, KaCDeF will collaborate with and form linkages with Agri-based development initiatives such as the IVS Component of the IFAD sponsored, MAFFS led Rehabilitation and Community Based Poverty Reduction Project (RCPRP).
32. KaCDeF also seeks to promote the philosophy of controlled, sustainable animal husbandry especially with small ruminants and poultry.
33. KaCDeF will establish appropriate partnerships for the introduction of environmental rehabilitation and conservation schemes in an effort to ensure sustainable crop yields.

Component 5: General Welfare

34. This component will cater to the **welfare of KaCDeF membership in terms of unforeseen emergencies such as accidents and deaths**. It is envisaged that funds will be set aside in a special account under this component to cater for these activities as and when they arise. The Plan also seeks to establish a micro-credit scheme to encourage and promote female membership of KaCDeF which is presently disproportionate to men.

Component 6: Development of KaCDeF

35. This Component aims at **developing KaCDeF into a strong, internationally recognised and financially capitalized organization capable of responding to the developmental needs and aspirations of its members and Kasonko Chiefdom as a whole**.
36. Kasonko Chiefdom Development Foundation is presently in its infancy and little known outside of Kasonko Chiefdom itself. Financially, it has a weak resource base and needs to galvanize funds to be able to achieve its mandate.

37. The action plan therefore includes mobilization of human and capital resources to enable KaCDeF to deliver on its mandate in a timely manner. Pursuant to this, KaCDeF is set to undertake the under-mentioned activities:

- i. Launching of KaCDeF in Fadugu Town.
- ii. Registration of the organization as a Community-Based Organization with the Koinadugu District Council and Freetown City Council and later as a Local Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).
- iii. Registration of KaCDeF membership including the allocation of membership/monthly subscription cards.
- iv. Opening of organization bank accounts in Freetown, Fadugu and Kabala.
- v. Development of KaCDeF's website.
- vi. Establishment of a KaCDeF office space in Fadugu Town to ensure KaCDeF's visible presence in the Chiefdom.
- vii. Establishment of KaCDeF regional and zonal Committees for the enhancement of administrative operations and supervision.
- viii. Establishment of KaCDeF commercial ventures in Fadugu Town that the Executive deem to be commercially viable and have the potential to net in funds to the organization.

38. KaCDeF shall develop and supervise its commercial ventures which shall be run by appointed management teams. Profits shall be put into KaCDeF's bank accounts for development purposes.

39. KaCDeF also intends the convening of Bi-Annual Conferences of KaCDeF in Fadugu Town that will serve as a forum for appraisal of stewardship of every appointed executive and also an opportunity for the meeting of sons of the soil of Kasonko Chiefdom.

40. In line with the above, the launching of KaCDeF in Fadugu, registration with the Freetown City Council and the Koinadugu District Council and the opening of bank accounts, have already been undertaken. Presently, KaCDeF is on a membership registration drive.

41. All of these activities are geared towards achieving the overall goal of **Promoting the Development of Kasonko Chiefdom** as envisioned above in its vision statement.

E. STRATEGIC BENEFITS

42. Implementation of this Strategic Plan will contribute to empowering the people of Kasonko Chiefdom to improve their living standards which is consistent with the overall goal of the Agenda for Prosperity (PRSP III) and the Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDG 1).

Specifically, road construction and rehabilitation have a considerable employment effects. These will provide the youths with opportunities for increased incomes and therefore livelihoods. Involvement in Inland Valley Swamp activities will significantly provide farmers with increased incomes for the promotion of changed

life styles. KaCDeF's established commercial ventures shall provide employment opportunities for the people of the Chiefdom.

E. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

43. KaCDeF recognizes government's mandate and responsibility for national development and will therefore operate to complement national initiatives. To this effect, '**Kasonko for Shine**' is aligned with the *Agenda for Prosperity (PRSP III)* priority goal for rural development in feeder roads rehabilitation, education and social mobilization.
44. KaCDeF believes that it does not and cannot muster all the financial and human resources necessary to further its cause and that it will need to link up with the governance apparatus and development partners to be able to realize its goals. To this effect KaCDeF intends working in concert with the Political authorities of the Chiefdom especially the Member of Parliament, the Councillors, the Local Council and the Paramount Chief to leverage political pressure on Government towards the realization of the overall goal of development of Kasonko Chiefdom.
45. Furthermore, KaCDeF recognizes the importance of involvement of local communities as a condition of relevance for efficient, effective and sustainable development. Therefore, as a prelude to the formulation of this Strategic Plan, KaCDeF held a stakeholder meeting late December 2013 in Fadugu with a view to assessing chiefdom needs that will guide strategic planning and implementation. The overwhelming cross-cutting need of the chiefdom was infrastructural development in feeder roads. The poor road infrastructure is perceived as a bottleneck to all other development initiatives. There is no gainsaying the fact that once there is improved road network in place, development in all other sectors will be accelerated. A high priority of this plan therefore is on feeder roads rehabilitation and construction.
46. The top priority is construction of the Kamato-Karassa feeder road in Thamiso 1 which is presently inaccessible to vehicles. This will be followed by the construction of the Madina-Kamandi feeder road in Kasonko Section, and then the Kagbasia-Kamankay feeder road in Kakaylane will be undertaken.
47. Presently, the people of Thamiso 1 Section have taken the initiative to mobilize themselves and are manually constructing the Kamato-Karassa road. As an initial measure, during the launching, KaCDeF complemented their effort by donating some tools-pick axes, cutting axes, shovels, head pans, wheel barrows, hammers and cutlasses to support the on-going construction work.
48. Regarding the construction of the clinic at Kayaka Section where there is presently no medical infrastructure, KaCDeF intends soliciting funding through the Ambassadors' Special Self-Help (SSH) Program being organized by the American Embassy in Sierra Leone. If funding is approved, this project will serve as a pilot through which KaCDeF expects to gain some learning experiences in pursuance of similar interventions elsewhere in the chiefdom.
49. For the purpose of increased accessibility to medical treatment KaCDeF intends pursuing the capacitation of community nursing with potential nurses to get them to serve the chiefdom after training.

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

50. KaCDeF Executive shall monitor implementation of development interventions through quarterly reports of projects/activities that shall be submitted by a KaCDeF appointed Monitoring and Evaluation Committee headed by the Northern Coordinator and including the Section Chiefs of the respective intervention areas. Quarterly reports shall include video footages of strategic outputs/outcomes. Reports shall be published in the KaCDeF website.
51. At the local level, section chieftom authorities will lead the monitoring of development interventions within their respective localities.

G. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

52. As can be seen from the result matrix and budget summary attached, the estimated budget for execution of the six Strategic Objectives within the five-year period is SLL2,169,000,000 equivalent to USD 482,000.
53. KaCDeF is a very young organization, formed only in November 2013 and is presently facing a serious financial challenge. The resource base is weak. In the interim, operational funding for the execution of such activities as registration, bank account opening and launching was obtained from contributions and pledge commitments of its membership. KaCDeF intends soliciting funds from indigenes of the diaspora and from rural development partners, especially in regards to Component 1 (Roads construction and rehabilitation) which carries about 80% of the budget. However, a greater emphasis will be placed on leveraging political pressure on Government and development partners to undertake the funding and/or actually carrying out the rehabilitations.

H. RISKS

54. There is no overlooking the fact that an organization of this nature seeking to mobilize human, material and financial resources towards the laudable goal of chieftom development will have its share of associated risks.
55. A perceived risk is waning of membership commitment to KaCDeF vision after the initial euphoria for KaCDeF's formation. There is this perception among many people that since several such organizations have been formed within the chieftom in the past, but have fizzled out with time, KaCDeF will fade away likewise. Strategy to address this risk will be relentless call for commitment, support and assurances of KaCDeF's resolution and steadfastness towards its avowed vision.
56. Another risk will be the tendency for some of KaCDeF's members to try to use the organization for personal political gains or for personal aggrandizement to the detriment of the Chieftom. KaCDeF intends putting strong checks and balances to forestall any such tendencies.
57. KaCDeF also stands the risk of the Strategic Plan being stalled due to the outbreak of communicable diseases such as ebola, lassa fever and cholera.

58. If any of these risks occur, KaCDeF will not be able to realize its vision. KaCDeF leadership is mindful of this and is therefore working assiduously to prevent or mitigate such eventualities. The principal strategy is relentless consultative articulation of KaCDeF's vision among all stakeholders with a view to promoting organizational focus.

MATRIX OF RESULT FRAMEWORK

Kasonko for Shine

TABLE 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

COMPONENT 1: ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION									
THE GOAL: To enhance free and easy movement within Kasonko Chiefdom									
Baseline	Objective	Activity	Outcome Indicators	M & E Verification indicators	Strategic Outputs	Implementation Benchmark		Cost (SLL)	USA \$ (1USD \$=SLL5000)
						Start	Completion		
Poor road infrastructure. Human and vehicular movement within the chiefdom is presently very difficult.	Enhanced accessibility and movement of people good and services	Construction and Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads in Kasonko Chiefdom	Lowered mobility Cost/Short travel time/increased Volume of traffic flow/ vehicle accessibility to all section chiefdom headquarters	Quarterly Progress Reports. Video footages of road.	Construction of 18Km Kamato-Karassa feeder Road, Thamiso 1 Section	Jan. 2014	Dec. 2016	810,000,000	162,000
					Rehabilitation of 7 Km Madina - Kamandi Feeder road in Kasonko Section	Jan. 2017	Dec. 2018	378,000,000	75,600
					Construction of 15Km Kagbasia-Kamankay feeder Road in Kakaylane	Jan. 2016	Dec. 2017	594,000,000	118,800
					Donation of road rehabilitation tools as assistance towards Thamiso 1 & 2 Sections	April. 2014	Dec. 2014	6,000,000	1,200
					Rehabilitation of Kasonko Chiefdom Court Barray	Mar 2015	June 2015	8,000,000	1,600
SUB TOTAL								Le. 1,796,000,000	\$ 359,200

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COMPONENT 2: HEALTH AND SANITATION									
THE GOAL: To improve the health and living standards of the people of Kasonko Chiefdom									
Baseline	Objective	Activity	Outcome Indicators	M & E Verification indicators	Strategic Outputs	Implementation Benchmark		Cost (SLL)	USA \$ (1USD \$=SLL5000)
						Start	Completion		
Inadequate health infrastructure, medical equipment, drugs supply and medical practitioners. Poor service delivery	Reduced mortality morbidity	Provision of adequate medical health facilities and within every Section Chiefdom of Kasonko Chiefdom	Increase in the number of health facilities available Increase in the number of people accessing medical facilities Drop in Infant and Maternal Mortality	Quarterly Progress Reports. Video footages of health facilities.	1. Construction of hospital clinic at Kayaka Section	Jan. 2015	June 2015	112,500,000	22,500
					2. Rehabilitate Kasasi Hospital Clinic	Mar. 2015	Jan. 2016	25,000,000	5,000
					3. Advocate/engage Ministry of Health authorities for the Provision of Nursing Services and equipment for the hospital Clinics at Kayaka and Kasasi	June. 2015	Jan. 2016	2,000,000	400
Limited access to clean safe drinking water	Enhance access to clean safe drinking water	Construction of facilities for the provision of clean safe drinking water	Increase number of bore holes in Fadugu Township	Quarterly progress reports Video footages	5. Construction of 2 bore holes in Fadugu Town	Jan. 2016	June 2016	30,000,000	6,000
SUB TOTAL								Le.169,500,000	\$ 33,900

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COMPONENT 3: EDUCATION AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION									
THE GOAL: To provide accessible and affordable high quality learning opportunity at Primary and Secondary School levels within the Chiefdom									
Baseline	Objective	Activity	Outcome Indicators	M & E Verification indicators	Strategic Outputs	Implementation Benchmark		Cost (SLL)	USA \$ (1USD \$=SLL5000)
						Start	Completion		
Inadequate educational infrastructure throughout the chiefdom. Inadequate learning materials, and trained and qualified staff	Increased access to primary and secondary education	Provide adequate educational infrastructure, well trained and qualified teachers and sufficient learning materials	Increase in the number of primary and secondary schools’ Increase in the number of school enrolments in the chiefdom	Progress Reports. Video footages of Schools and	1. Establishment of Primary school at Kamayabra in Thamiso 2 Section	Sept. 2015	Dec. 2015	112,500,000	22,500
					2. Advocate for the assignment of trained and qualified staff at Kamayabreh	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	2,000,000	400
					3. Advocate for Ministry of Education Support for the Secondary School (Alarkhan Islamic Secondary School) in Fadugu Town	Jan. 2015	Jan. 2016	2,000,000	400
The chiefdom lacks facilities for positive youth Interactions and Educational empowerment	Provide opportunity for youth Interaction and information exchanges	Establish facilities to enhance youth interractions	Available facility for youth interaction Increase school completion rate	Video footages and Progress report	4. Establishment of a Community library in Fadugu town	Jan. 2016	June 2016	90,500,000	18,100
				Progress Reports. Video footages	5. Establishment of an ICT Centre with internet cafe and DSTV in Fadugu Town	Jan. 2017	Dec. 2017	75,000,000	15,000
SUB TOTAL								Le282,000,000	\$ 56,400

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COMPONENT 4: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT									
THE GOAL: To Promote Agricultural Production over and above subsistence levels and therefore increased income and livelihoods for the people of Kasonko Chiefdom									
Baseline	Objective	Activity	Outcome Indicators	M & E Verification indicators	Strategic Outputs	Implementation Benchmark		Cost(SLL)	USA \$ (1USD \$=SLL5000)
						Start	Completion		
Farming activities is limited at the subsistence level which does not augur well for increased income levels and livelihoods	Improved agricultural productivity	Organize KaCDEF members for involvement in agricultural activities, access to rural finance and markets	Increase in volume of farm outputs	Quarterly reports Video footages	1. Establishment of two acres KaCDEF experimental farm	May 2015	Dec. 2015	20,000,000	4,000
					2. Purchasing of Farm produce during peak production seasons for resale during lean seasons	April 2015	-	10,000,000	2,000
					3. Provision of farming tools to support rural farmers	March 2015	Dec 2016	20,000,000	4,000
SUB TOTAL								Le. 50,000,000	\$ 10,000

COMPONENT 5 : GENERAL WELFARE

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THE GOAL: To promote the General Welfare of KaCDeF membership

Baseline	Objective	Activity	Outcome Indicators	M & E Verification indicators	Strategic Outputs	Implementation Benchmark		Cost (SLL)	USA \$ (1USD \$=SLL5000)
						Start	Completion		
Most of the people in the Chiefdom are poor subsistence farmers without Safety Security Schemes against unforeseen contingencies	To provide Security and Insurance against unforeseen contingencies	Set aside a certain sum of money to cater for the welfare of KaCDeF membership	Unforeseen contingencies of KaCDeF membership are quickly and effectively taken care off	Testimonies of affected KaCDeF membership	1. Develop a proper financial accounting system to properly monitor membership monthly contributions	Jan. 2014	Dec. 2014	-	
					2. Establish a micro-credit scheme for the promotion and empowerment of rural women of Kasunko Chiefdom	Mar. 2015	Dec. 2016	25,000,000	5,000
					3. Opening of a special welfare account	Feb. 2015	Dec. 2015	10,000,000	2,000
					4. Establish a welfare committee to report and manage unforeseen contingencies	Jan. 2014	Dec. 2014	-	
					5. Establish a scholarship scheme for vulnerable school children	Feb 2015	Dec 2017	15,000,000	3,000
SUB TOTAL								Le, 50,000,000	\$ 10,000

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COMPONENT 6: DEVELOPMENT OF KaCDeF

THE GOAL: To Develop KaCDeF into an Internationally known, financially strong and vibrant organization

Baseline	Objective	Activity	Outcome Indicators	M & E Verification indicators	Strategic Outputs	Implementation Benchmark		Cost (SLL)	USA \$ (1USD \$=SLL5000)
						Start	Completion		
KaCDeF is presently a young, little known organization with a weak Financial and Capital Resource base	Mobilize the human and capital resource base of KaCDeF towards making it a financially strong and internationally known organization for rural development in the sub-region	Please state specific activity here	A strongly capitalized and financially liquid organization KaCDeF's capital assets and capable human resource	Quarterly reports Video footages of assets	1. Registration of KaCDeF with Koinadugu District Council and Freetown City Council	Jan. 2014	June 2014	1,000,000	200
					2. Launching of KaCDeF in Fadugu Town	Jan. 2014	April 2014	12,000,000	2,400
					3. Registration of KaCDeF as an NGO	Jan. 2016	Dec. 2016	4,000,000	800
					4. Development of KaCDeF's Website	Jan. 2015	June 2015	2,000,000	400
					5. Registration of KaCDeF's membership	Jan. 2014	–	5,000,000	1,000
					6. Establishment of KaCDeF's office in Fadugu Township	June. 2015	Dec.2015	20,000,000	4,000
					7. Convening of a Bi-annual Conference in Fadugu Township	June 2015	Dec. 2015	15,000,000	3,000
SUB TOTAL								Le. 59,000,000	\$ 11,800

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BUDGET SUMMARY			
Component	Description	Amount (SLL)	USA \$
1	Road Construction and Rehabilitation	1,796,000,000	359,200
2	Health and Sanitation	169,000,000	33,800
3	Education and Social Mobilization	282,000,000	56,400
4	Agricultural Development	50,000,000	10,000
5	General Welfare	50,000,000	10,000
6	Development of KaCDeF	59,000,000	11,800
Grand Total		(SL) Le 2,406,000,000	(USA) \$ 481,200

***1USD=SLL5,000**

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