



AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

“Resetting-Ghana Agenda –Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity”

PREPARED BY

**District Planning Coordinating Unit
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly
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AUGUST 2025

FOREWORD

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District Assembly (AEEDA) has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the policy guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

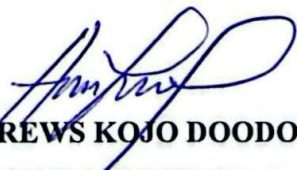
The Plan is informed by a comprehensive situational analysis of the District and identifies priority development issues in key sectors including local economic development, education, health, sanitation, water, roads, governance, environmental management and social protection. Cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, youth development, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and inclusion of vulnerable groups have been adequately mainstreamed in line with national policy directives.

The preparation of the Plan was participatory and consultative, involving traditional authorities, elected and appointed Assembly Members, decentralized departments, civil society organizations, women and youth groups, the private sector and other key stakeholders. Their contributions have ensured that the Plan reflects the needs, aspirations and development priorities of the people of the District.

Successful implementation of this MTDP will require effective coordination, strong institutional capacity, prudent financial management and sustained collaboration among all stakeholders. I therefore call on development partners, the private sector, civil society organizations and the citizenry to support the Assembly in mobilizing the necessary resources for the implementation of the Plan.

On behalf of the Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District Assembly, I wish to express my profound appreciation to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Central Regional Coordinating Council, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and all stakeholders whose contributions prepared this Plan possible.

It is my firm belief that the effective implementation of this Medium-Term Development Plan will significantly enhance service delivery, promote inclusive growth and improve the overall quality of life of the people of the Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District.



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Table of Contents

FOREWORD	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
TABLE OF FIGURES	viii
ACRONYMS	x
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xiii
CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION	6
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Background of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District	6
1.2 Structure of the Plan	13
1.3 Objective of the plan.....	13
1.4 Goal of DMTDP 2026-2029.....	13
1.5 Governance and Institutional Arrangements.....	14
1.6 Planning and Coordinating Structures	17
1.7 Statutory Sub-Committees of the Assembly	17
CHAPTER TWO – SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	18
2.0 Introduction	18
2.1 Demographic Characteristics	18
2.2 Physical Characteristics	29
2.3 Governance	38
2.4 Economic Characteristics	47
2.5 Social Characteristics.....	60
2.6 Education	69
2.7 Health Directorate.....	2
2.8 Brief Overview of Major Concern.....	9
2.9 Strength, Weakness, Opportunity And Threat (SWOT) Analysis.....	16
2.10 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	23
2.11 Lessons Learned from the Implementation of the 2022–2025 Plan.....	31
2.12 Recommendations for the Next Planning Cycle (2026–2029)	32
2.13 Development Projections.....	33
CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	39
3.0 Introduction	39
3.1 Community needs and aspirations.....	40
3.2 Harmonisation of Key Development Issues and Community Needs.....	52
3.3 Summary of Identified Development Issues	55
3.4 Prioritization of Developmental Issues	60
3.5 POCC Analysis of Prioritized Adopted Development Issues	64
3.6 Impact Analysis	72

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	81
4.0 Introduction	81
4.1 Goal Compatibility Matrix	87
4.2 Spatial Contexts of Development Proposals.....	88
4.3 Implementation Framework	93
Composite Map of Development Proposals (Future Desired Map).....	93
CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	95
5.0 Introduction	95
5.1 Assumptions and Methodologies Used for Costing	95
5.2 Composite Development Programmes	96
5.3 Programme of Action	97
5.4 Programme Financing	100
5.5 Revenue Generation Measures.....	103
5.6 Strategic Environment Assessment of Formulated Programmes	105
CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS.....	137
6.0 Introduction	137
6.1 Annual Action Plan for 2026.....	138
CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS	205
7.0 Introduction	205
7.1 Stakeholder Analysis	205
7.2 Monitoring Indicators	209
7.3 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	221
7.4 Strategy for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of results Matrix, Implementation, and M&E ..	221
7.5 Development Evaluation	222
7.6 Considerations for Evaluation:.....	222
7.7 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation	223
7.8 Purpose of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)	223
7.9 How Participatory M&E will be done	224
7.10 The Evaluation Report.....	224
7.11 Summary of how the DMTDP would be Monitored and Evaluated.....	225
7.12 Summary of M&E BUDGET.....	227
7.13 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format	228
7.14 Knowledge Management and Learning	162
7.15: Competency Matrix for Learning.....	162
CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY.....	164
8.0 Introduction	164
8.1 Dissemination Strategies.....	164
CONCLUSION	170
ANNEXES	171
Annex 1: Bibliography	171
Annex 2: Maintenance Programme	172
Annex 3: Glossary.....	183

Annex 4: Community Engagement.....	184
Annex 5 : Public Hearing and Stakeholder Consultation.....	202
Annex 6: Resolution of the General Assembly to adopt the 2026-2029 MTDP	205

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:Summary of the cost implementation of projects and programs	iii
Table 2 Population Size and Distribution	19
Table 3 Age Structure.....	21
Table 4 Population Growth.....	22
Table 5 Sex Ratio	24
Table 6 Dependency Ratio.....	25
Table 7 Population in age groups	26
Table 8 Household Sizes and Characteristics	28
Table 9 Community Action Plans.....	42
Table 10 Structure of the Local Economy	47
Table 11 Land Size	49
Table 12:NGO’S in the District.....	64
Table 13 Population by Disability	68
Table 14 Public School Data in the District.....	70
Table 15 Levels of Education and their enrolment	71
Table 16 Type of Schools and Enrolment	71
Table 17 Availability of Books and Other Teaching and Learning Materials	72
Table 18 Performance of Students.....	72

Table 19 Teacher Staffing int the District	73
Table 20:Teacher-Pupil Ratio.....	73
Table 21 Furniture Situation in AEE	0
Table 22 Number of Facility by Type	2
Table 23 Health Facilities	5
Table 24 Equity Ratios 2024	6
Table 25 Antenatal Care	6
Table 26 Teenage Pregnancy Amongst and Registrants.....	7
Table 27 Other Maternal Health Indicators	8
Table 28 Performance Review of MTDP 2025-2025.....	11
Table 29:Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (Swot) Analysis	18
Table 30 Revenue Status 2022-2025	26
Table 31 Expenditure Status 2022-2025.....	27
Table 32: Summary of key development issues	28
Table 33 Community needs and aspirations	41
Table 34 Harmonisation of Key Development Issues and Community Needs.....	53
Table 35 Developmental Dimensions and Development Issues	57
Table 36 Prioritization of Developmental Issues.....	60
Table 37 Conclusion from POCC Analysis	66
Table 38:.....	73
Table 39:Compressed Age Sex Structure	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 40:Projected population (2021-2032).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 41 Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2026-2029.....	81

Table 42 Compatibility Matrix	87
Table 43 Programme of Action (POA).....	97
Table 44 Programme financing	100
Table 45 Strategic Environment Assessment of Formulated Programmes	106
Table 46 Annual Action Plan for 2026.....	138
Table 47 Annual Action Plan for 2027	155
Table 48 Annual Action Plan for 2028.....	170
Table 49 Annual Action Plan for 2029.....	187
Table 50:Stakeholder Analysis	206
Table 51 Monitoring Matrix – Performance of District Core Indicators	210
Table 52 Monitoring Matrix – Performance of District Specific Indicators.....	213
Table 53 Summary of M&E BUDGET	227
Table 54 Knowledge Mapping Matrix.....	162
Table 55 Competency Matrix for Learning	163
Table 56 Dissemination and Communication Strategy.....	166
Table 57 DPCU membership.....	168
Table 58 Members of Plan Preparation Task Team.....	168
Table 59 Specific Responsibilities in Monitoring and Evaluation.....	169
Table 60: Maintenance plan.....	172

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Summary of implementation of projects and programmes for 2022-2025....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 2 Organogram of the Assembly.....	9
Figure 3 Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly in the National Context.....	10
Figure 4 Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly in the Regional Context.....	11
Figure 5 Population Size and Distribution.....	20
Figure 6 Age Structure	21
Figure 7 Population Growth	23
Figure 8 Age and sex population pyramid.....	27
Figure 9:Age-Sex Population Pyramid.....	27
Figure 10 Vegetation map of AEEDA.....	29
Figure 11 Annual Average Rainfall.....	30
Figure 12 Land Surface Temperature map	31
Figure 13 Topography map of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam.....	33
Figure 14 Soil Map of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.....	34
Figure 15 AEED Geology	35
Figure 16 Deforestaion Map of the District.....	38
Figure 17 Density of public recreational and cultural facilities in AEEDA	40
Figure 18 Distribution of security services in AEEDA	41
Figure 19 Land Use/Land Cover (LULC) of AEEDA.....	49
Figure 20 Power Distribution Network Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.....	51
Figure 21 Functional Services Hierarchy of AEEDA.....	53
Figure 22 Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Road Network	54

Figure 23 Distribution of communication infrastructure	56
Figure 24 Density and spread of industry and commerce in AEEDA	57
Figure 25 Distribution of market facilities in AEEDA	58
Figure 26 Density and spread of sanitation facilities in AEEDA	62
Figure 27 Flood risk map of AEEDA.....	66
Figure 28 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities.....	1
Figure 29 Distribution of Health Facilities	4
Figure 30:Geographic Accessibility to Health Facilities	4
Figure 31 Maternal Health Indicators.....	8
Figure 32 Revenue Status 2022-2025.....	27
Figure 33:Expenditure Status 2022-2025	27
Figure 34 Expenditure Status 2022-2025	28
Figure 35 Spatial Development Framework	94

ACRONYMS

AEEDA.	AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DISTRICT
DA	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DAs	DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES
DACF	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND
DBO	DISTRICT BUDGET OFFICER
DCD	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
DCE	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DFO	DISTRICT FINANCE OFFICER
DMTDP	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DPCU	DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
DPO	DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
EC	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ECG	ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FGM	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
GPRS	GHANA POVERTY REGUCTION STRATEGY
GSGDA	GHANA SHARED GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
GSGDA II	GHANA SHARED GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II
GSS	GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE
HIPC	HIGHLY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES
M & E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MDAs	MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
MLGRDE	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AN ENVIRONMENT

MMDAs	METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES
NDPC	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
NGOs	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
PHC.	POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
POCC.	POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES
PWD	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY
RCC	REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
REPO	REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
RPCU	REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
SD	SUB-DISTRICT
SEA	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026–2029 sets out the strategic framework for implementing development programmes, projects, and services in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. It defines the District’s key priorities and provides the basis for resource allocation and coordinated interventions over the plan period.

The Plan was prepared through a participatory and inclusive process involving stakeholders at both the District and community levels. This approach ensured transparency, strengthened local ownership, and built consensus to support effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

The District Assembly expresses gratitude to Almighty God for the guidance and strength granted throughout the preparation of this Plan. We commend the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), chaired by the District Coordinating Director with the District Planning Officer as Secretary, as well as Heads of Departments, Units, and decentralised agencies, for their dedication and professionalism.

We appreciate the contributions of Honourable Assembly Members and acknowledge the leadership of the Honourable District Chief Executive, Mr. Andrews Kojo Doodoo, and the District Coordinating Director, Mr. John Ankrah, for their invaluable support.

The Assembly also recognises the important roles played by Traditional Authorities, Town and Area Councils, community members, security services, development partners—including the Electricity Company of Ghana, Ghana Water Company Limited, and Zoomlion Ghana Limited—and Civil Society Organisations. Their inputs, data contributions, and participation in consultations greatly enriched the Plan. We equally acknowledge all individuals whose efforts supported this process.

Special thanks go to Mr. Musah Sagito, Regional Development Planning Officer, and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for their technical guidance and policy direction.

It is our hope that, through continued collaboration and commitment, this Plan will be successfully implemented to accelerate development and improve the quality of life of the people of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Legal Basis of the Plan

Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) and Section 83 (1a & 1b) of the Local Governance Act, empowers the District Assembly to prepare Medium Term Development Plans in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This is in accordance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC). Under these enactments, the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly (AEEDA) was thus required to conduct a thorough performance review of the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2022-2025, examine its vision, mission, objective and other relevant variables that impacted on the operations of the Assembly to serve as the basis for preparing the MTDP for a planning period of four years, 2026-2029.

Policy Framework and Planning Context

In line with the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) 2026–2029, themed *“Resetting Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity,”* all District Assemblies are required to prepare District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) using guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for 2026–2029 outlines a strategic, inclusive, and community-driven framework for sustainable development. The Plan aligns with the national agenda of *“Resetting Ghana — Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity”* and seeks to enhance the overall quality of life through coordinated and evidence-based interventions.

Process of developing the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan and participation by Key Stakeholders.

The preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the period 2026–2029 adopted a participatory and evidence-based planning approach in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines. The process involved the systematic identification, analysis, and prioritisation of development issues using both qualitative and quantitative data sourced from primary and secondary materials.

Stakeholder engagement was central to the planning process and was carried out through a series of consultative platforms including workshops, focus group discussions, public hearings, community durbars, and stakeholder meetings. These engagements provided opportunities for residents, institutions, and interest groups to contribute to the identification of development challenges, priorities, and proposed interventions. The approach ensured inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and broad-based ownership of the Plan.

The key data sources and engagement platforms utilised in the preparation of the Plan included the following:

1. **Stakeholder Workshops** – Organised for Town/Area Councils, Heads of Departments, and decentralised agencies to review, harmonise, and validate sector priorities and proposed interventions.
2. **Public Hearings and Community Durbars** – Conducted across selected communities to solicit the views, concerns, and development aspirations of community members.
3. **Departmental Action Plans** – Submitted by decentralised departments and agencies to inform sector programmes and projects in the DMTDP.
4. **Review of the Previous Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025)** – Undertaken to assess achievements, identify implementation gaps, and draw lessons to inform the new planning cycle.
5. **Review of Annual Progress Reports** – Analysed to track sectoral performance trends and outcomes during the previous plan period.
6. **2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) Data** – Used as the baseline demographic and socio-economic data for planning and projections.

7. Stakeholder Consultations – Held with traditional authorities, Assembly Members, civil society organisations, private sector actors, women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups to ensure inclusivity and equity in the planning process.

This multi-source and multi-stakeholder methodology ensured that the 2026–2029 DMTDP is firmly grounded in local realities, informed by reliable evidence, and fully aligned with the national development policy framework.

The Strategic Thematic Focus Area of the MTDP

This Medium-Term Development Plan takes inspiration from the Government’s Medium-Term Vision with a focus on resetting Ghana’s development agenda, creating employment opportunities, strengthening accountability and promoting shared prosperity. This vision reflects the Government’s priorities, as well as Ghana’s commitment to various international protocols and frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Agreement. As such, the Government’s medium-term policy is organised under five (5) broad dimensions; namely.

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment and Human Settlements Development
- Governance and Institutional Development, and
- International Relations

Development Agenda relevant to the MTDP 2026-2029

As per the functions of the Municipal Assembly, programmes, projects and activities in the current plan, four (4) of the five (5) dimensions of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) have been selected, namely:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment and Human Settlements Development
- Governance and Institutional Development

Based on these dimensions, four (4) development goals and their corresponding objectives were developed to guide the development of the Municipality in the next four (4) years. The municipal objectives were aligned with the national objectives to ensure that they find expression in the broader national development agenda. In the next four (4) years, the Assembly intends to achieve the following goals:

- Stimulate inclusive and resilient local economic development (Linked to SDGs 1, 2, 8, 12)

- Promote social development and services (Linked to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 10)
- Build resilient, sustainable and well-managed built and natural environment (Linked to SDGs 7, 9, 11, 13, 15)
- Strengthen municipal governance and resource mobilization (Linked to SDG 17)

Financing the Plan

The successful implementation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is estimated to cost One Hundred and Fifty Million, Four Hundred and Thirty-Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Four Ghana Cedis and Thirty-Three Pesewas (GHC150,434,304.33).

The funding for this Plan will be mobilized from multiple sources, including the Government of Ghana (GoG), the District Assembly’s Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and contributions from Development Partners and Donor Agencies.

However, based on current revenue trends and projections, the total indicative financial resources expected to be generated from traditional sources—namely GoG transfers, the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), and the Assembly’s IGF—within the plan period is estimated at One Hundred and Eighty-Eight Million and Twenty-Four Thousand, One Hundred Ghana Cedis and Thirty-Three Pesewas (GHC188,024,100.33).

This projected amount represents approximately 103.3% of the total estimated cost of implementing the Plan. This indicates that, with prudent financial management, effective prioritization, and strengthened revenue mobilization, the Assembly will be capable of financing the implementation of its planned programmes and projects. The Assembly must, however, ensure transparency, efficiency, and accountability in resource utilization while continuing to pursue strategic partnerships to enhance development outcomes.

Organization of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan is organised to ensure a clear progression from analysis to implementation and monitoring:

- Chapter One: Introduction and Methodology – outlines the background, legal framework, objectives, and preparation approach.
- Chapter Two: District Profile and Performance Review – presents key district characteristics and reviews performance of the 2022–2025 Plan.
- Chapter Three: Development Planning Framework – sets priorities, objectives, strategies, and projections for 2026–2029.
- Chapter Four: Composite Development Programmes – details the Programme of Action, including activities, timelines, costs, and responsibilities.
- Chapter Five: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – defines performance indicators, reporting systems, and accountability mechanisms.

Table 1: Summary of the cost implementation of projects and programs

NO.	THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT GHC	%
1	Economic Development	38,808,174.31	20.64
2	Social Development	89,386,657.29	47.54
3	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	16,508,516.00	8.78
4	Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability	41,402,906.89	22.02
5	Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID-19 recovery plan)	206,826.51	0.11
6	Implementation, coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation	1,654,612.08	0.88
7	Total	188,024,100.33	100

The total budget allocation of **GHC 188,024,100.33** has been strategically distributed across seven thematic areas to support the District’s development priorities in line with the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework.

A significant portion of the budget, **GHC 89,386,657.29 (47.54%)**, would be allocated to Social Development. This represents the highest share of the total allocation and underscores the District’s strong commitment to improving education, health, social protection, water and sanitation, and other essential social services aimed at enhancing the quality of life of residents.

The second largest allocation, **GHC 41,402,906.89 (22.02%)**, would be directed towards Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability. This reflects the Assembly’s focus on strengthening institutional capacity, promoting transparency, improving service delivery systems, and enhancing local governance structures.

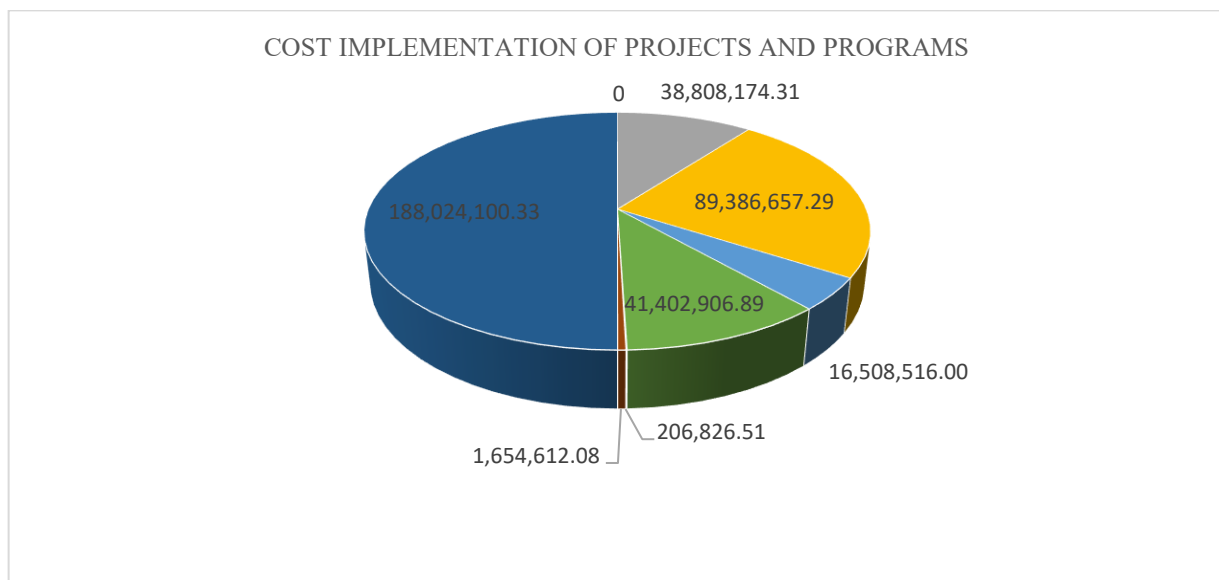
A total of **GHC 38,808,174.31 (20.64%)** would be earmarked for Economic Development, highlighting efforts to stimulate local economic growth through agriculture, trade, tourism, MSME support, job creation initiatives, and income-generating activities.

The Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements thematic area has been allocated **GHC 16,508,516.00 (8.78%)** to support physical infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, spatial planning, and improvements in human settlement conditions.

Relatively smaller allocations have been made to cross-cutting and supportive functions. Implementation, Coordination, and Monitoring & Evaluation receives **GHC 1,654,612.08 (0.88%)**, emphasizing the Assembly’s commitment to tracking performance, ensuring accountability, and measuring development outcomes.

Finally, Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery Plan) has been allocated **GHC 206,826.51 (0.11%)**, representing provision for contingency planning and emergency preparedness interventions.

Figure 1: cost implementation of projects and programs



The plan preparation team

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
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CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly, outlining its vision and mission statements, core values, statutory functions, organisational structure, and the framework of the Assembly's plan. These foundational elements shape the Assembly's decision-making processes and guide the effective allocation of resources.

1.1 Background of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly was established by LI 1383 of 1988 to exercise the powers conferred on her by the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development under the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly is one of the twenty-two administrative Districts in the central region of Ghana with a projected population of 120,583, the growth rate of 2.2% percent.

The district is bounded to the north by the Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa District Assembly, to the south by Ekumfi District Assembly and Mfantiman Municipal Assembly, to the east by Gomoa West District Assembly and to the west by Assin South and Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese District Assemblies.

District Assemblies are required to prepare district medium term development plans in relation to Guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Guidelines are to facilitate the translation of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework known as *“Agenda for Job: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All”* into programmes and projects to be implemented by the district assembly. This should be done by analysing the local needs and aspirations in harmony with the national development goals and objectives, as contained in the National Development Policy Framework.

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly went through the process of preparing its 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan with a focus and vision as to how it wants to see the district in the medium-term. The mission and vision of the district was therefore fashioned as a guide to the design of programmes and projects that would facilitate the achievement of the overall vision and goal of the district. The Mission, Vision and Core Values of the District are as below:

1.1.1 Vision

“To become a well-developed district with the basic socio-economic infrastructure and services provided for the people”

1.1.2 Mission

The district assembly exist to facilitate the improvement of quality of life of the people within the district through optimal use of resources and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector participation within the context of good governance.

1.1.3 Functions of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly

- i. Constitutes the planning authority for the district
- ii. Provision of infrastructure
- iii. Exercise political and administrative authority in the district
- iv. Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the overall development of the district
- v. Responsible for the overall development in the district
- vi. Maintenance of security and public safety in the district

1.1.4 Mandate

The District Assembly is required to perform all the functions conferred on District Assembly by the Local Government Act (1993), Act 462, Local Governance Act, Act 936, and the Legislative Instrument, 1988, **LI 1383** that established the District.

These functions are summarized as follows:

- The day-to-day administration of the District.
- Implementation of Government policies and programmes.
- Mobilisation of material and human resources for the development of the District.
- Management of the allocation of District Assemblies Common Fund and other grants for the provision of public amenities/social infrastructure such as schools, water, electricity, and health and sanitation facilities.
- Passing and enforcement of by-laws to regulate public behaviour.

- Preparation and approval of development plans to regulate/control physical development.
- Ensuring peace and security in the District.
- Supervision of sub-structures of the Assembly.
- Co-ordination of plans of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to avoid duplication of efforts, etc.
- Investing in income-generating activities.
- Assuming responsibility for the overall development of the District.
- To establish, maintain and control parks for motor and other vehicles.
- Subject to the control and direction of the Registrar of Births and Deaths, to register all births and deaths occurring within the District.
- To facilitate the promotion of tourism in the District in co-operation with other concerned stakeholders.
- To regulate or prohibit the planting, cutting, tapping, or destruction of any tree or vegetation in the District.
- To render relief services in the form of the supply of material during natural disasters.

1.1.5 Core Values

In line with AEEDA's Vision and Mission are the core values geared towards the district's daily work and behavior upon its staff and clients. The core values are as follows: -

- i. Integrity and accountability
- ii. Respect for individuals
- iii. Effectiveness
- iv. Efficiency
- v. Hard Work and Professionalism
- vi. Sustainability
- vii. Participatory management and Continuous learning

AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM

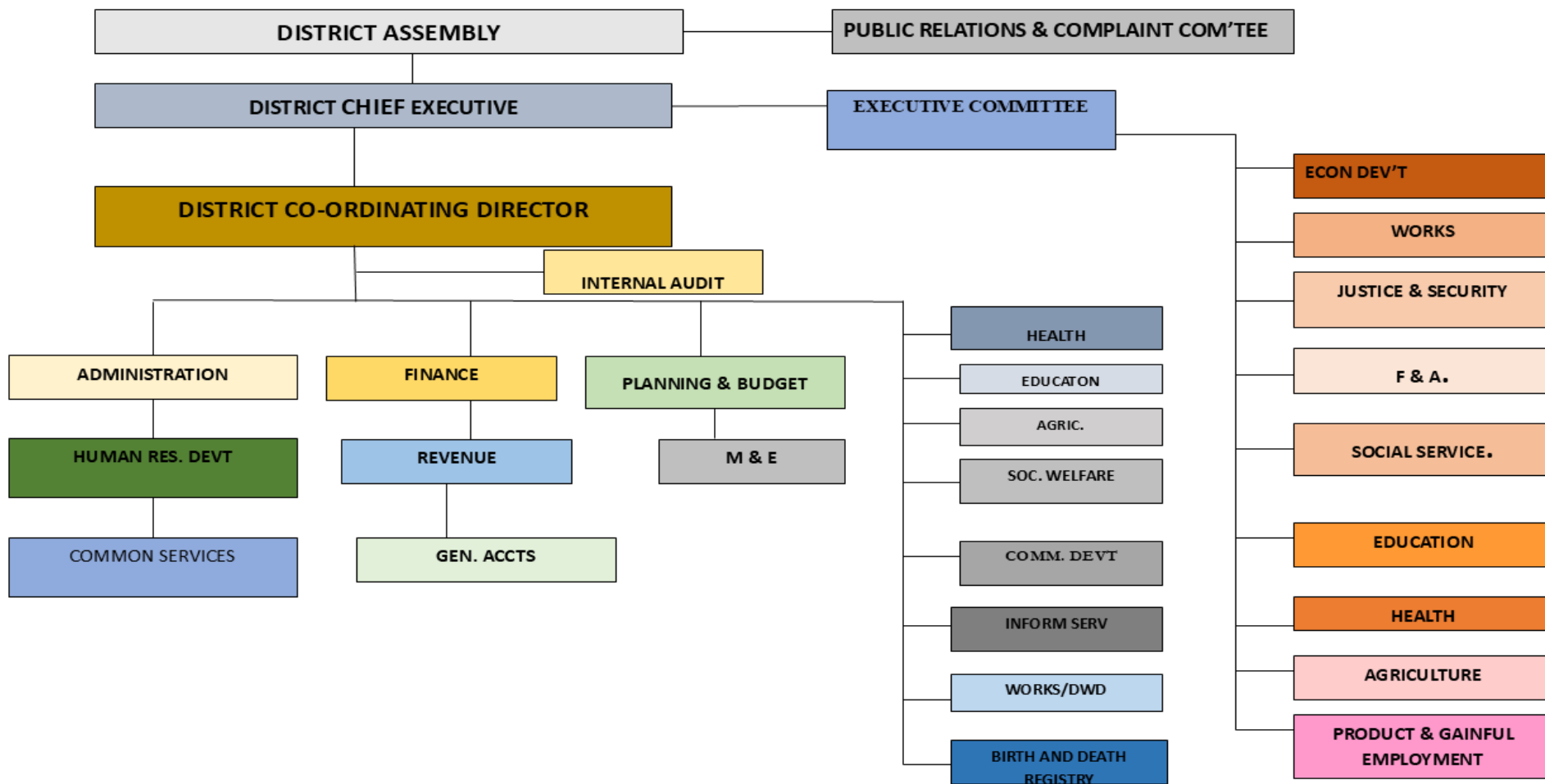


Figure 2 Organogram of the Assembly

Location of The District

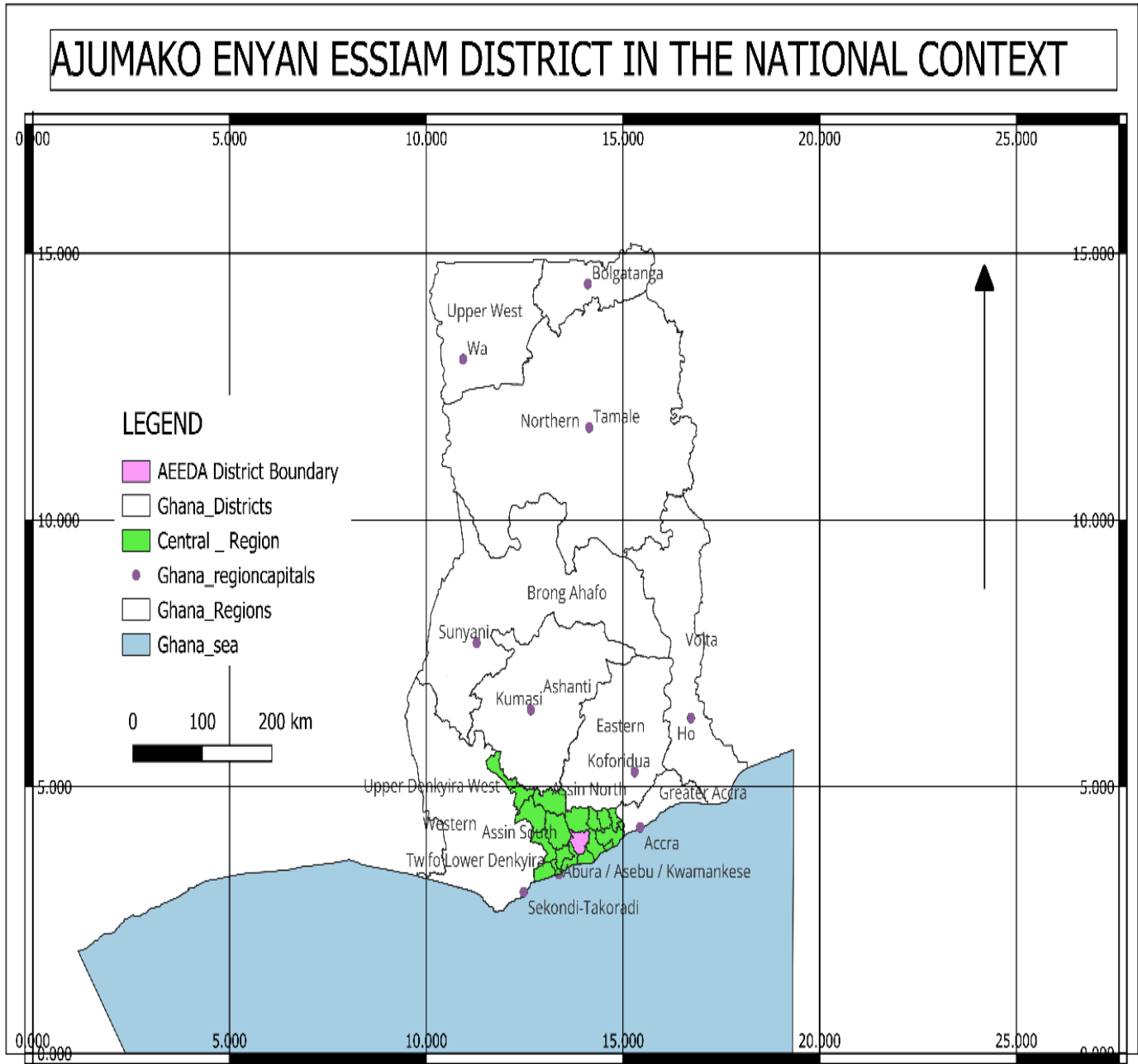
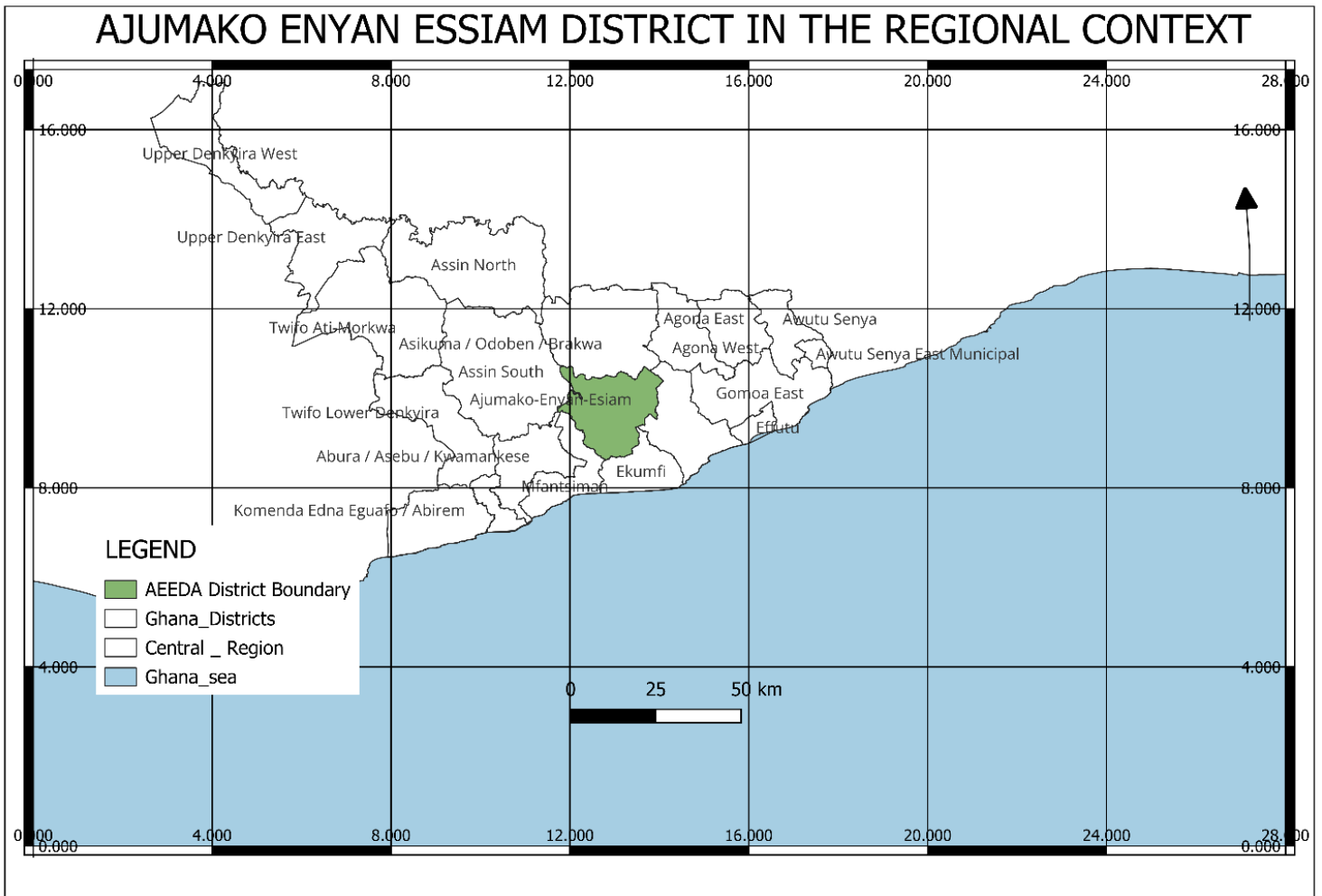


Figure 3 Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly in the National Context

Figure 4 Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly in the Regional Context



The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is located in the southern part of the Central Region of Ghana (see Figure 1). Geographically, the District lies within **latitude 5°25'0.01" N** and **longitude 0°56'12.48" W**.

The District shares boundaries with the following administrative areas:

- **North** – Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa District
- **South** – Ekumfi District and Mfantseman Municipal Assembly
- **East** – Gomoa West District

1.2 Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan has been structured to present a logical flow from situational analysis to actionable programmes and monitoring, as follows:

- Chapter One: Introduction and Methodology – Provides the background, legal framework, objectives, and methodology adopted in preparing the DMTDP.
- Chapter Two: District Profile and Performance Review – Presents the District’s demographic, physical, economic, and social characteristics, reviews the performance of the previous DMTDP (2022–2025), and highlights key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT).
- Chapter Three: Development Planning Framework – Identifies development priorities, harmonises community needs with national goals, and sets out the development projections, vision, mission, objectives, and strategies for 2026–2029.
- Chapter Four: Composite Development Programmes – Translates the strategic framework into a concrete Programme of Action (PoA), outlining specific programmes, sub-programmes, timeframes, cost estimates, and implementation responsibilities.
- Chapter Five: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – Establishes the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, performance indicators, and reporting arrangements to ensure accountability and learning throughout implementation.

1.3 Objective of the plan

The main objective of the plan is to provide an avenue, in the medium term, which would guide the district to implement sustainable development programmes to reduce the high level of poverty and improve the living conditions of the people with substantial emphasis on growing and ensuring an accelerated local economic development.

1.4 Goal of DMTDP 2026-2029

In line with the national development goal of achieving inclusive growth, job creation, and sustainable development, the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has set for itself the overarching goal for the 2026–2029 planning period as follows:

“To improve the quality of life of the people of the district through effective mobilization and utilization of resources for sustainable socio-economic development.”

This goal reflects the District Assembly’s commitment to translating national priorities into local actions that promote equitable development, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion. It was formulated through a participatory and consensus-driven process involving key stakeholders, including traditional authorities, community representatives, civil society, and development partners.

In pursuit of this goal, the Assembly seeks to implement projects and programmes that will:

- Strengthen good governance, transparency, and participatory decision-making;
- Promote integrated management of land, water, and other natural resources;
- Support economic transformation through local enterprise development and job creation;
- Enhance access to quality social services, particularly education, health, water, and sanitation; and
- Safeguard the natural environment to ensure that development today does not compromise the needs of future generations.

Through these strategic interventions, the District aims to build a resilient local economy and an inclusive society where all citizens can realize their full potential in a safe, sustainable, and prosperous environment.

1.5 Governance and Institutional Arrangements

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly is committed to promoting transparent, accountable, and participatory local governance in accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). As the highest political and administrative authority in the District, the Assembly ensures that decision-making processes are inclusive, responsive, and anchored in the principles of social accountability.

To enhance information flow and citizen engagement, the Assembly operates a Public Affairs Unit that serves as the primary communication link between the Assembly and the general public. Key

notices, policies, and decisions are routinely displayed on the Assembly's notice boards to promote access to information. In compliance with statutory requirements, Public Hearings form an integral part of the District's planning and budgeting cycle. These platforms provide opportunities for community members and stakeholders to articulate their development needs, priorities, and concerns, thereby strengthening citizen participation in local governance.

The Assembly maintains strong collaborative relationships with Traditional Authorities, who are consulted and actively involved in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects within their respective jurisdictions. Furthermore, the Assembly works closely with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) operating in the District. These organisations, most of which are registered with and supervised by the Department of Social Welfare, complement the Assembly's development efforts through advocacy, service delivery, and community mobilisation.

Security and justice delivery within the District are coordinated through established institutional mechanisms, including the Justice and Security Sub-Committee and the District Security Committee (DISEC). These bodies meet regularly to assess the security situation, address emerging threats, and implement preventive and responsive measures to ensure peace, law, and order.

Overall, the existing governance and institutional arrangements enhance accountability, promote effective stakeholder collaboration, and provide a stable and enabling environment for sustainable socio-economic development in the District.

1.5.1 General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly is composed of seventy (70) members, comprising forty-seven (47) elected members, twenty-one (21) Government Appointees, the Member of Parliament, and the District Chief Executive.

The General Assembly is vested with deliberative, legislative, and executive authority and is responsible for the overall governance and development of the District. In the exercise of its

mandate, the Assembly formulates district bye-laws, approves development plans and budgets, and provides oversight over the implementation of programmes and projects.

The Presiding Member, who is elected from among the Assembly Members, chairs meetings of the General Assembly and also serves as the Chairperson of the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC), in accordance with the provisions of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

1.5.2 Area Councils

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is sub-divided into **two (2) Town Councils**, namely **Ajumako** and **Bisease**, and **seven (7) Area Councils** comprising **Baa, Mando, Enyan-Maim, Enyan Abaasa, Enyan Denkyira, Breman Essiam, and Etsii-Sonkwaa**. These sub-district structures are supported by **ninety-seven (97) Unit Committees**, which serve as the lowest level of local governance and operate through the Area and Town Councils to the District Assembly.

The District Assembly is composed of the District Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament for the District, **forty-seven (47) elected Assembly Members**, and **twenty-one (21) Government Appointees** appointed by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and other opinion leaders in the District.

The Town and Area Councils are expected to be provided with office accommodation and the requisite logistics to enable them to effectively discharge their functions. In addition, selected revenue sources are ceded to these sub-structures to facilitate local revenue mobilisation for their operations. Notwithstanding these measures, the Assembly recognises the need to further resource and strengthen the sub-district structures to enhance their operational effectiveness.

Strengthening the Town, Area, and Unit Committee structures is expected to lead to improved internally generated revenue mobilisation, enhanced community ownership of development projects, improved maintenance and sustainability of infrastructure, and broader participation in decision-making at the grassroots level.

1.6 Planning and Coordinating Structures

The **District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)** serves as the technical advisory and coordinating body for the District Assembly in its role as the planning authority. The Unit provides secretariat support and technical guidance in planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation, and coordination of development activities in the District.

The **Executive Committee**, which excludes the Presiding Member, is chaired by the District Chief Executive and is responsible for the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly. The Committee coordinates the work of the various Sub-Committees and submits consolidated plans and programmes to the General Assembly for consideration and approval.

1.7 Statutory Sub-Committees of the Assembly

In accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Assembly operates **five (5) statutory Sub-Committees**, namely:

1. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
2. Justice and Security Sub-Committee
3. Social Services Sub-Committee
4. Works Sub-Committee
5. Development Planning Sub-Committee

These Sub-Committees facilitate sector-specific deliberations and provide technical and policy recommendations to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly.

CHAPTER TWO – SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive diagnosis of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, establishing the contextual foundation upon which the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan is built. It presents a detailed analysis of the district’s socio-economic, demographic, and physical characteristics, offering an overview of prevailing conditions and the development landscape.

Crucially, the chapter also includes a review of the performance of the preceding **2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)**. This retrospective analysis assesses the extent to which planned targets were achieved, highlights major successes, and identifies the challenges and implementation shortfalls encountered. By evaluating what worked and what did not, important lessons are drawn to inform the design of realistic, evidence-based interventions for the 2026–2029 plan cycle.

The District Profile and performance review culminate in a **Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis**, which provides a strategic overview of the District’s internal capacities and external environment. This ensures a clear connection between past performance, current realities, and future strategic priorities, thereby grounding the development strategies and programmes outlined in subsequent chapters in a thorough understanding of the District’s context and developmental trajectory.

2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The goal of development is not merely the provision of infrastructure or favourable economic indicators, but the improvement of human lives. Human beings have basic needs such as food, shelter, health, education, and security. Consequently, all development efforts must be geared toward enhancing people’s access to these necessities.

Understanding the dynamics of population growth and structure is therefore critical, as these factors have direct implications for planning, service delivery, and resource allocation. This section

highlights the population size, growth, composition, and other key demographic characteristics of the District.

2.1.1 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has a total population of 120,586, representing 4.2 percent of the Central Region’s population of 2,859,821. Of this, 57,261 (47.4%) are males, while 63,325 (52.5%) are females, giving a sex ratio of 87.5 (i.e., approximately 88 males per 100 females).

The District remains predominantly rural, with 64.7 percent of its population residing in rural localities. This spatial distribution has significant implications for the equitable provision of infrastructure, basic services, and economic opportunities.

Table 2 Population Size and Distribution

Indicator	Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District	Central Region	Ghana (National)
Total Population	120,586	2,859,821	30,832,019
Male Population	57,261 (47.4%)	1,344,945 (47.0%)	15,610,149 (50.6%)
Female Population	63,325 (52.5%)	1,514,876 (53.0%)	15,221,870 (49.4%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	87.5	88.8	102.6
Urban Population (%)	35.3	47.1	56.7
Rural Population (%)	64.7	52.9	43.3
Proportion of Regional Population (%)	4.2%	—	—

Source: PHC, 2021

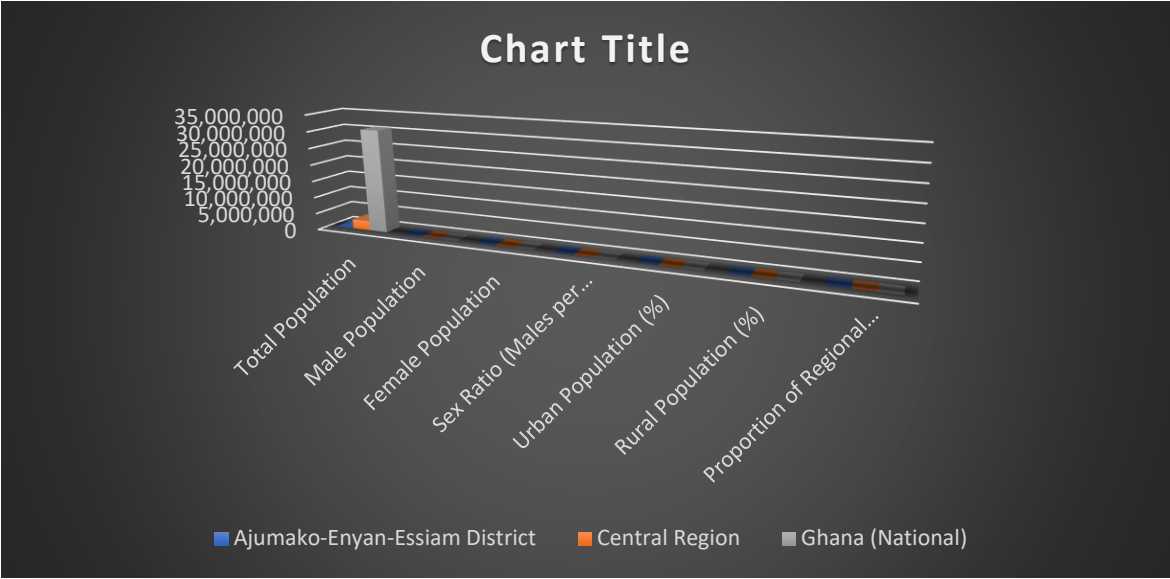


Figure 6 Population Size and Distribution

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District contributes 4.2% to the total population of the Central Region. It is more rural (64.7%) than both the regional (52.9%) and national (43.3%) averages, which has implications for service delivery and infrastructure access. The sex ratio of 87.5 indicates fewer males per 100 females, lower than both the regional and national averages.

2.1.2 Age Structure

The District has a youthful population, with persons aged 15–35 years constituting 32.3 percent of the total population. Children under 15 years make up 36.1 percent, while 12.2 percent (14,799 persons) are under five years.

This youthful population structure implies a high demand for educational, health, and social services, while also presenting opportunities for harnessing a large labour force if adequately skilled and employed.

Table 3 Age Structure

Age Group	Population (%)	Remarks
Under 5 years	12.2%	Early childhood population
Under 15 years	36.1%	Represents dependent children requiring education and care
15–35 years	32.3%	Youthful and economically active population
36–64 years	24.5%	Adult working population
65 years and above	7.1%	Elderly dependent population

Source: DPCU, 2021

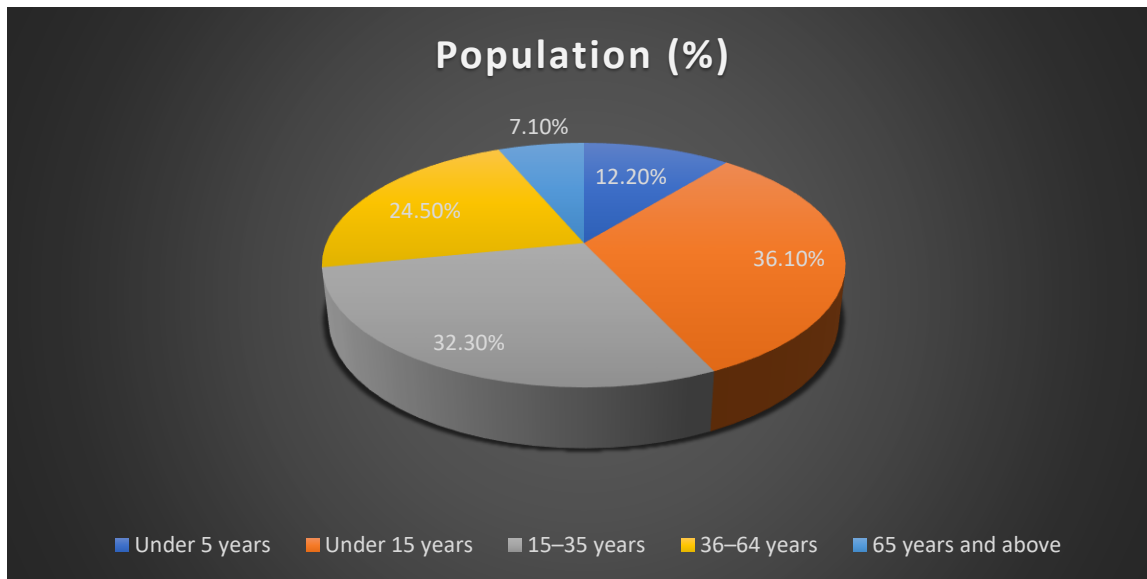


Figure 7 Age Structure

The District has a youthful population, with persons aged 15–35 years constituting 32.3 percent of the total population. Children under 15 years make up 36.1 percent, while 12.2 percent (14,799 persons) are under five years. This youthful structure implies a high demand for educational,

health, and social services, but also offers opportunities to harness a large labour force if adequately skilled and employed. The demographic profile underscores the need for policies targeting youth empowerment, job creation, and human capital development.

2.1.3 Population Growth

The District’s population is growing at an annual rate of 2.2 percent. Applying this growth rate, the population is projected to reach approximately 137,404 by 2027, midway into the 2026–2029 plan period. This growth trend highlights the need for strategic planning in housing, infrastructure development, health, education, and employment creation.

Table 4 Population Growth

Year	Projected Population
2021	120,586
2022	123,238
2023	125,950
2024	128,721
2025	131,552
2026	134,447
2027	137,404
2028	140,427
2029	143,517

Source: DPCU, 2021

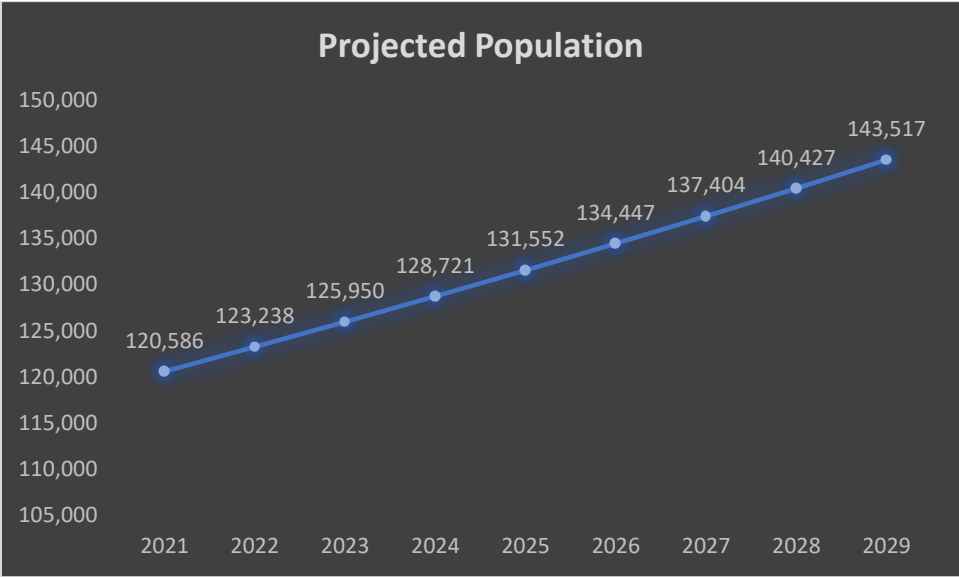


Figure 8 Population Growth

The District’s population is growing at an annual rate of 2.2 percent. At this rate, the population is projected to increase from 120,586 in 2021 to approximately 137,404 by 2027, and about 143,517 by 2029. This steady growth trend emphasizes the need for proactive planning in housing, infrastructure, education, health, and employment generation. The District’s growth rate is below the national average of 2.5 percent but above the Central Region’s average of 1.9 percent, indicating moderate population expansion.

2.1.4 Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio in the District is 87.5, indicating fewer males relative to females. The age group with the highest sex ratio (102.9) is 10–14 years, while the lowest (43.8) is observed among the very old population aged 95–99 years.

Table 5 Sex Ratio

Age Group (Years)	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	Remarks
0–4	99.1	Nearly equal males and females
5–9	100.5	Slightly more males
10–14	102.9	Highest sex ratio among age groups
15–19	94.6	Decline begins in adolescence
20–59	85.4	Fewer males due to migration and employment patterns
60–64	78.9	More females as age advances
65–94	61.5	Marked female dominance
95–99	43.8	Lowest sex ratio due to higher female longevity

Source: DPCU, 2021

The overall sex ratio in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is 87.5, indicating fewer males relative to females. The age group with the highest sex ratio (102.9) is 10–14 years, while the lowest (43.8) is observed among the very old population aged 95–99 years. This trend reflects the general demographic pattern where females have higher life expectancy than males. The predominance of females in older age groups has implications for social protection, healthcare, and economic empowerment policies. Gender-responsive planning is therefore essential to ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities across all age cohorts.

2.1.5 Dependency Ratio

The District's total dependency ratio stands at 76, implying that for every 100 economically active persons (aged 15–64 years), there are approximately 76 dependents (children under 15 years and elderly above 64 years). This high dependency ratio reflects a considerable economic burden on the working population, affecting household income, savings, and welfare outcomes. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the District recorded a youth population (0–14 years) of 43,531, a working-age population (15–64 years) of 68,505, and an elderly population (65 years and above) of 8,550. This translates into a youth dependency ratio of 63.5 and an elderly dependency ratio of 12.5, yielding a total dependency ratio of 76.0. In comparison, the national averages are estimated at 62–67% for youth dependency and about 5.9% for elderly dependency, giving a total dependency ratio of approximately 65–73%. This suggests that the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has a higher dependency burden than the national average, particularly among the elderly population.

Table 6 Dependency Ratio

Indicator	District (2021)	Ghana (Benchmark)	Remarks / Implications
Youth Dependency Ratio (0–14 / 15–64)	63.5	62–67	Large child population requiring improved education, health, and future employment opportunities
Elderly Dependency Ratio (65+ / 15–64)	12.5	5.9	Higher aged population; need for social protection and community-based elderly care
Total Dependency Ratio (per 100 working-age persons)	76.0	65–73	Heavier economic burden; calls for job creation, youth employment, and family welfare programmes

Source: DPCU, 2021

2.1.6 Implications for Development Planning

The high dependency ratio has implications for sustainable development and household welfare. It highlights the need for policies and programmes that:

- Promote job creation and youth employment through entrepreneurship and skills development.
- Strengthen education and human capital development to prepare the growing youth population for productive employment.
- Expand social protection interventions (LEAP, NHIS, elderly care support).
- Enhance family planning and reproductive health services to manage future dependency growth.
- Improve economic resilience by diversifying livelihood opportunities and increasing household productivity.

Overall, managing the District’s dependency structure will be crucial for improving household welfare and achieving inclusive socio-economic growth within the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan period.

Table 7 Population in age groups

Age-group	Sex			Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
All Ages	120,586	57,261	63,325	42,507	78,079
0 - 4	14,799	7,697	7,102	4,963	9,836
5 – 9	14,506	7,441	7,065	4,618	9,888
10 – 14	14,222	7,352	6,874	4,641	9,585
15 - 19	14,201	7,232	6,969	5,462	8,739
20 - 24	9,394	4,323	5,071	3,915	5,479
25 - 29	8,277	3,653	4,624	3,467	4,810
30 - 34	7,094	3,373	3,721	2,909	4,185
35 - 39	6,496	2,973	3,523	2,306	4,190
40 - 44	5,342	2,468	2,874	1,797	3,545
45 - 49	5,018	2,230	2,788	1,577	3,441
50 - 54	4,713	2,036	2,677	1,551	3,162
55 - 59	4,004	1,692	2,312	1,267	2,737
60 - 64	3,966	1,679	2,287	1,233	2,733
65 - 69	2,826	1,179	1,647	938	1,888
70 - 74	2,068	846	1,222	692	1,376
75 - 79	1,381	478	903	430	951

80 - 84	1,122	308	814	348	774
85 - 89	573	167	406	199	374
90 - 94	288	71	217	97	191
95 - 99	140	31	109	45	95
All Ages	120,586	57,261	63,325	42,507	78,079
0-14	43,531	22,490	21,041	14,222	29,309
15-64	68,505	31,659	36,846	25,484	43,021
65+	8,550	3,112	5,438	3,257	7,064
Age-dependency ratio	76%				

Source: PHC, 2021

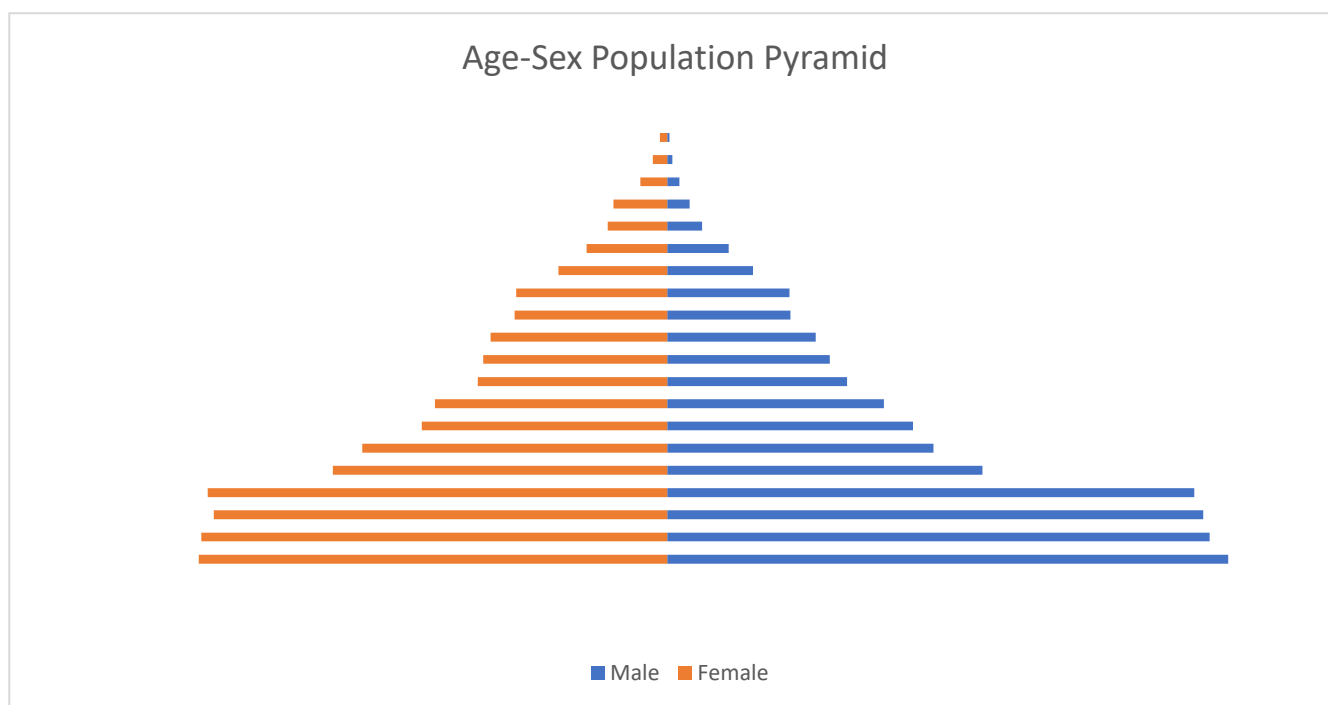


Figure 9 Age and sex population pyramid

The high working population is a matter of great concern because of unemployment and underemployment. With the existence of the Youth Employment Programme and other Non-Governmental Programmes geared towards youth employment, the Assembly hopes that several of the active working population would be integrated into the job market. Again, other governmental interventions in relation to job creation, like Planting for Food and Agriculture, would absorb this population to improve the local economic development.

The relatively high rate (37%) of the child population gives an indication to service providers such as the District Assembly Social Welfare and Gender, NGOs, and CBOs to focus their development agenda to the provision of basic social infrastructure.

2.1.7 Household Sizes and Characteristics

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (GSS, 2021), the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has a total of 37,269 households, with an average household size of 3.1 persons. The average housing occupancy is 3.2 persons per dwelling unit, which is relatively modest compared to national averages.

This suggests that while household sizes are generally small, population density within dwellings remains balanced. Smaller household sizes may reflect changing socio-cultural dynamics, such as urbanization, migration, and the increasing preference for nuclear family arrangements. These trends have implications for housing demand, social services provision, and development planning in the district.

Table 8 Household Sizes and Characteristics

Indicator	Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District	Central Region	Ghana (National)
Total Population	120,586	2,859,821	30,832,019
% of Regional/National Population	4.2% (of Central Region)	9.3% (of National)	100%
Male Population	57,261 (47.5%)	1,357,063 (47.5%)	15,610,149 (50.6%)
Female Population	63,325 (52.5%)	1,502,758 (52.5%)	15,221,870 (49.4%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	87.5	90.3	102.6
Rural Population (%)	64.7%	53.6%	43.3%
Urban Population (%)	35.3%	46.4%	56.7%

Source: PHC, 2021

The District's total population of 120,586 represents 4.2 percent of the Central Region's total. The district has a female-dominated population (52.5%) and a sex ratio of 87.5, meaning there are approximately 88 males for every 100 females.

The district remains predominantly rural (64.7%), in contrast to the regional and national patterns that are gradually urbanizing. This rural character affects access to healthcare, education, and other social amenities and has implications for service delivery and infrastructure distribution.

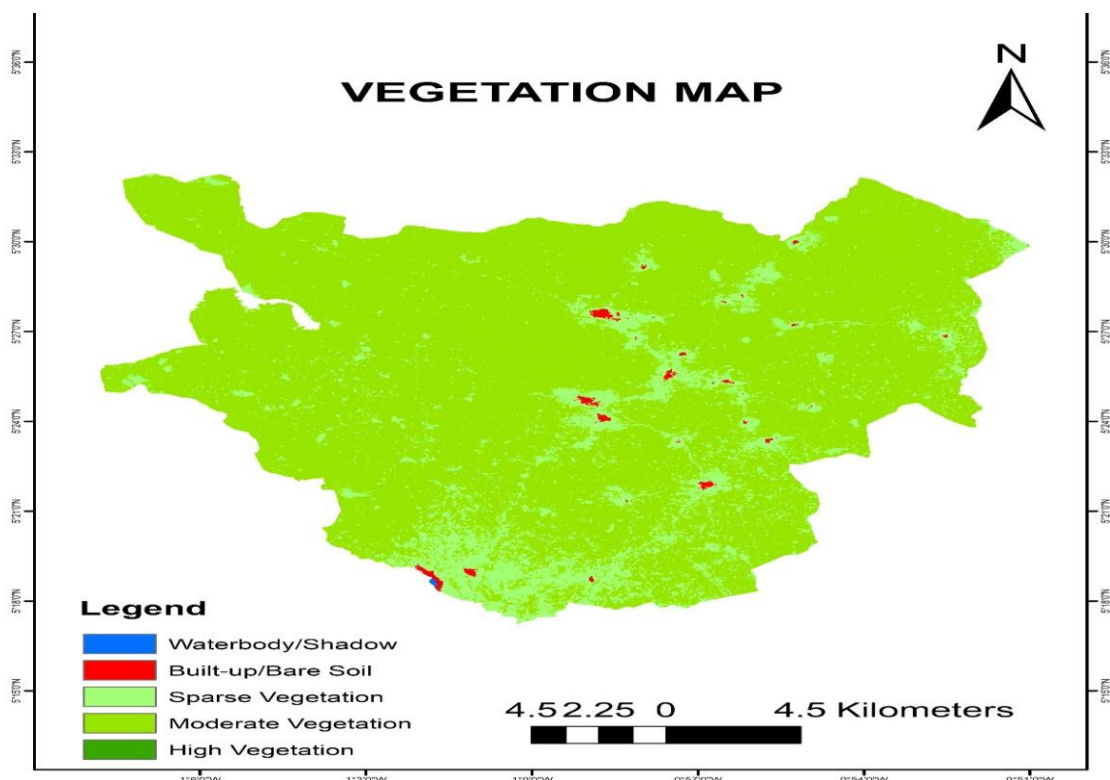
The relatively lower sex ratio and rural concentration underscore the need for targeted interventions in rural infrastructure, economic empowerment for women, and migration management strategies.

2.2 Physical Characteristics

2.2.1 Vegetation

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District falls within the semi-deciduous forest zone. However, there is considerable evidence to suggest that the original vegetation cover has undergone significant alteration over the past century due to a combination of climatic variability and human activities such as farming, bushfires, fuelwood harvesting, and settlement expansion. The resulting impact is gradual degradation and fragmentation of the natural vegetation, with some areas now exhibiting features closer to secondary forest and derived savannah.

Figure 11 Vegetation map of AEEDA



2.2.2 Rainfall

The District experiences a bi-modal rainfall regime, characteristic of southern Ghana. The annual mean rainfall varies between 120 millimetres along the coastal stretch and about 150 millimetres in the extreme northern parts of the District. Despite this, rainfall distribution has become increasingly erratic in recent years, with extended dry spells outweighing wet seasons, thereby affecting agricultural productivity, water availability, and ecosystem balance.

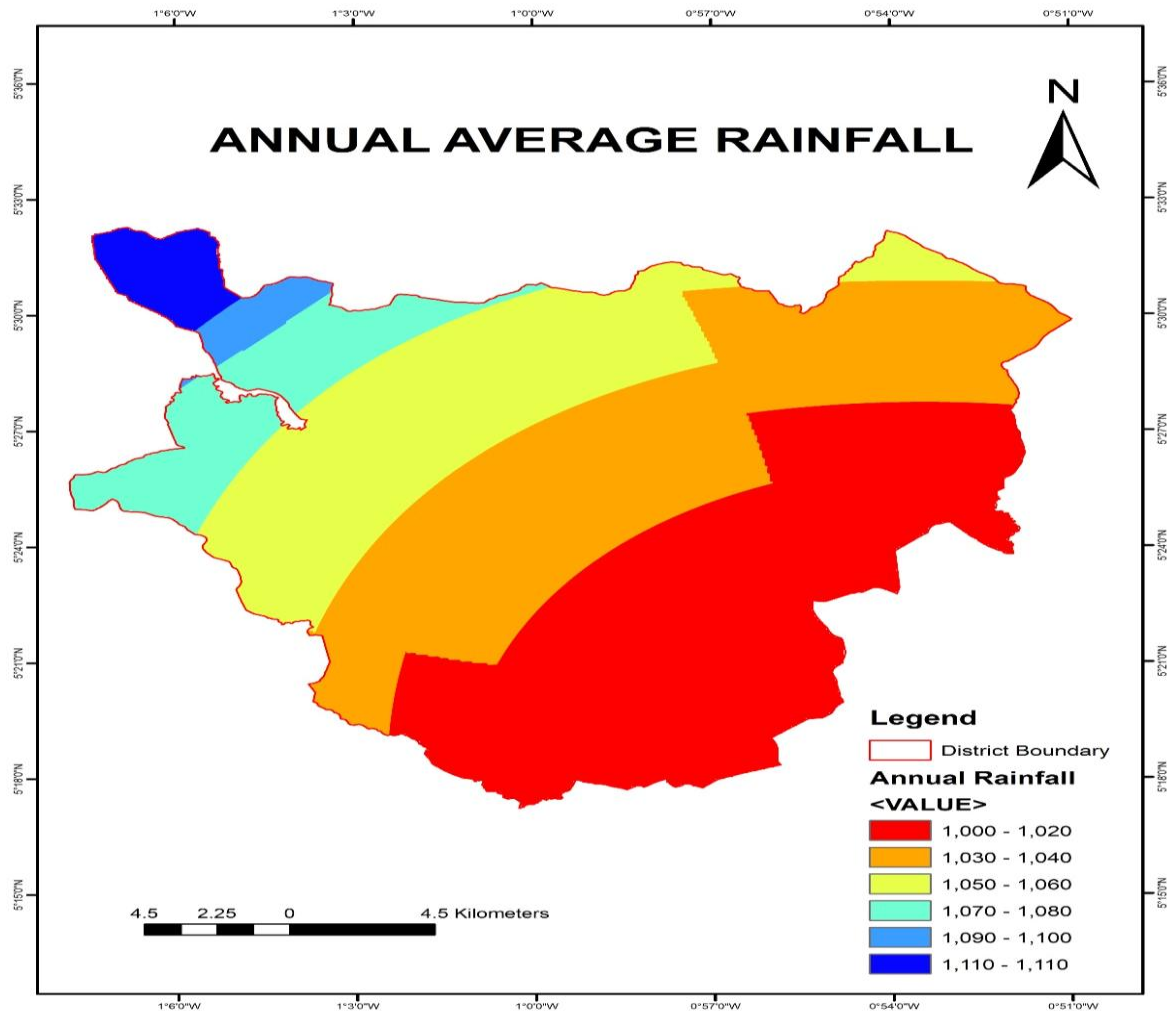


Figure 12 Annual Average Rainfall

2.2.3 Temperature

The climate is generally warm to hot throughout the year. The annual average temperature ranges between 26°C in August (the coolest month) and 36°C in February and March, which are typically the hottest months. This temperature variation is largely influenced by the seasonal movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).

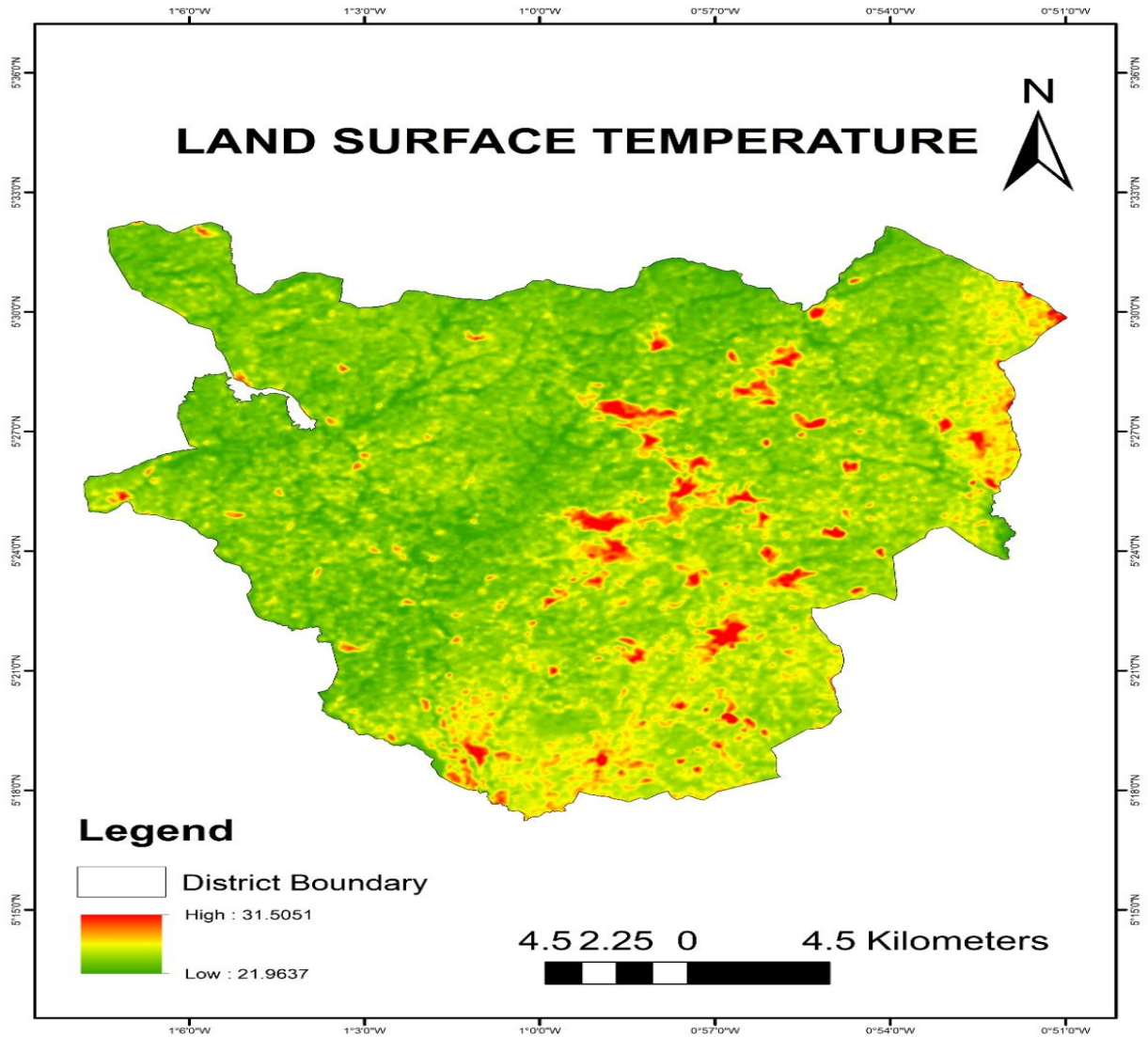


Figure 13 Land Surface Temperature map

2.2.4 Humidity

Relative humidity levels in the District are moderately high, averaging around 75 percent annually. The diurnal humidity levels are approximately 94 percent at 06:00 hours and 69 percent at 15:00 hours, reflecting significant daytime fluctuations. These conditions, coupled with high temperatures, create a conducive environment for agricultural production but also contribute to high evapotranspiration rates, with implications for soil moisture retention and water resource management.

The district has recorded a reduction in the amount of rainfall gradually as well as the number of raining days. These have resulted in the reduction in the production of food crops and of course yield.

It was observed from the wilting of vegetables field, damage of crops especially at Amia and other farming communities in the entire District. Shrinking of water bodies was also observed which makes it difficult to get water available for the livestock, therefore having to travelled far in search of water at the same time feed. These have actually displaced livestock farmers from the District. There is therefore the need to support livestock farmers to establish fodder banks, improved housing and planting of trees in some areas.

2.2.3 Relief and Drainage

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is characterized by a varied landscape consisting largely of gentle slopes interspersed with plains, with the terrain generally undulating between 50 and 150 meters above sea level. The most prominent highland feature is a ridge located in the north-western corner of the district, rising to approximately 180 meters above sea level. This varied topography influences settlement patterns, agricultural practices, and infrastructure development.

Hydrologically, the district has a dense drainage system, with the principal rivers being the Amissah and Narkwa, both locally referred to as the Ochi River at different stretches. These rivers play important roles in agriculture, domestic use, and ecological balance. However, areas bordering the Narkwa River, particularly towards the boundary with the Gomoa West District, are prone to seasonal flooding, which affects livelihoods, settlements, and farmlands.

The interplay between the district's topography and drainage network underscores the importance of integrated land-use and water management planning to reduce flood risks while maximizing the agricultural and ecological benefits of the river systems.

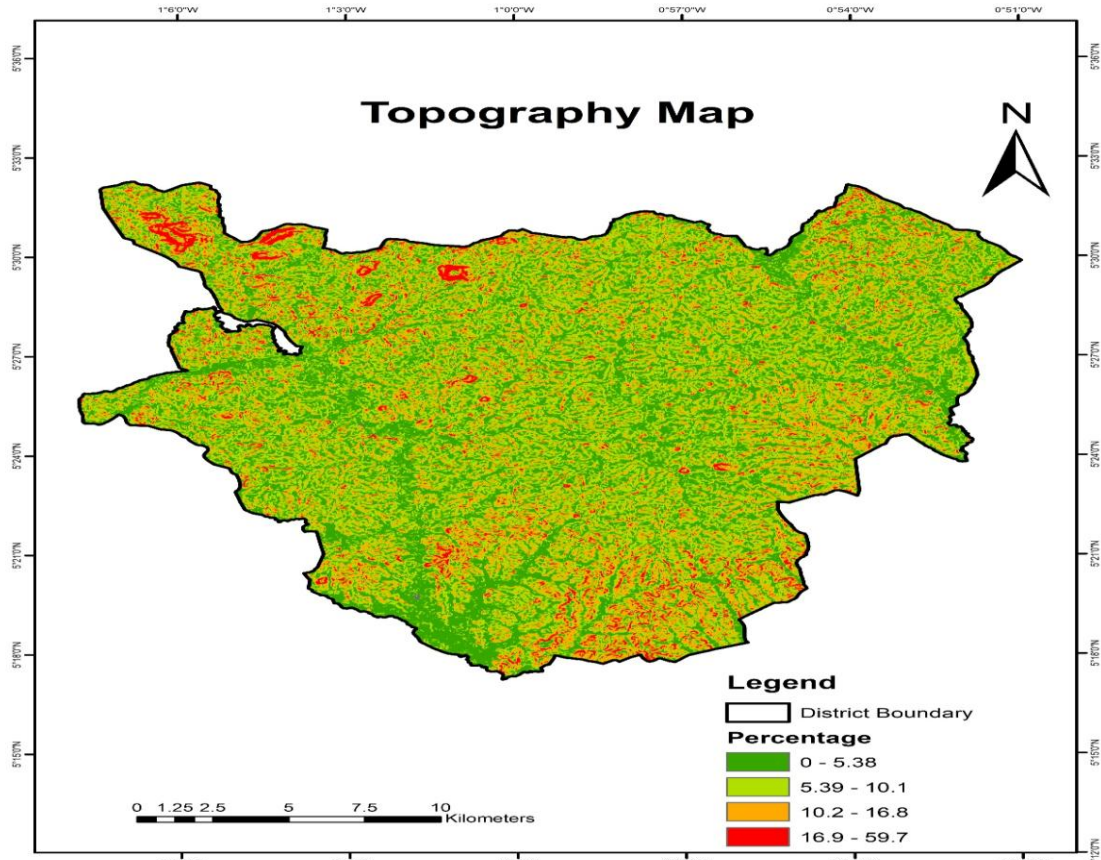


Figure 14 Topography map of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam

2.2.3 Soil Types

Knowledge of the soil types in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is an important pre-requisite for development planning, as it provides guidance on the types of crops and other land-use activities suitable for different zones.

The soil texture varies across the district but is generally classified into three main categories: clayey soils, sandy soils, and loamy soils. These variations influence agricultural potential, settlement patterns, and infrastructure development.

A significant portion of the district is covered by red earth soils, which are typically developed from old and thoroughly weathered parent materials. These soils are generally loamy in texture near the surface, becoming more clayey at deeper levels. The red soils are porous and well-drained,

making them highly supportive for both agricultural and infrastructural purposes. Their drainage characteristics enable road development, while their deeper layers provide ample moisture storage for deep-rooting crops, such as cocoa, oil palm, and certain food crops.

Importantly, the nutrient supply of these soils is concentrated in the humus-rich topsoil, which underscores the need for proper soil management practices to prevent erosion and nutrient depletion.

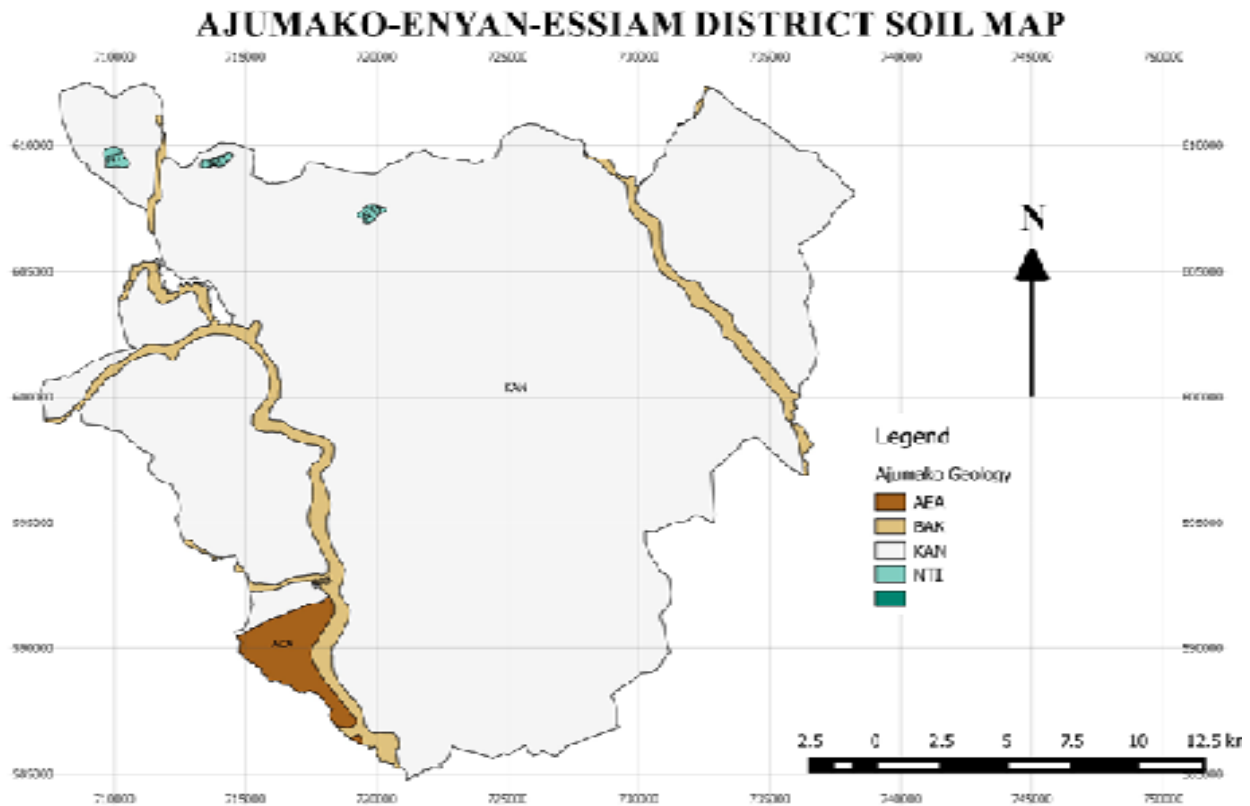


Figure 15 Soil Map of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District

2.2.4 Geology and Minerals

The topography of the district is undulating and its elevation ranges between 50 to 150 meters above sea level. The prominent highland is a ridge located in the north-western corner of the district and rises to about 180 meters above sea level.

The climate is the moist semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 26°C in the coolest month of August to about 30°C in hottest months, March -April. The most important single climatic

element is rainfall, with double maxima. The two peaks occur in May-June, and September-October and the mean annual rainfall is between 120-150mm. December to February is the driest period.

The district is characterized by dense drainage with the key rivers being Amissah and Narkwa, named after points, where they enter the sea although both rivers are locally called Ochi. Lands bordering Narkwa towards the borders with Gomoa West District are frequently flooded storage at depth for deep rooting plants. Nutrients supplies are concentrated in the humus topsoil.

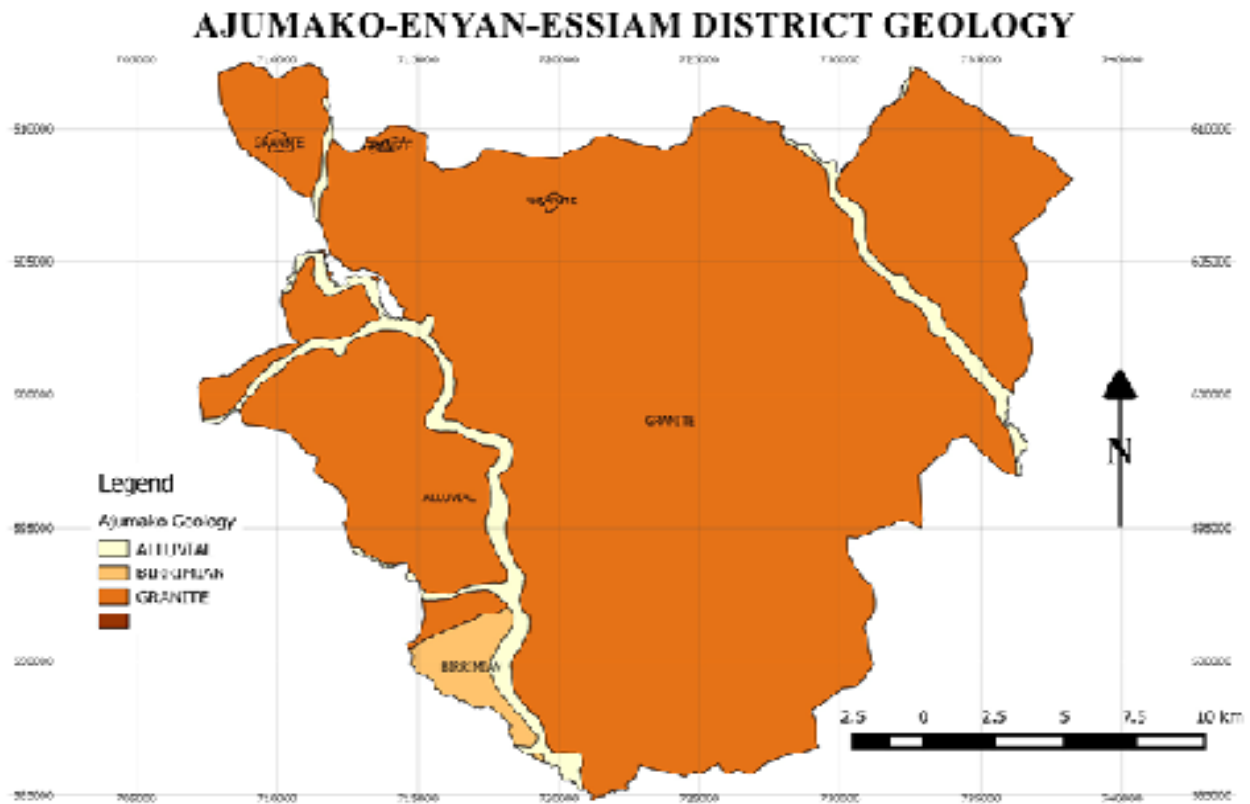


Figure 16 AEED Geology

2.2.5 Deforestation in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.

The **Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District** is a predominantly rural area in the Central Region of Ghana where farming is the main livelihood. While there are still stretches of semi-deciduous vegetation, the forest cover has been declining notably over the years due to a combination of human activities and lack of systematic reforestation efforts.

2.2.5.1 Causes of Deforestation

1. **Agricultural Expansion and Traditional Farming Practices**

A large proportion of land in the district is used for agriculture. Traditional slash-and-burn methods and shifting cultivation to clear land for crops like cassava, maize, cocoa, and plantain remove trees and reduce forest cover.

2. **Illegal Tree Felling and Chainsaw Operations**

Indiscriminate cutting of trees — often without permits and for timber or fuelwood — accelerates forest loss. The absence of a strong, coordinated reforestation or tree-management strategy has heightened this problem.

3. **Sand Winning and Quarrying Activities**

Extractive activities such as sand winning (excavating sand from land and riverbanks for construction) often lead to vegetation loss and land degradation. These activities strip away trees and the soil that supports them, further driving deforestation.

4. **Population Pressure and Land Use Changes**

Rising population and demand for farmland, fuelwood, and settlement also contribute to a reduction in natural vegetation. Growth in farming areas without sustainable land planning has converted forested land into grassland or degraded land.

2.2.5.2 Environmental and Socio-Economic Impacts

- **Soil Fertility Decline:**

Loss of tree cover has diminished soil quality in many parts of the district, reducing agricultural productivity and increasing susceptibility to erosion.

- **Erosion and Degraded Lands:**

Heavy downpours combined with limited forest cover accelerate soil erosion and the formation of gullies — a serious land degradation issue.

- **Reduced Biodiversity:**

Forest loss diminishes biodiversity, reducing habitat for many plant and animal species once common in the area.

- **Water Quality and Ecosystem Health:**

Deforestation near water bodies can reduce natural filtration, leading to sedimentation and poorer water quality — affecting both ecosystems and local water supplies.

2.2.5.3 Community and Institutional Responses

Local groups and stakeholders have begun initiatives to counter deforestation and environmental degradation:

- **Environmental Education and Tree Planting Programs:**
Community-based initiatives, such as those run by the Rural Education and Development Programme (REDEP), work with school children to raise awareness about environmental protection and plant trees along farm boundaries, stream banks, and degraded areas.
- **“Green Ghana” Tree Planting Efforts:**
The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly, in partnership with schools like Mando Senior High and Bisease Senior High, has participated in national tree-planting campaigns (e.g., planting thousands of seedlings under the **Green Ghana Project**) to help restore lost vegetation.
- **Sanitation and Environmental Clean-ups:**
While not directly forest-focused, periodic environmental clean-ups led by the District Assembly improve overall environmental awareness and reduce practices that indirectly harm land, such as waste dumping in previously vegetated areas.

2.2.5.4 Recommendations for Sustainable Forest Management

To strengthen the fight against deforestation in the district, several strategies could be emphasized:

- **Strengthening Forest Governance and Enforcement:**
More robust regulation of illegal logging and sand winning, along with enforcement of tree-felling permits, can curb unregulated forest loss.
- **Promoting Agroforestry Practices:**
Encouraging farmers to integrate trees with their crops provides economic benefits while maintaining vegetation cover.
- **Community Reforestation Drives:**
Expanding tree-planting programs with local communities, traditional leaders, and youth groups increases ownership and long-term maintenance of planted trees.

- **Environmental Education:**

Building deeper awareness of the value of forests for soil health, water regulation, and climate resilience can motivate sustainable land use among residents.

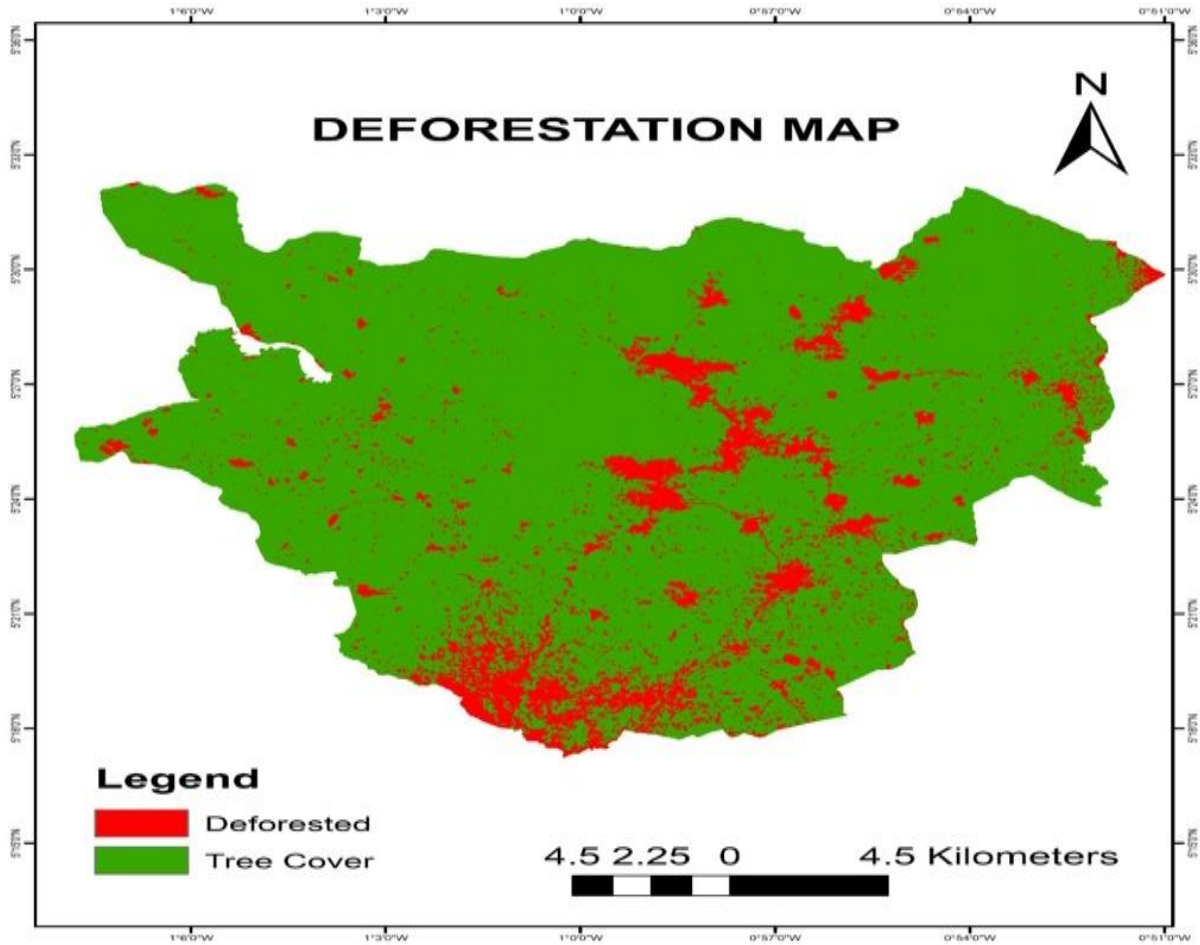


Figure 17 Deforestation Map of the District

2.3 Governance

2.3.1 Culture

Culture in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is deeply rooted in traditional leadership, communal values, and shared practices that shape social and economic life. The district's cultural landscape is characterized by traditional authority, festivals, ethnic composition, and religious affiliations, which together foster identity, cohesion, and local development.

2.3.2 Traditional Set-up

The district has five paramountcies: Ajumako, Denkyira, Essiam, Enyan Abaasa, and Enyan Maim.

A distinctive feature of the traditional system is the autonomy of chiefs, who exercise authority over their respective jurisdictions. These chiefs' function as custodians of customs, traditions, and lands, and can be classified as Traditional Chiefs. Their role extends beyond cultural preservation to influencing community governance and conflict resolution.

2.3.3 Attitude and Practices of the people

The people of the district generally exhibit positive attitudes, which correlate with improved productivity and communal development. However, some negative practices persist, such as: Multiple land sales, often leading to disputes, Indiscriminate refuse disposal and littering, which undermine sanitation efforts, and Child labour, which poses social and developmental challenges.

Despite these challenges, the district's strong cultural values and communal orientation provide a foundation for positive behavioral change.

2.3.4 Festivals

The main traditional festival celebrated is Akwambo, observed annually between August and September. The festival serves both cultural and developmental purposes:

Durbars of chiefs and people are organized to showcase heritage and foster unity; Fundraising activities support community-initiated development projects.

Emigrant natives return home to actively participate, strengthening bonds between the diaspora and their communities.

2.3.5 Ethnicity

The district is made up of about 120,046 people. The district is predominantly made up of three Fante-speaking groups: the Ajumakos, the Enyans, and the Bremans. But there are also pockets of other ethnic groups, such as the Gomoas, the Agonas, the Ekumfis, the Assins, and the Etsiis. Fante is the most widely spoken local language. The Enyan-speaking Fantes form the greatest proportion of the population and have three of the paramounts at Enyan Abaasa, Enyan Denkyira, and Enyan-Maim

2.3.6 Religious Composition

With respect to religious composition, an overview of religious affiliation reveals that Christianity overwhelmingly dominates, with 86.1% (103,577 out of 120,289 people) identifying as Christian. Within this group, 31.8% of the total population are Pentecostal/Charismatic (38,280), followed by Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, etc.) at 23.4% (28,193), Other Christian denominations at 21.2% (25,483), and Catholics at 9.7% (11,621). Islam is the second-largest religion, making up 6.5% of the population (7,841), indicating a significant minority presence. No Religion is reported by 5.8% (6,982), reflecting a notable degree of secularism or disaffiliation. Smaller groups include Traditionalists at 0.1% (162) and Other Religions at 1.4% (1,727), which together highlight the remaining diversity in spiritual beliefs.

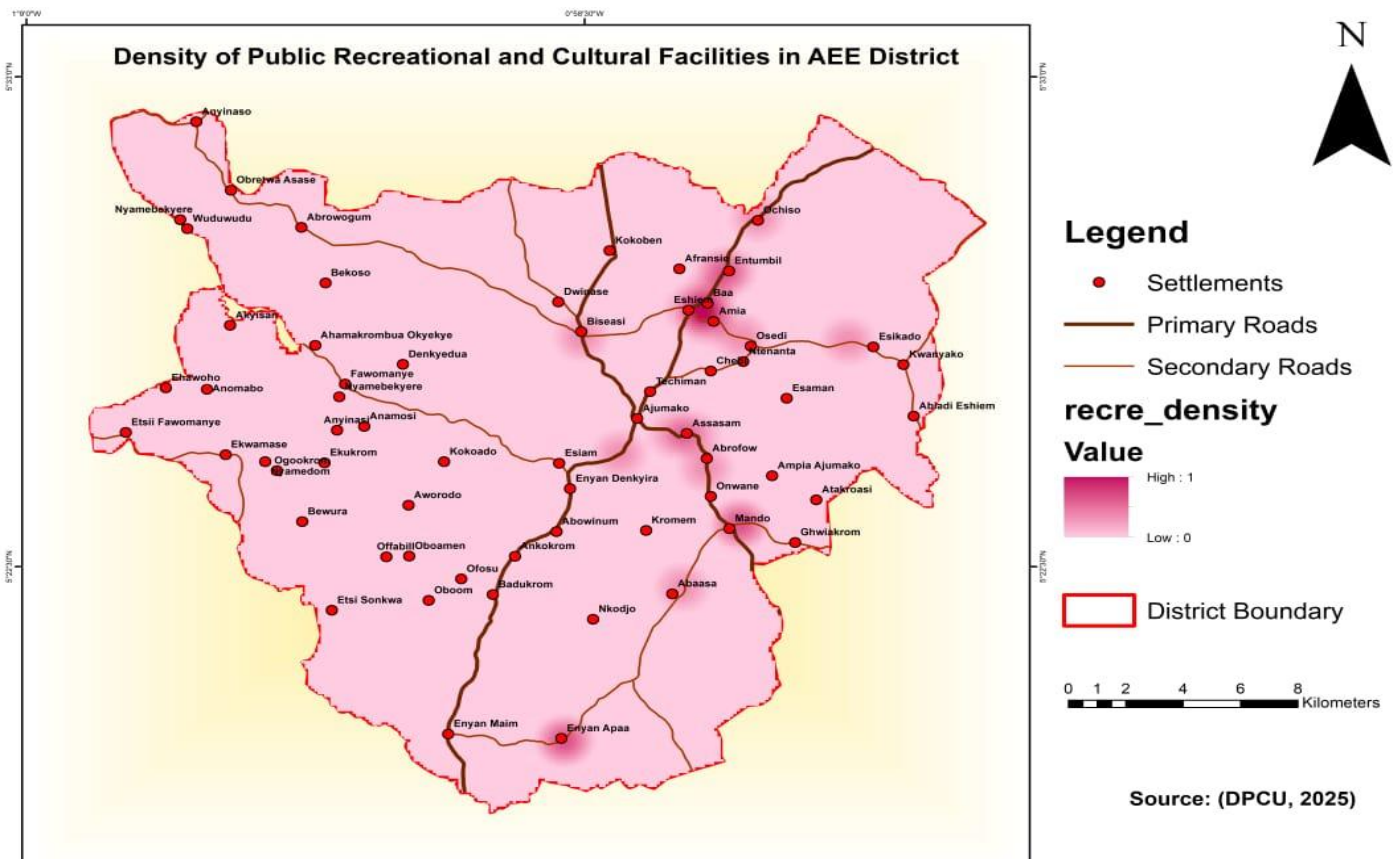


Figure 18 Density of public recreational and cultural facilities in AEEDA

2.3.7 Peace and Security

The Security situation in the district is relatively calm. However, there are minor protracted issues of drug abuse, theft etc

The district currently has one divisional Police Head Quarters and 3 Police Stations as well as one District Fire Station, one ambulance service. The security infrastructure in the district is woefully inadequate to accommodate the personnel in the district.

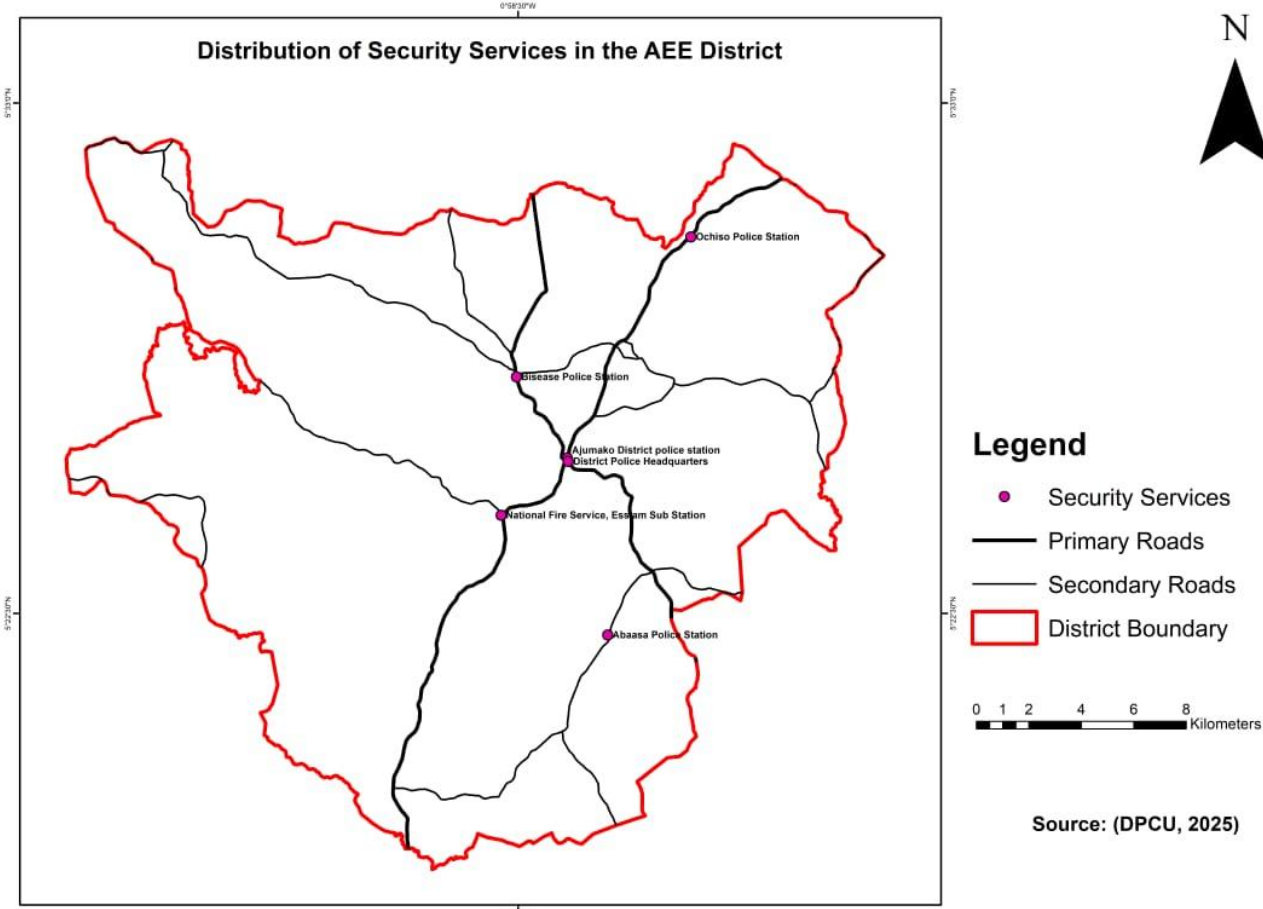


Figure 19 Distribution of security services in AEEDA

2.3.8 Community action plan

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly led by the Plan Preparation Team facilitated the preparation of Local/Community Development Plans (CAPs). These CAPs were found to be a source of valuable data for planning and decision making. The Team gathered data from all the communities in the district and facilitated the preparation of plans for some major communities especially the Town/Area Council Capitals which are Ajumako, Bisease, Abaasa, Denkyira, Mando, Sonkwaa, Ochiso/Baa, Enyan Maim and Breman Essiam through participatory processes. These plans represented the community perspective on current needs and aspirations as the data compiled were done through consultation with the people at the Sub-District levels during the public hearings. These community needs and aspirations were captured in the form of issues which were harmonized with the issues identified in the performance review and district level stakeholder engagements.

2.3.8 Community Action Plans (Needs & Aspirations)

The projects and programmes outlined in the action plans of Ajumako, Abaasa, Bisease, Breman Essiam , Denkyira, Mando, Enyan Maim, Ochiso/Baa, Etsii Sonkwaa Area Councils communities

Table 9 Community Action Plans

AREA OF INTERVENTION	NAME OF COMMUNITY									
	Ajumako Town Council	Bisease Town Council	❖ B. Essiam T/Council	Denkyira Area council	Mando Area Council	Enyan Maim Area Council	Ochiso/ Baa	Abaasa	Sonkwaa	
1. Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions	❖ Const. of U-drainage at Ajumako	❖ Reshaping of roundabout to bank feeder roads ❖ Bisease to Ajumako ❖ Reshaping of Babindo road	❖ Ochiso feeder roads ❖ Reshaping of Baa feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Kumasi feeder road ❖ Ajumako Town Roads ❖ Tilling of lorry station	❖ Reshaping of Ato- Wass to Ahenbronmu feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Manyewoya w feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Obaakese feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Nyamebekyre feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Nsuta feeder road ❖ Const. of drainage at Bedum Cath. School	❖ Reshaping of Abaase to Asikuma road ❖ Reshaping of Akroma to Asikuma ❖ Reshaping of Suponso feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Bisease feeder road Reshaping of Amanbete feeder road, Kwanankwa, Otabirkwaa,	❖ Reshaping of Nketsia road ❖ Reshaping of Nsukyire feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Asarekwaa feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Ekurakese feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Calvary feeder road ❖ Reshaping of Amoanda feeder road Reshaping of Aduakrom, Awusem, Ayiwase and Kramokrom feeder roads	❖ Reshaping of Amanfopong-Fosuansa, Kokoso, Gyahadze, Diabene, Asomdweyede	❖ Reshaping of Ewusi kwaa feeder road Reshaping of Asuokwa roads, Akawosu, Adandan bridge, Ofabri Mpakyim, Jamra Bridge	❖	

					Reshaping of Bedum inner roads					
2	Poor distribution system – market, lorry station	❖ Const. of Morden market at Ajumako	❖ Const. of Morden market at Bisease	❖ Const. of Morden market at Essiam			Construction of Modernize Market at Enyan-Maim	❖ Construction of Modern Market at Ochiso		
3.	Poor Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of mechanise boreholes at Ajumako Ahenbrom, Eduyaw ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Essaman ❖ Provision of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Bisease Dwenase ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Anyinasu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Essiam ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Bekoso ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Fante Newtown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Denkyira, Bedukrom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Mando ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Nkodwo ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Ampia-Ajumako 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Enyan-Maim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Entumbil ❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Kwanyarko 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of mechanise borehole at Abaasa, Onyaadze 	

		mechanise borehole at Edwumaim				❖ Provision of mechanise borehole at Assempanyin				
	Sanitation	❖ Provision of public toilet at Ajumako	❖ Provision of public toilet at Bisease	❖ Provision of public toilet at Essiam ❖ Provision of Skip containers at Essiam	❖ Provision of Skip containers at Denkyira	❖ Provision of public toilet at Mando	❖ Provision of Skip containers at Enyan-Maim	❖	Provision of public toilet at Abaasa	
	Extension of electricity supply	❖ Provision of streetlights and bulbs – All communities with electricity	Extension of Power to newly suburb of Bisease ❖	❖ Extension of Power to newly suburb of Breman Essiam areas ❖ Provision of streetlights and bulbs – All communities with electricity	❖ Extension of Power to newly suburb of Denkyira areas ❖ Provision of streetlights and bulbs – All communities with electricity	❖ Extension of Power to newly suburb of Mando areas ❖ Provision of streetlights and bulbs – All communities with electricity	❖ Provision of streetlights and bulbs – All communities with electricity	❖ Extension of Power to newly suburb of Ochiso-Baa areas ❖ Provision of streetlights and bulbs – All communities with electricity	❖ Extension of Power to newly suburb of Abaasa Provision of streetlights and bulbs – All communities with electricity	❖

	Lack of electricity	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖ Supply of electricity to Yeboah Krom		
	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Construction of Additional 1no. of 2-unit KG block at Ajumako Catholic School Completion of 6-unit classroom blk at Essaman ❖	❖	Completion of 3-unit classroom blk at Essiam Methodist JHS ❖ Completion of Modern Library at Essiam	❖	Const. of 6-unit classroom block at Mando ❖	❖ Const. of KG at	❖	Renovation of Abaasa JHS building	
	Poor Health Infrastructure	Renovation	❖		❖ Completion of CHPs at Denkyira	Renovation of CHPs at Mando	❖ Provision of CHPs at	Renovation of Health Centre at Ochiso Provision of Logistics and tools for diagnosis.	Renovation of Abaasa Health Centre with needed equipment	
	Transparent and Good Governance	Weak Functioning of Substructures	❖ Weak Functioning of Substructures	Weak Functioning of Substructures	❖ Weak Functioning of Substructures	Weak Functioning of Substructures	❖ Weak Functioning of Substructures	Weak Functioning of Substructures completion of community at Kokoso	Weak Functioning of Substructures completion of community centre at Benin	

	Poor/ Lack of Communication Network	Extension Telecommunication Network to difficult to reach communities	Extension Telecommunication Network to difficult to reach communities ❖ communities		❖ Extension Telecommunication Network to difficult to reach communities	Extension Telecommunication Network to difficult to reach communities	❖ Extension Telecommunication Network to difficult to reach communities	Extension of Telecommunication Networks to difficult to reach communities	Extension Telecommunication Network to difficult to reach communities	
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2.4 Economic Characteristics

2.4.1 Economy of the District

The employment data across industries shows clear gender-based patterns among a total of 34,239 workers (53.4% male and 46.6% female). The largest employer is Agriculture, forestry, and fishing with 18,330 workers (53.5%), split evenly between 9,818 males (53.6%) and 8,512 females (46.4%). Retail trade employs 5,623 people (16.4%), heavily female-dominated at 84.7% (4,761) compared to 15.3% males (862). Similarly, Accommodation and food services have 2,113 workers, 88.9% female (1,879) and only 234 males. Construction (1,537 workers) is 94.7% male (1,455), while Transportation and storage (1,785) is nearly all male (99.7%). Electricity and gas supply also show male dominance: 147 out of 149 workers (98.7%) are male. Conversely, Human health and social work employ 698 people, 62.3% female (435). Other service activities (2,137) are 54.3% female, and Activities of households as employers (90) are 68.9% female (62). Balanced sectors include Education with 2,318 workers with 60.8% male and 39.2% female, and Arts and entertainment with 276 workers, 147 male and 129 females. A few small industries show no or very low female presence, such as Real estate (18 workers, all male) and Mining and quarrying (42 workers, 41 male).

Table 10 Structure of the Local Economy

Industry	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18330	9818	8512
Manufacturing	2315	963	1352
Transportation and storage	1785	1780	5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5623	862	4761
Other service activities	2137	977	1160
Accommodation and food service activities	2113	234	1879
Construction	1537	1455	82
Arts, entertainment and recreation	276	147	129
Education	2318	1410	908
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	149	147	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	49	35	14
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	196	155	41

Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-prod	90	28	62
Mining and quarrying	42	41	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	252	152	100
Human health and social work activities	698	263	435
Information and communication	61	47	14
Real estate activities	18	18	0
Financial and insurance activities	301	188	113
Administrative and support service activities	158	114	44
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	18	7	11

Source: PHC, 2021

The economic sectors of the District are further discussed below according to sectors:

2.4.1.1 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is not only a major economic activity in the District but also a way of life for the indigenes of the District. The agricultural sector can boast of food crops such as cassava, maize, vegetables, and cowpea, among others, and cash crops like pineapple, mango, cashew, watermelon etc. The major livestock reared in the District are small ruminants, cattle, poultry, pigs, and micro livestock (rabbits and grasscutter), among others. The northern part of the District is noted for agricultural purposes largely due to the availability of arable lands. They are mainly crop production areas with minimal livestock production. The main types of farming practices are mixed farming, monocropping, and mixed cropping. The District produces enough food crops to feed the District, although there are about 30% post-harvest losses. The main causes of post-harvest losses are the absence of storage facilities and minimal processing of produce. The main modes of land acquisition are leasehold, freehold, outright purchase, and share cropping.

However, the sector has not seen much growth within the past few years despite several government initiatives aimed at facilitating the growth of the sector. This has basically been caused using outdated farming practices and overreliance on the traditional rainfall patterns. Farmers do not actually have access to credit facilities because of high interest rates.

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District continues to benefit from national and external agricultural initiatives aimed at boosting crop and livestock production, creating jobs, and reducing poverty. While earlier programmes such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ I) provided free inputs and

subsidies, current interventions have shifted to a market-driven approach under PFJ Phase II (PFJ 2.0). This new phase emphasizes input credit, value-chain development, mechanisation, extension services, and stronger private sector participation.

Complementary initiatives such as the Youth in Agriculture Programme (YIAP) and the HAPPY Programme are creating opportunities for youth, women, and vulnerable groups through training, starter packs, and support in high-demand value chains like rice, soybean, tomato, and poultry. Non-governmental organisations and private agri-businesses also provide technical and market support.

For the District Assembly, the priority is to mobilise farmers and youth, facilitate access to land, strengthen market linkages, and coordinate with partners to maximise these opportunities for food security, employment creation, and poverty reduction.

Table 11 Land Size

Type of Land	Size of Land
Land under cultivation	80.20 km
Undeveloped agricultural Land Area	180.37 km²
Land under Forest	120.28 km²
Others (fish ponds)	20.21 km²
Others (built environment & Degraded lands)	140.25 km²
Agricultural Land Area	401.06 km²

Source: AEEDA Agric. Dept.

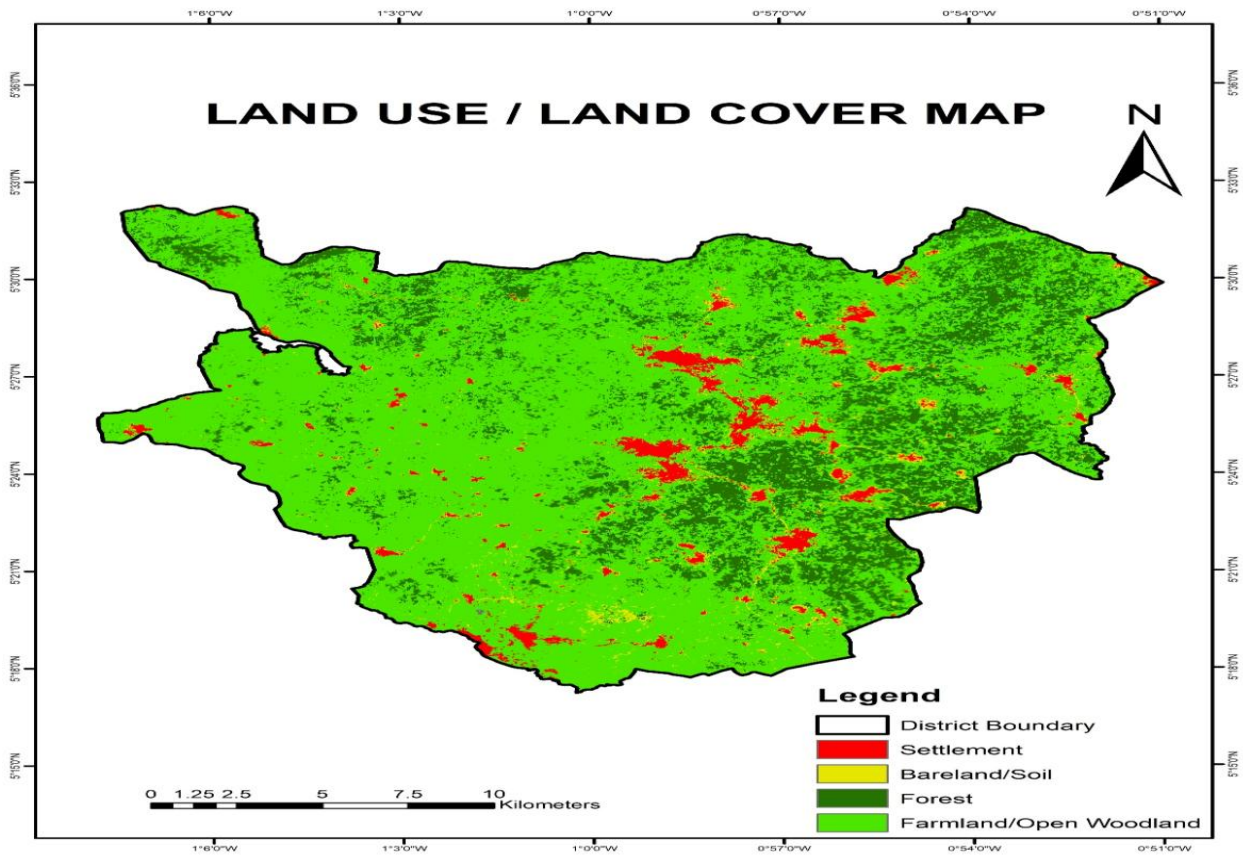


Figure 21: Land Use/Land Cover Map

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District possesses significant mineral and rock deposits that support both large-scale quarrying for export and construction-related activities within and outside the district. The geology of the area is characterized by the presence of both igneous and sedimentary rock formations, which provide a wide range of raw materials suitable for different uses.

The igneous rocks (such as granite, basalt, and gabbro) are durable and hard, making them ideal to produce aggregates used in road construction, high-rise buildings, and large infrastructure projects. Their quality makes them attractive not only for local consumption but also for supply to other districts and regional markets.

On the other hand, the sedimentary rocks (including limestone, sandstone, and lateritic deposits) are widely exploited for purposes such as cement manufacturing, block-making, and other construction inputs. These materials are particularly relevant for the local construction industry, given the district's growing demand for housing, schools, health facilities, and other infrastructure. Large-scale quarrying enterprises operate alongside smaller artisanal ventures, generating employment opportunities for residents and contributing to district revenue mobilization through permits, royalties, and related fees. However, these activities are not without challenges. Quarrying

operations often lead to environmental concerns, including land degradation, dust and noise pollution, and threats to water bodies. Unregulated small-scale operations can also exacerbate these issues.

Given these dynamics, the District Assembly faces the dual responsibility of promoting quarrying as an economic driver while ensuring sustainable practices that protect the environment and the health of local communities. Strengthening monitoring, enforcing environmental regulations, and encouraging corporate social responsibility from quarry operators remain critical to balancing growth with sustainability.

2..4.1.3 Energy/Water

The Ghana Water Company and the Electricity Company of Ghana are found in the District. Fuel (petroleum) filling stations are located mainly along the Mankessim-Ajumako road and they provide petrol, diesel, and kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas. This is an indication that the District is set for growth and development and investors can take advantage of that.

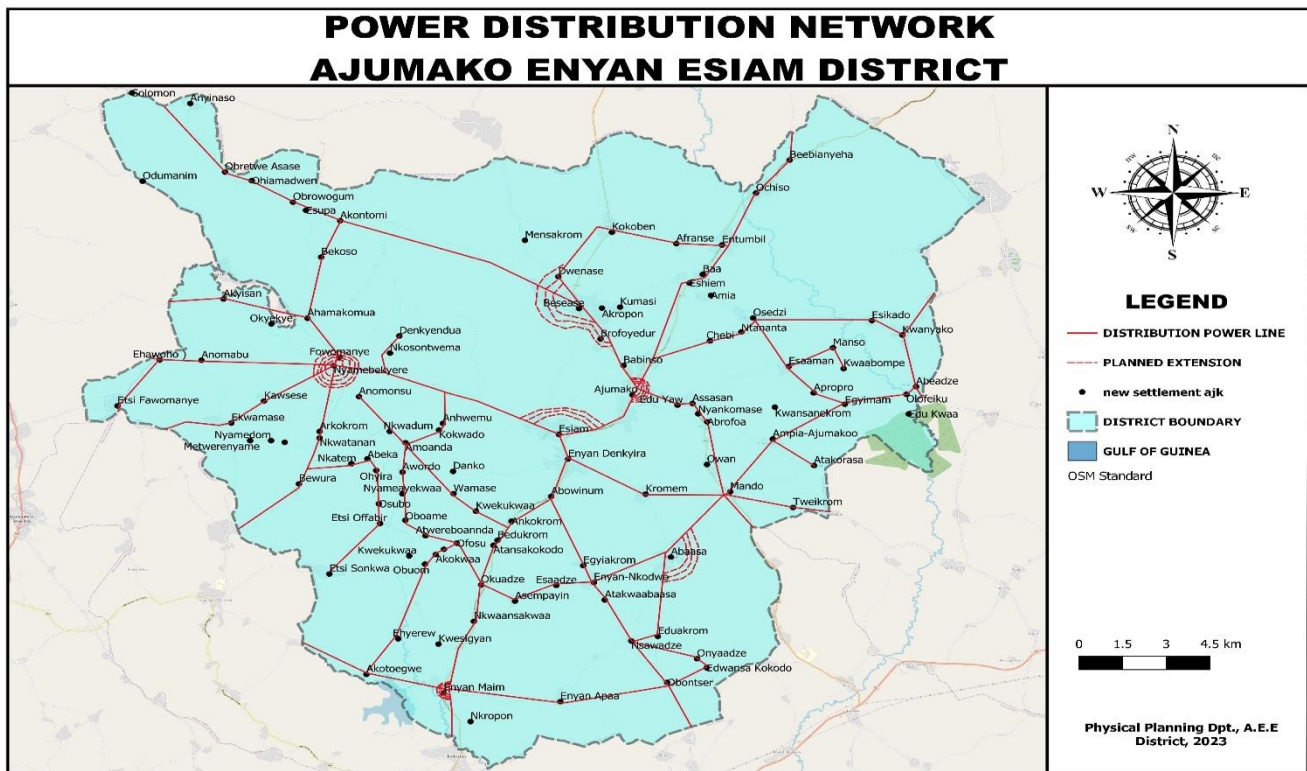


Figure 22 Power Distribution Network Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District

2.4.1.4 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sub-sector of the District has so many prospects for the growth of the District. There are a significant number of artisans (welders, tailors, carpenters etc.) in the district. Because there is an increasing demand for manufactured products as a result of the increasing population, there is a potential for those in these medium and small-scale industries to grow if provided with loans. Some of the manufacturing industries in the District include sachet water producing companies and many more are turning out each day due to the prospect of population increase and high demand for such products being produced.

2.4.1.5 Service Sector

The service sector plays a pivotal role in supporting and complementing the other sectors of the district's economy, particularly agriculture and industry. It provides a wide range of essential services that facilitate production, trade, and social development.

The district offers a mix of high-order and low-order services. High-order services include banking and financial institutions, insurance, telecommunication, educational and health services, legal and administrative support, and specialized retail and wholesale trade. These services are concentrated mainly in the larger towns and urban centres of the district, where demand and population density are higher.

Low-order services, on the other hand, are more widespread across rural communities and consist of basic retail shops, local markets, transportation, barbering and hairdressing, tailoring, repair works, food vending, and other informal activities. These services are vital to meeting the daily needs of residents and sustaining livelihoods at the community level.

The service sector contributes significantly to employment creation, particularly for women and youth engaged in trading and informal services. It also enhances the district's overall economic growth by linking agricultural producers and industrial operators to markets, consumers, and support systems. However, the sector faces challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, poor road networks affecting service delivery in rural areas, and limited access to modern ICT facilities in smaller communities. Strengthening the service sector by improving infrastructure, expanding access to ICT, and supporting small-scale service providers will further enhance its role as a key driver of economic activity and social wellbeing in the district.

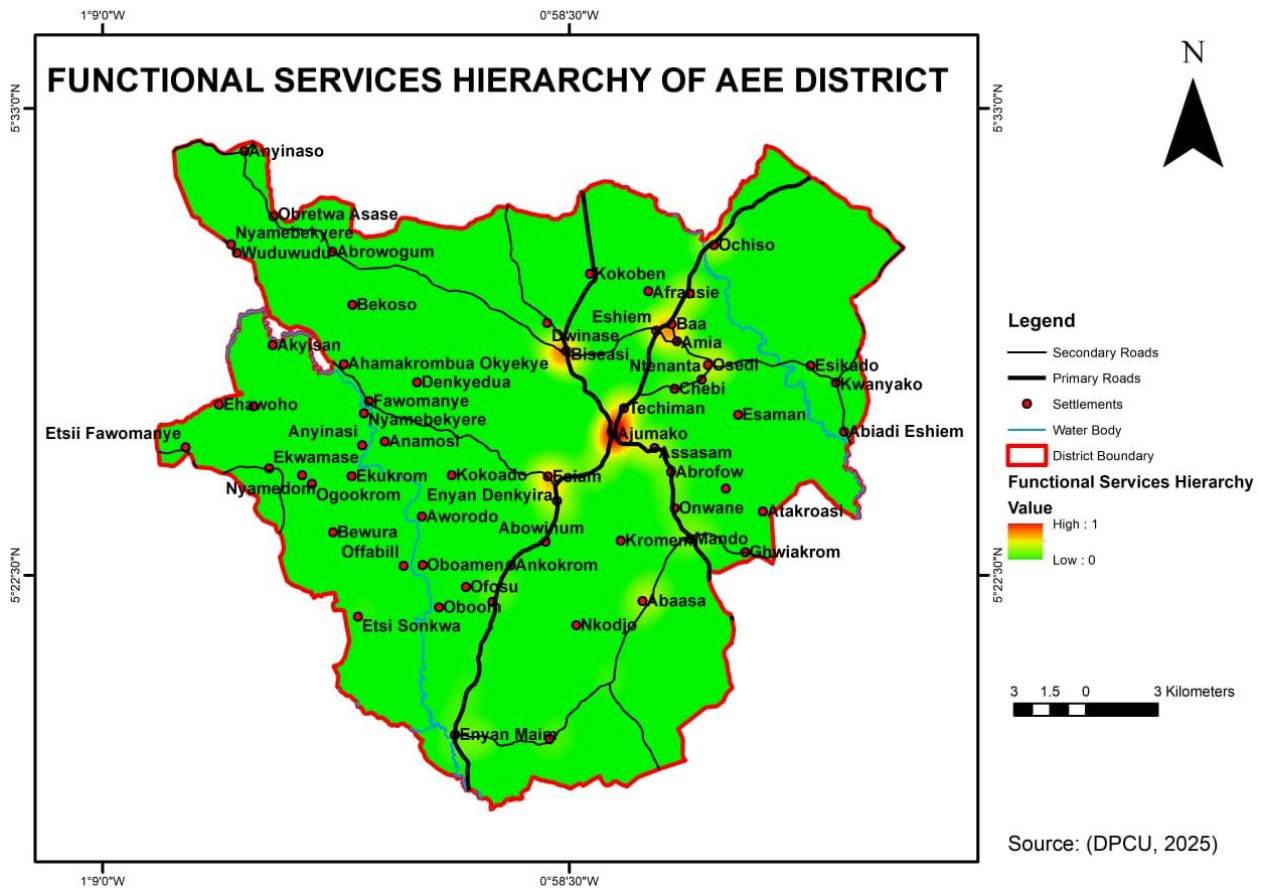


Figure 23 Functional Services Hierarchy of AEEA

2.4.1.6 Transportation

Transportation plays a vital role in the overall development of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District and Ghana as a whole. As a key form of infrastructure, it serves as both a stimulus for economic growth and a major factor influencing land use development. It also accounts for a large proportion of public investment, particularly in the construction and maintenance of roads.

The availability of efficient transport services is crucial for socio-economic development and poverty reduction. It facilitates the effective distribution of goods and services, enhances access to markets, strengthens regional integration, and increases the district’s attractiveness to investors. Reliable transport networks also contribute to reducing rural isolation by connecting remote communities to health, education, and administrative services.

In terms of surface accessibility, the district is connected mainly by Second Class and Third-Class roads, as well as minor collector roads, which link the various communities to each other and to neighbouring towns. However, many of these roads—particularly in the interior parts of the district—are in a deplorable condition. Poor road quality hampers mobility, increases travel time

and costs, and adversely affects socio-economic activities, including trade, education, and healthcare delivery.

For agriculture, which is the backbone of the district’s economy, the poor road network contributes to post-harvest losses, as farmers struggle to transport produce to markets promptly. This reduces income levels and undermines food security. Conversely, improving the road network would not only boost commercial activities and attract private investment but also enhance agricultural value chains by ensuring faster and cheaper transportation of good

The District Assembly, therefore, has a critical role in lobbying for road infrastructure investments, collaborating with government agencies such as the Ghana Highways Authority and the Department of Feeder Roads, and ensuring routine maintenance of existing networks to maximise their socio-economic impact.

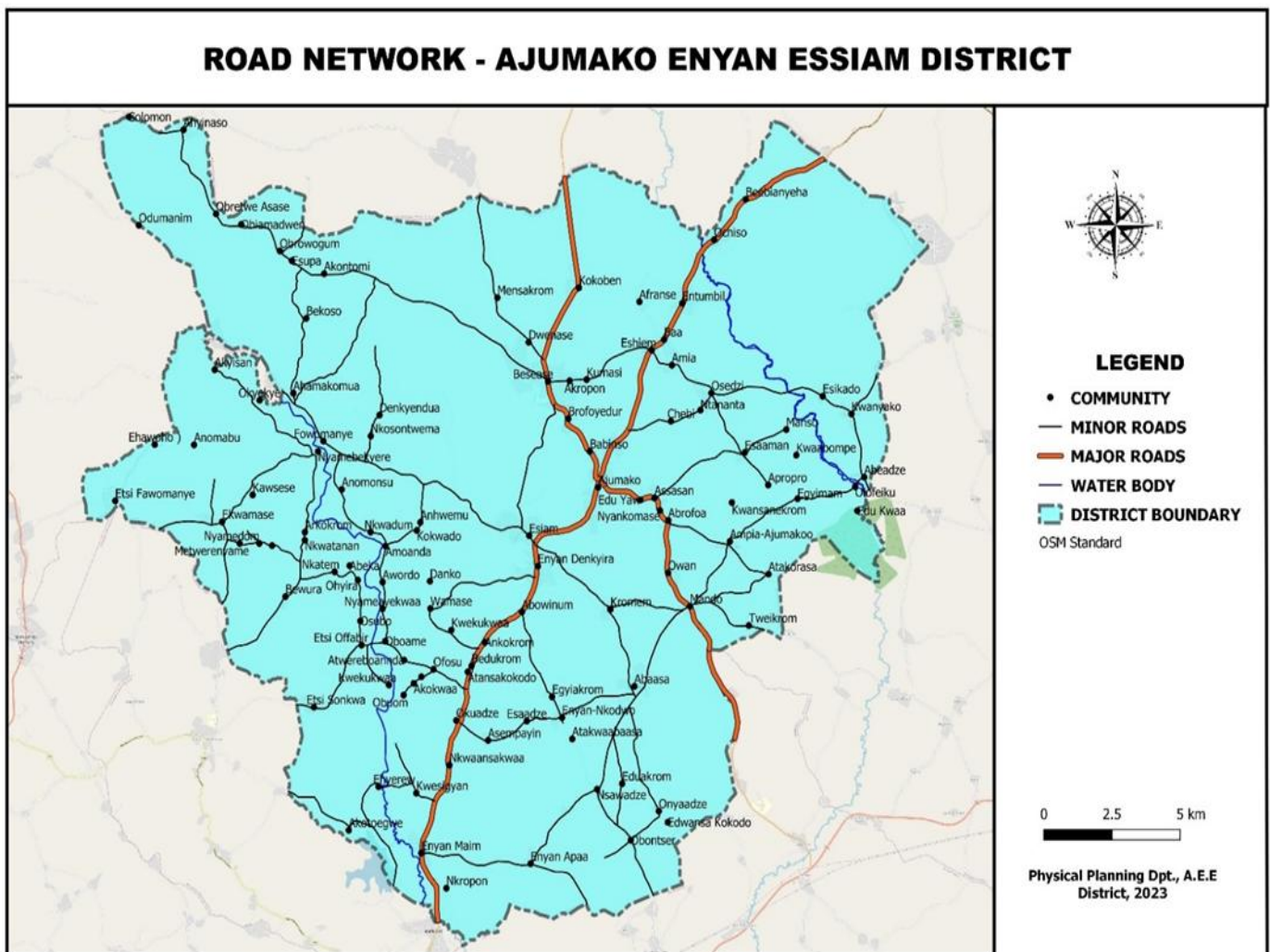


Figure 24 Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District Road Network

2.4.1.7 Financial Institutions

The financial sector in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District remains underdeveloped and poses a major constraint to economic growth and private sector development. Currently, the district is served by only a few Rural and Community Banks, with no presence of major commercial banks, microfinance companies, or other higher-order financial institutions.

While the Rural Banks provide important services such as savings, credit, and basic financial transactions, their operations largely cater to limited segments of the population. They often lack the capacity to meet the diverse and expanding financial needs of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), commercial farmers, traders, and youth entrepreneurs. The limited capital base and conservative lending policies of these institutions restrict access to sufficient credit facilities, stifling opportunities for business growth and innovation.

The absence of a robust financial infrastructure has broader implications for the district's development. It reduces the inflow of investment, hampers the growth of agricultural and agro-processing ventures, and slows down job creation. Many residents are forced to travel to neighboring districts to access advanced banking services, increasing transaction costs and inconvenience.

To unlock the district's full economic potential, there is a need for a more inclusive and diversified financial sector. This could be achieved by encouraging the establishment of commercial banks, strengthening the capacity of existing Rural Banks, and expanding microfinance, cooperative credit unions, and digital/mobile banking platforms. Strengthening the financial system will improve access to affordable credit, promote entrepreneurship, attract investment, and accelerate socio-economic development across the district.

2.4.1.7 Tele-Communication

Communication and telephone services have long been established in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, serving as a crucial enabler of socio-economic development. All the major mobile telecommunication networks in Ghana—MTN Ghana, AirtelTigo Ghana, and Telecel Ghana—operate within the district, ensuring that residents, businesses, and institutions have access to voice, data, and mobile money services.

The district's telecommunication infrastructure is of a relatively high standard by national benchmarks, offering opportunities for businesses, industries, and public institutions to leverage

digital platforms for efficiency and growth. Reliable communication services enable farmers and traders to access market information, support financial transactions through mobile banking, and connect residents to educational and health services.

Beyond improving economic activities, the presence of multiple networks fosters competition and wider coverage, which benefits consumers through more affordable and diverse services. The availability of telecommunication services also positions the district to better integrate into the mainstream of national development, particularly in the areas of e-commerce, digital education, e-health, and e-governance.

However, gaps remain in terms of network reliability and internet speed, especially in remote communities, where connectivity may be weak or inconsistent. Addressing these challenges through improved infrastructure investment and expansion of broadband services will further strengthen the district's role in Ghana's growing digital economy.

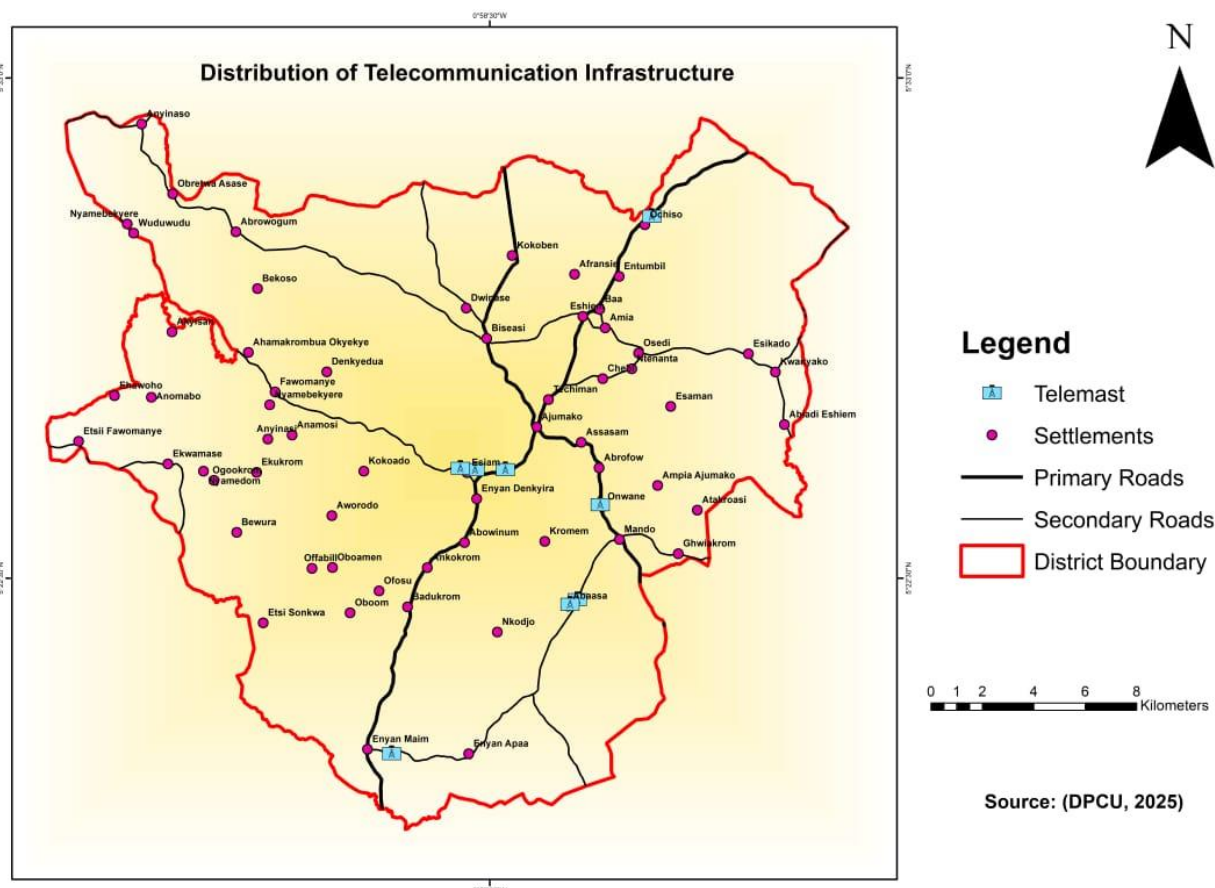


Figure 25 Distribution of communication infrastructure

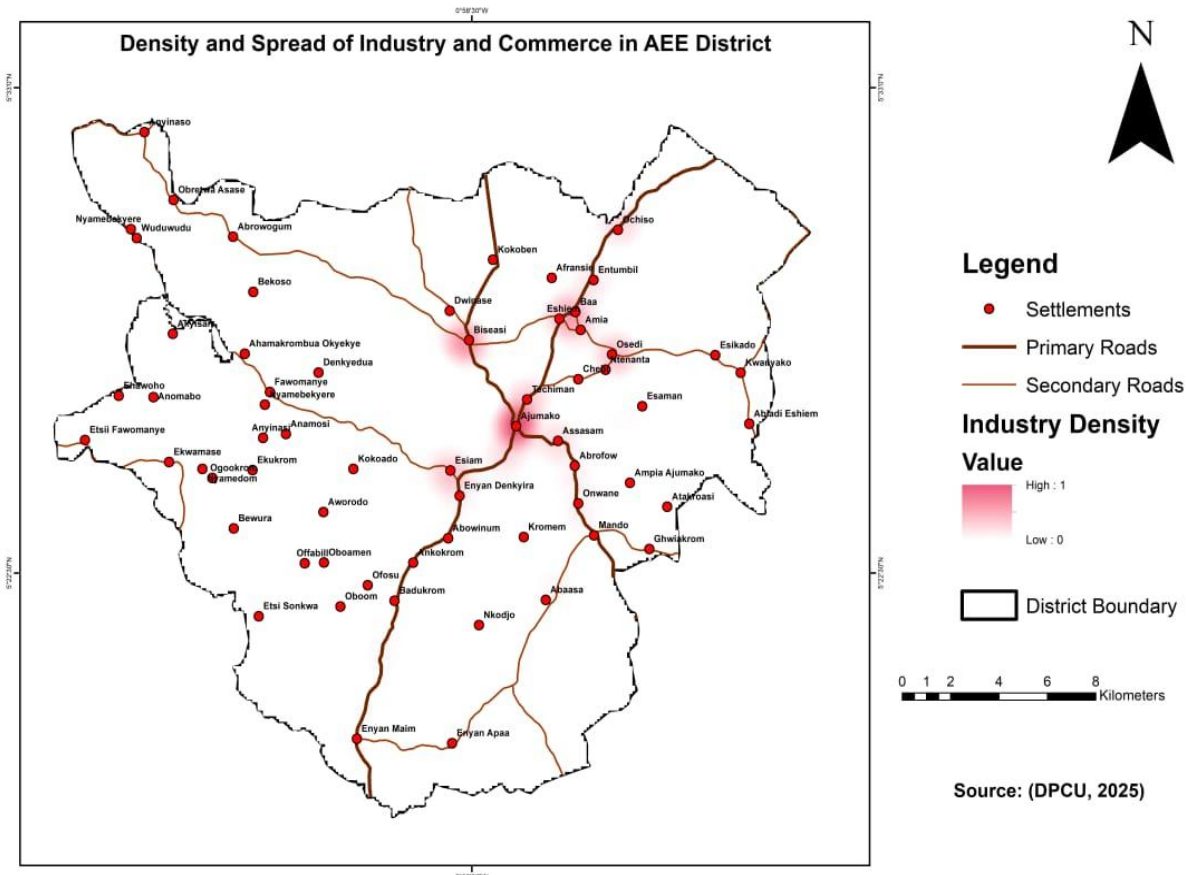
2.4.1.8 Commerce

Commercial activities constitute an important aspect of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District's local economy, serving as a major source of livelihood for a large segment of the population, particularly the youth. Retail trading dominates the sector, with many young entrepreneurs and traders engaging in the buying and selling of foodstuffs, clothing, household goods, and other consumables. The relatively low capital requirement for entry into retail trade has created opportunities for individuals with limited resources to participate in business, thereby reducing unemployment and contributing to poverty alleviation.

These commercial activities also help to sustain local markets, enhance the circulation of goods and services, and provide income for households across the district. The growth of small-scale trading has further stimulated ancillary services such as transportation, storage, and mobile money operations, reinforcing its role in the district's socio-economic development.

Nonetheless, the sector faces challenges such as limited access to credit facilities, inadequate market infrastructure, and competition from traders in nearby urban centres. Strengthening market infrastructure, expanding financial support, and creating enabling conditions for small and medium enterprises will enhance the contribution of commercial activities to job creation and overall district development.

Figure 26 Density and spread of industry and commerce in AEEEDA



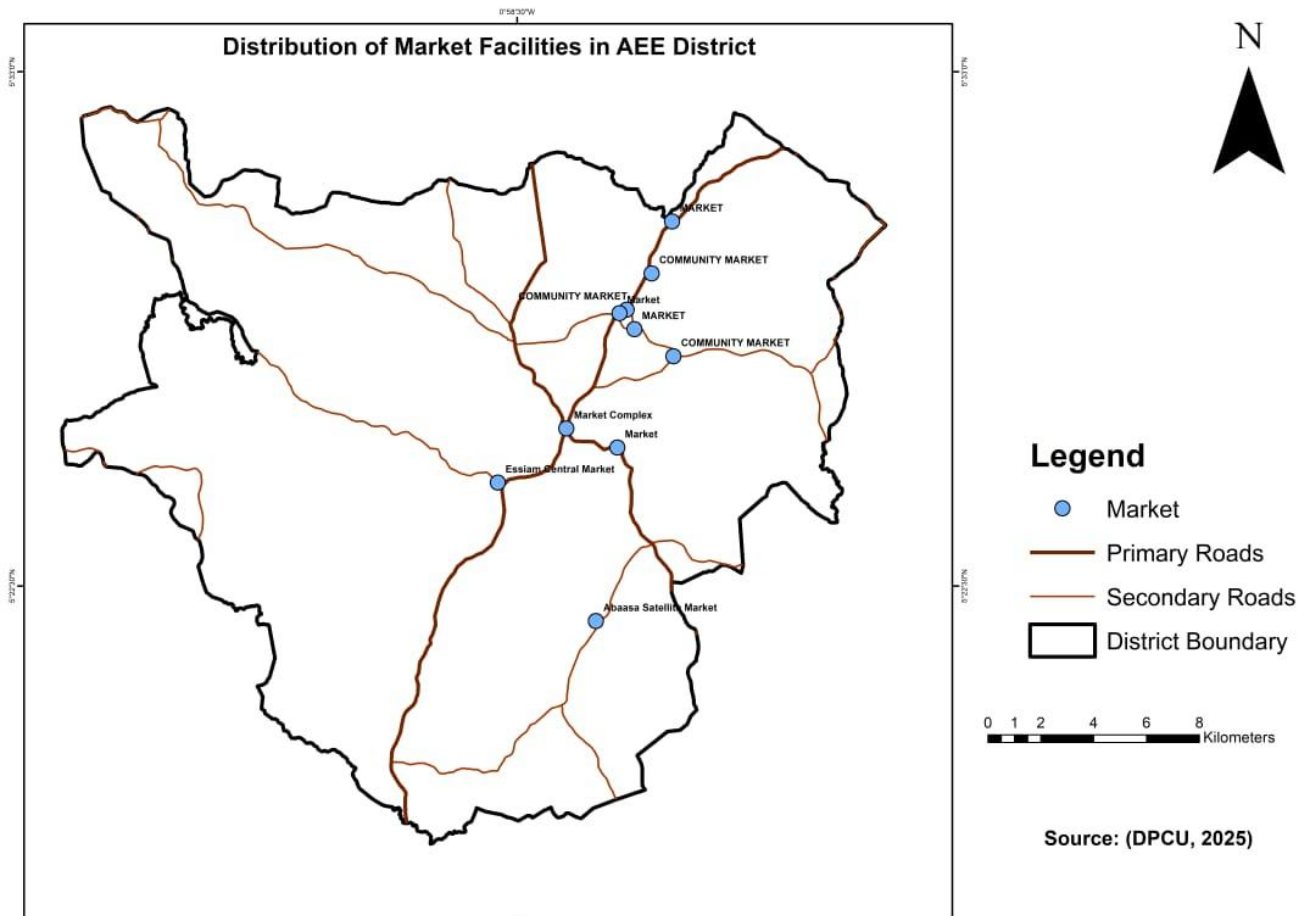


Figure 27 Distribution of market facilities in AEE District

2.4.1.9 Hospitality (Hotels and Restaurants)

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District faces significant gaps in hospitality infrastructure, which limits its ability to fully harness opportunities in tourism, investment, and local economic development. The district currently has only a few hotels, guesthouses, and restaurants, many of which are small in scale and lack the modern facilities required to meet the expectations of business travelers, tourists, or potential investors. Unlike larger urban centres, the district does not host major hotel chains or a vibrant restaurant industry, and the limited options available often operate below full-service standards.

This underdeveloped hospitality sector reduces the district's competitiveness as a destination for conferences, cultural tourism, and investor engagement. Visitors are frequently compelled to seek accommodation in nearby municipalities, resulting in a loss of revenue for the local economy. Strengthening the sector through targeted private sector investment, public-private partnerships, and support for local entrepreneurs can help expand accommodation and dining facilities. Improved hospitality services will not only enhance tourism but also provide employment

opportunities, stimulate allied industries such as catering and event management, and boost the overall attractiveness of the district for sustainable growth.

2.4.2 Others

In addition to the private sector, the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District benefits from the services and interventions of Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). These institutions play a vital role in complementing the efforts of the District Assembly by providing social, economic, and developmental services that improve the quality of life for residents.

Government agencies are primarily responsible for policy implementation, infrastructure development, education, health, and agricultural extension services. NGOs contribute by addressing critical needs such as youth empowerment, poverty reduction, gender equality, education support, and environmental conservation. CBOs, on the other hand, operate at the grassroots level, mobilizing communities for self-help initiatives, supporting local governance, and strengthening social cohesion.

Together, these actors fill service delivery gaps, introduce innovative solutions, and create opportunities for partnerships that enhance local development. Their collaboration with the Assembly remains essential for building resilience, promoting inclusive growth, and ensuring that interventions reach the most vulnerable groups in the district.

2.4.2.1 Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure comprises facilities that help in the production process. These include transportation network, post and telecommunications, financial institutions and market structures. As mentioned elsewhere all these facilities except postal services infrastructure can be found in the District. These infrastructural facilities have potentials and constraints for the development of the District and the Assembly is trying hard to harness the strengths and opportunities for district and national development.

2.5 Social Characteristics

2.5.1 Settlement Systems

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is predominantly rural and dormitory in nature, with about 195 identified settlements, of which nearly 75% of the total population reside in rural areas. Settlement patterns are uneven, with distinct differences between the northern and southern parts of the district.

The southern zone, covering roughly one-quarter of the district, is urbanizing rapidly due to improved transportation networks and growing commercial activity. This area hosts most of the district's social and economic infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, banks, markets, and security services. Settlements here are typically nucleated, unplanned, and high-density residential areas that are gradually transitioning into commercial and light industrial uses. Building patterns reveal that cement blocks/concrete are the most widely used construction materials, with separate houses being the dominant dwelling type. However, the area is constrained by poor surface accessibility, as most urban roads remain unpaved, and many feeder roads are underdeveloped. This situation hampers mobility, affects economic growth, and places increasing pressure on the main highway in the absence of alternative routes.

In contrast, the northern zone of the district has relatively flat terrain, making it suitable for orderly settlement expansion and efficient transport planning, while retaining its primary role as an agricultural production area. Despite this potential, the district faces significant challenges from unauthorized developments, especially in peri-urban communities, largely due to the absence of comprehensive development plans and effective enforcement of building regulations.

To address these challenges, the District Planning Authority intends to strengthen its planning and regulatory functions in line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the newly promulgated Land Use and Spatial Planning Act. These legal frameworks will guide spatial development, curb uncontrolled settlement growth, and promote a more sustainable and balanced pattern of development across the district.

2.5.2 Social Services

The development indicators of the district are meaningless unless it reflects in the living conditions of the people. The Assembly provides social services in the areas of education, health, water and sanitation and other general services as discussed below.

2.5.3 Water and Sanitation

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), households in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District rely on six main sources of drinking water: pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (27.8%), public standpipes (22.6%), boreholes/pump tube wells (18.4%), rivers/streams (13.2%), pipe-borne water inside dwellings (5.7%), and protected wells (3.6%).

Compared with the regional profile, the district has a higher share of pipe-borne water users (56.1%) than both the regional (53.6%) and national averages (46.5%). Reliance on sachet water is relatively low (2.1% vs. 8.1% regionally), though its usage in urban centers is slightly higher (3.0%) than in rural areas (1.6%). A notable concern is the relatively high dependence on unprotected water sources—16.4% of households, compared to 10% regionally—with rural localities showing greater reliance on rivers and streams (19.3%) compared to just 0.7% in urban areas.

These patterns highlight disparities between rural and urban communities, as well as potential public health risks associated with unprotected water sources. Moving forward, the district's priority is to expand water infrastructure, extend distribution networks, and strengthen community-based water management systems to ensure equitable and safe water access, particularly in rural and dispersed settlements.

2.5.4 Environmental Health and Waste Management

Sanitation remains a critical aspect of public health and environmental management in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. The management of both liquid and solid waste is essential since they are inevitable outcomes of household activities, market operations, and industrial processes. Poorly managed waste poses serious health risks, with strong links to the contraction of diseases such as typhoid fever, cholera, and diarrhoea. At the same time, effective waste management can provide economic opportunities through job creation for people in the active labour force, especially in urban and peri-urban communities.

In the district, the major sources of refuse generation are households, markets, institutions, and informal economic activities. Among these, households contribute the largest share, with most of the waste being biodegradable materials such as food and kitchen waste, paper, fabrics, and human excreta. This composition presents opportunities for waste recycling and composting, which remain underutilized.

The Assembly, through its Environmental Health Department, undertakes health and environmental sensitisation programmes in schools, markets, and public spaces to educate residents on proper sanitation practices. However, challenges such as inadequate waste disposal infrastructure, poor household-level waste segregation, and limited community participation in waste management continue to hinder progress.

Strengthening sanitation in the district will therefore require expanded waste collection systems, improved disposal sites, community-based waste recycling initiatives, and stronger public

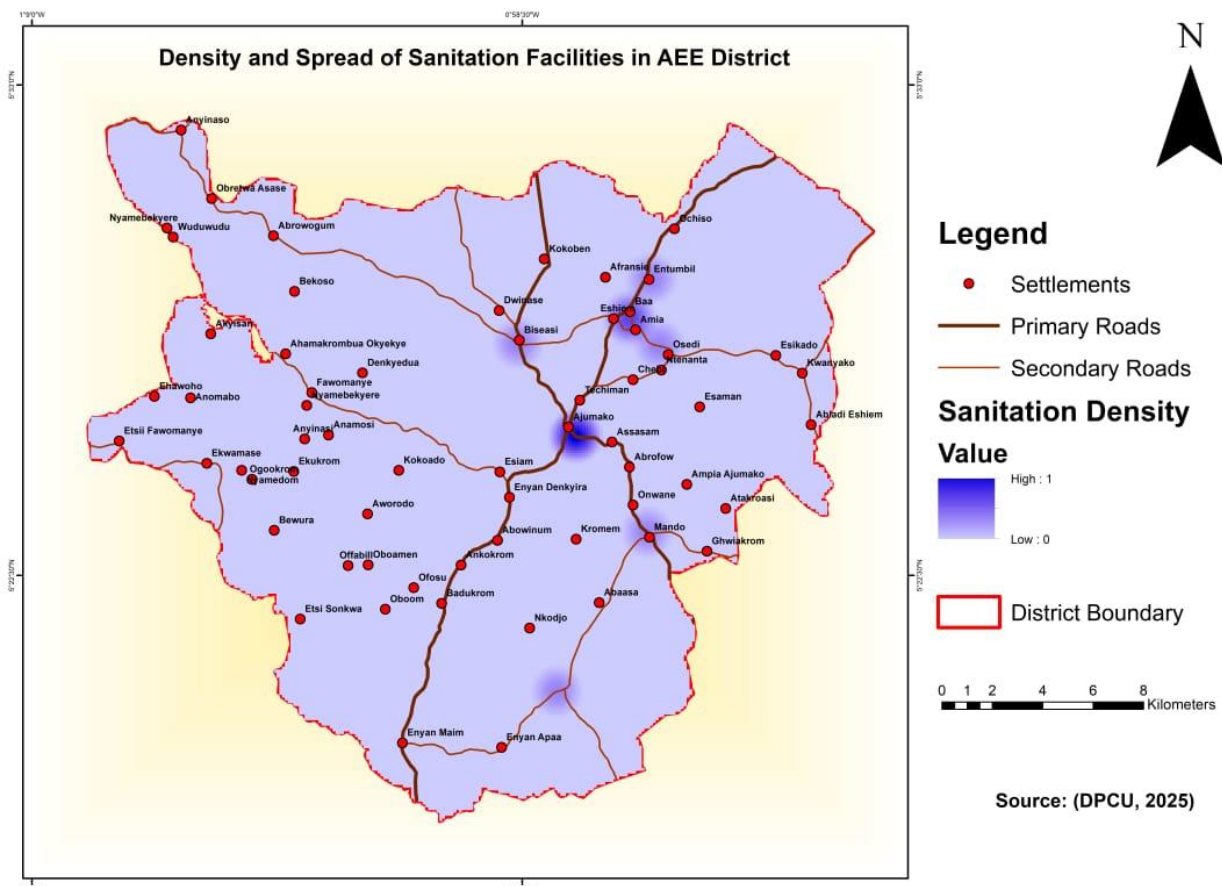


Figure 28 Density and spread of sanitation facilities in AEEDA

education. These efforts will not only improve public health but also enhance environmental sustainability and create local employment opportunities.

Table 12:NGO'S in the District

B/ N	NAME OF NGO	CONTACT PERSON/NUMBER	EMAIL/POSTAL ADDRESS	OFFICE LOCATIONS	AREAS OF FOCUS
1.	COMPASSION, GHANA	0202250057		AJUMAKO	CHILD PROTECTION
2.	KEBA AFRICA	0248246163		AJUMAKO	HIV AND OTHER HEALTH RELATED ISSUES

Source: DPCU/SWCD

In the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in supporting community development and addressing social and health-related challenges. Two notable NGOs operating in the district are Compassion Ghana and Keba Africa.

Compassion Ghana focuses on child protection and welfare, safeguarding children’s rights while providing interventions aimed at improving their education, health, and overall well-being. On the other hand, Keba Africa directs its efforts towards HIV/AIDS awareness and broader health-related issues, offering education, community sensitisation, and support services to reduce stigma and improve health outcomes.

Together, these NGOs complement the efforts of government agencies by filling service delivery gaps, strengthening community resilience, and providing targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. Their continued presence and collaboration with the District Assembly are essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable development

2.5.5 Social Interventions

2.5.5.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is one of the flagship social protection initiatives being implemented in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. LEAP provides both conditional and unconditional cash transfers to the extremely poor, disadvantaged, and vulnerable households, to enable them to “leap” out of extreme poverty. Its long-term objective is to reduce poverty by improving household consumption and promoting access to essential services and opportunities, particularly in education and healthcare.

In addition to LEAP, the District Assembly implements several other national poverty reduction programmes. These include the Youth Employment Programme (YEP), which provides temporary job opportunities for the unemployed youth; the School Feeding Programme (SFP), which enhances school enrolment and retention while improving child nutrition; and the Capitation Grant, which supports basic education by removing financial barriers for pupils.

While these interventions have contributed significantly to social welfare and human development, poverty levels in the district remain high. Addressing this challenge requires sustained investments in economic empowerment programmes, skills development, and livelihood support initiatives that go beyond social protection to stimulate inclusive and sustainable growth.

- Persons with Disability Funds

2.5.5.2 Vulnerability Analysis

The District falls in one of the underdeveloped districts in the region. There is still huge infrastructure deficit in terms of education to make education accessible to the urban poor who cannot afford fees for private schools. This makes them vulnerable in terms of human capital development to seize the emerging opportunities that comes with urbanization and middle-income status.

Unauthorized settlements especially around water ways and wetlands are prone to disasters and governments future policy on unauthorized developments. The shocks that would come from government policy and bye laws on such places leaves them vulnerable.

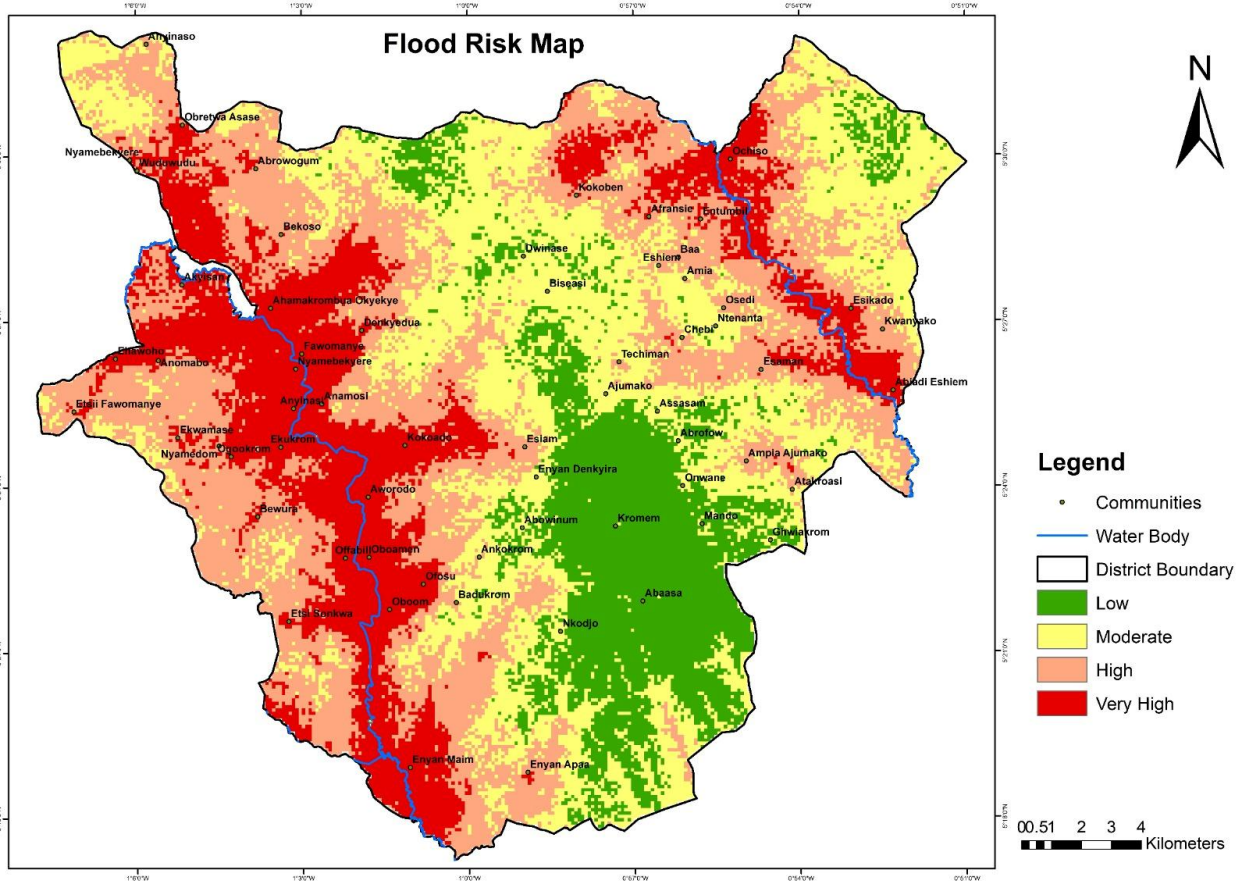


Figure 29 Flood risk map of AEDA

With about 1,191 people identified with various forms of disability within the District, there is an urgent need to find social protection strategies in addition to the Assembly Disability fund to make cushion them against economic shocks and persecution.

Incidence of urban poverty is increasing marginally with the increase in population without corresponding rate of development, social amenities and quality services.

There are pockets of poverty in the peri-urban and rural areas of the District. The incidence of poverty along the coastal areas is still high with fishing as the main occupation.

The loss of Agric lands to estate developers and sand winning leaves peasant farmers and women vulnerable to poverty. Poverty levels are likely to increase if alternative livelihoods are not sought for these displaced farmers.

Children in conflict with the law, child abuse, child labour and streetism are prevalent in the District and often recorded by the Social Welfare and Community Development Department.

The predominance of men in the vibrant sectors of the economy and access to land and capital leaves women vulnerable.

With a population dependency ratio of 76%, there is a high level of vulnerability amongst dependents if there are no reliable and decent source of living for the economically active population.

The Vulnerable and Excluded

Poverty in the District is wide spread and the most affected are women, children and the aged. This incident has always rendered many people vulnerable to both human and natural hazards including diseases. Dependency ratio in the district is 97.8, in other words for every 100-people aged 15-65 years, there are approximately 98 people depending on them for survival. Dependency ratio is less in urban localities (91.9) than in rural localities (101.1). Also, the levels of water and sanitation facilities usage are all signs of abject poverty intensities in the district.

The responsible factors are many and varied.

- Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture
- High unemployment rates
- Inadequate economic activities/ventures
- Inadequate women representation/participation in public office
- Access to production resources by women is still a challenge
- Abuse of the rights /entitlement of women (the vulnerable and excluded)
- Among others

2.5.5.6 Persons with Disability (PWD)

There is still dominance of societal ignorance, prejudices, and alienation of PWD and their potential. Their rights to quality education, prerogatives, and other opportunities for self-development are still largely abused. It is obvious that PWD are a productive group and require the necessary attention in the areas of education, skills development, and rehabilitation.

Per PHC 2021, 5.9 percent of people in the District have some form of disability. Considering Table 12, the proportion of persons with disability is higher among females (7.3%) than among males (4.2%). The most common type of disability in the district is sight/visual impairment. It accounts for 42.2 percent of the total population of Persons with disability and 2.4 percent of the total population of the district. Physically challenged constitutes the next highest disability type (24.2%), and the least type is the “other” type of disability (0.37%).

Table 13 Population by Disability

Disability Type	Both Sexes			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All locality							
Total population	120,586	100.0		57,261	100.0	63,325	100.0
Without disability	105,121	87.2		50,872	88.8	54,249	85.6
With disability	7,112	5.9		2,454	4.2	4,658	7.3
Sight	3,004	2.5		1,480	2.5	1,524	2.4
Hearing	932	0.7		409	0.7	523	0.8
Speech	693	0.6		326	0.5	693	1.0
Physical	1,721	1.4		827	1.4	894	1.4
Intellect	615	0.5		290	0.5	325	0.5
Emotion	120	0.1		56	0.0	64	0.1
Other	27	0.0		11	0.0	16	0.0
Urban							
Total	42,507	100.0		20,174	100.0	23,822	100.0
Without disability	32,511	76.4		17,432	86.4	15,079	63.2
With disability	8,324	19.5		3,688	18.2	4,638	19.4
Sight	3,928	9.2		1,567	7.7	2,361	9.9
Hearing	321	0.7		124	0.6	197	0.8
Speech	825	1.9		354	1.7	471	1.9

Physical	1,235	2.9		370	1.8	863	3.6
Intellect	652	1.5		245	1.2	407	1.7
Emotion	765	1.7		368	1.8	397	1.6
Other	598	1.4		233	1.1	365	1.5
Rural							
Total	78,079	100.0		44,244	100.0	49,806	100.0
Without disability	66,132	84.6		32,404	73.2	33,728	67.7
With disability	11,952	15.3		3,795	8.5	8,157	16.3
Sight	4,526	5.7		1,259	2.8	3,267	6.5
Hearing	795	1.0		368	0.8	427	0.8
Speech	845	1.0		387	0.8	458	0.9
Physical	3,654	4.6		1,067	2.4	2,587	5.1
Intellect	802	1.0		445	1.0	357	0.7
Emotion	756	0.9		257	0.5	499	1.0
Other	570	0.7		216	0.4	354	0.7

source: DPCU

2.6 Education

In the development of human resources, the realization of this dream will only be illusory if education, informal, semi-formal, and most paramount formal education, are relegated to the background. In this light, governments of most developed and developing nations place education as one of their topmost priorities.

The educational facilities in the Assembly are neither evenly nor equitably distributed across the entire District Assembly.

Identified educational facilities needing rehabilitation are also located within the rural part of the District. Incidentally, the general quality of the road network within such areas is poor as well. A high correlation has been observed between easy access to school and student performance. Thus, the more effort needed for travel, the worse the performance. Thus, where travel needs become complex in terms of using motorized transport, this reduces the motivation for commuting teachers and pupils to accept placement in those schools.

Table 14 Public School Data in the District

Item	No.
Public Schools	295
Second-cycle public schools	4
No. of teachers	1497
No. of students	39,396
Teacher-student ratio	1:26

Source: Education Directorate 2024

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has a total of 295 public basic schools and 4 public secondary schools, forming the backbone of its formal education system. These institutions collectively serve a student population of 39,396, supported by 1,497 teachers across all levels. This translates into a student–teacher ratio of approximately 1:26, indicating a relatively balanced distribution of teaching staff to learners.

Such a ratio is generally favourable when compared to national benchmarks and, if complemented with adequate teaching and learning materials, modern infrastructure, and continuous teacher training, it can significantly enhance the quality of education in the district. However, challenges remain in areas such as uneven distribution of teachers across rural and urban schools, inadequate classroom infrastructure, and limited access to ICT facilities, which affect the consistency of learning outcomes.

Strengthening teacher motivation, ensuring equitable deployment, and improving school facilities will be critical to sustaining the current balance and further enhancing educational standards in the district.

Table 15 Levels of Education and their enrolment

LEVEL	CATEGORY	N0 OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT
KG	Public	98	5003
	Private	40	2345
PRIMARY	Public	98	17,153
	Private	40	4,231
JHS	Public	93	8940
	Private	24	1065
SHS	Public	4	6842
	Private	2	720
TVET	Public	2	1458
	Private	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		401	47757

Source: AEEDA Education Directorate

Table 16 Type of Schools and Enrolment

Type	Number of schools	Public	Private
Pre-School	143	98	45
Primary Level	143	98	45
Junior High Level	124	96	28
Senior High Level	6	4	2
Total	406	296	120

Source: AEEDA Education Directorate

Availability of Books and Other Teaching and Learning Materials

There are not enough books and other T/LM for instance at the primary level the pupil textbook ratio is 4:1

Table 17 Availability of Books and Other Teaching and Learning Materials

School type	Male	Female	Total	Trained		Untrained		Teacher/Pupil Ratio
Pre-School	14	123	137	14	114	0	9	33:1
Primary School	212	266	478	207	253	5	13	30:1
Junior High School	345	100	445	342	96	3	4	19:1
Senior High School	260	65	325	256	64	4	1	21:1

Source: AEEDA Education Directorate

Possibilities for the District to attract and retain Teachers

- ✚ Availability of higher learning institution eg. UEW- Ajumako
- ✚ Adequate capacity building for teacher

Problems Teachers face in the district

- ✚ Lack of descent accommodation
- ✚ High cost of living

Performance of Students

- ✚ Performance in the B.E.C.E continues to improve over the years

Table 18 Performance of Students

S/N	INDICATOR	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
1	Schools Registered	109	112	110
2	Total Candidates	2,932	2,905	2,836
3	Percentage (06-36)	80.46%	89.47%	
4	No. of Schools scoring (06-36)	109	111	
5	No. of Candidates scoring 06	0	0	

Source: AEEDA Education Directorate

Education Management Statistics

- Staffing: 46

District Education Office

Teaching Staff: 30

Non-Teaching Staff: 16

Total: 46

Senior High School in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly

Teaching staff : 325

Non-teaching staff: 147

Total: 472

Table 19 Teacher Staffing in the District

S/N	Number of Schools	Level	Public	Private	Teachers	Level	Public		Total	Male	Female
							Trained	Untrained			
1		KG	98	45		KG	128	9	139		
2		PRIMARY	98	45		PRIMARY	460	18	478		
3		JHS	86	28		JHS	438	7	445		
4		SHS	4	2		SHS	320	5	325		
	Total		296	120		Total	1346	39	1385		
						Male Trained					
						Female Untrained					

Source: AEEDA Education Directorate

Table 20: Teacher-Pupil Ratio

2.6.1 Furniture Situation

Table 21 Furniture Situation in AEE

S/N	SCHOOLS	K.G				PRIMARY		JHS		TEACHERS	
		ROUND TABLES		CHAIRS		DESKS		DESKS		TABLE NEEDED	CHAIRS NEEDED
		AVAIL.	NEEDED	AVAIL.	NEEDED	DUAL AVAIL.	MONO NEEDED	DUAL AVAIL.	MONO NEEDED		
AJUMAKO CIRCUIT											
	TOTAL 13	70	52	313	300	601	400	1048	400	35	40
ENYAN ABAASA CIRCUIT											
	TOTAL 13	59	33	275	282	421	300	1148	311	42	47
BISEASE CIRCUIT											
	TOTAL 19	81	72	307	607	815	300	944	580	45	50
AMIA-BAA CIRCUIT											
	TOTAL 18	74	51	409	343	1021	221	1383	111	36	48
	TOTAL 17	131	30	540	241	800	897	387	272	25	35

Source: AEEDA Education Directorate

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AJUMAKO ENYAN ESIAM DISTRICT

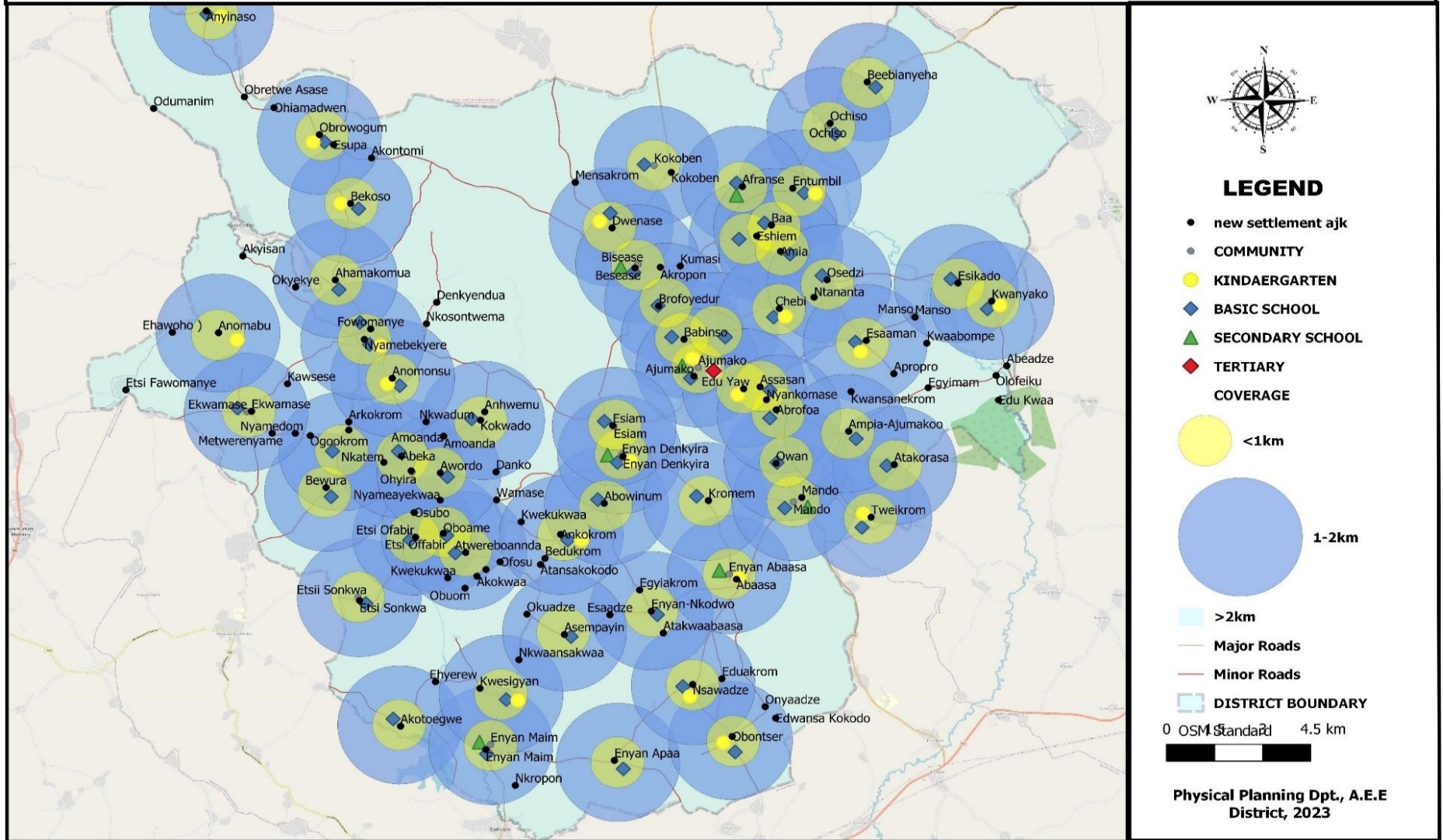


Figure 30 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities

2.7 Health Directorate

Apart from the essential awareness of health as a basic need that promotes wellbeing and comfort of an individual, governments and other international agencies concerned with development have formulated and implemented policies aimed at improving health care.

Inability to address health related issues and diseases do not only result in increased morbidity and mortality but also bears a direct correlation with productivity of the economically productive population. The second category of the basic needs approach to development emphasizes that basic services such as education, health, and good drinking water should be accessible to all. The Assembly provides health service delivery in the District through the District Hospital and other health service providers under the auspices of the District Health Directorate (DHD).

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has 33 healthcare facilities, mostly government-run (29). These include one district hospital, two polyclinics, three health centres, and 22 CHPS compounds, reflecting a strong focus on primary healthcare. Private and faith-based providers manage only a few facilities. Services are fairly distributed across the district, with clusters in Ajumako and Enyan areas. While access to basic care is widespread, there is limited specialist care and private sector involvement.

The Distribution of health facilities in the District is indicated in the table below:

Table 22 Number of Facility by Type

		OPERATIONAL	
SN	FACILITY	LOCATION	MANAGEMENT
1	Baa Salvation Army Clinic	Ajumako Baa	CHAG
2	Abaasa Health Centre	Enyan Abaasa	Government
3	Ajumako District Hospital	Ajumako	Government
4	Obontsir CHPS	Enyan Obontsir	Government
5	Mando Health Centre	Mando	Government
6	Kromaim CHPS	Kromaim	Government

7	Nkojo CHPS	Enyan Nkojo	Government
8	Enyan Apaa CHPS	Abaasa	Government
9	Kwanyako Community Clinic	Ajumako Kwanyako	Government
10	Ampia Ajumako CHPS	Ampia Ajumako	Government
11	Osedzi CHPS	Ajumako Osedzi	Government
12	Yeboah CHPS	Yeboah	Government
13	Bisease Polyclinic	Ajumako Bisease	Government
14	Anyinasu CHPS	Anyinasu	Government
15	Nkwantanum Health Centre	Breman Essiam	Government
16	Sonkwaa Polyclinic	Etsii Sonkwaa	Government
17	Enyanmaim Community Clinic	Enyanmaim	Government
18	Ahamakrobua	Ahamakrobua	Government
19	Ekukrom CHPS	Ekukrom	Government
20	Ekwamase CHPS	Ekwamase	Government
21	Essaman CHPS	Essaman	Government
22	Mama Thes Maternity Home	Ajumako Assasan	Private
23	UEW-Clinic	UEW-Ajumako Campus	Quasi-Government
24	Abeka CHPS	Etsii Abeka	Government
25	Etsii Fawomanye CHPS	Etsii Fawomanye	Government
26	Nyamebkyere CHPS	Nyamebkyere	Government
27	Premier Care Medical Centre	Babinso	Private

28	Ochiso Salvation Army Health Centre	Ochiso	CHAG
29	Obrawugum CHPS	Obrawugum	Government
30	Kokoben CHPS	Ajumako Kokoben	Government
31	Ofosu CHPS	Enyan Ofosu	Government
32	Akotogua CHPS	Akotogua	Government
33	Kokwado	Breman Kokwado	Government

Source: AEEDA Health Directorate

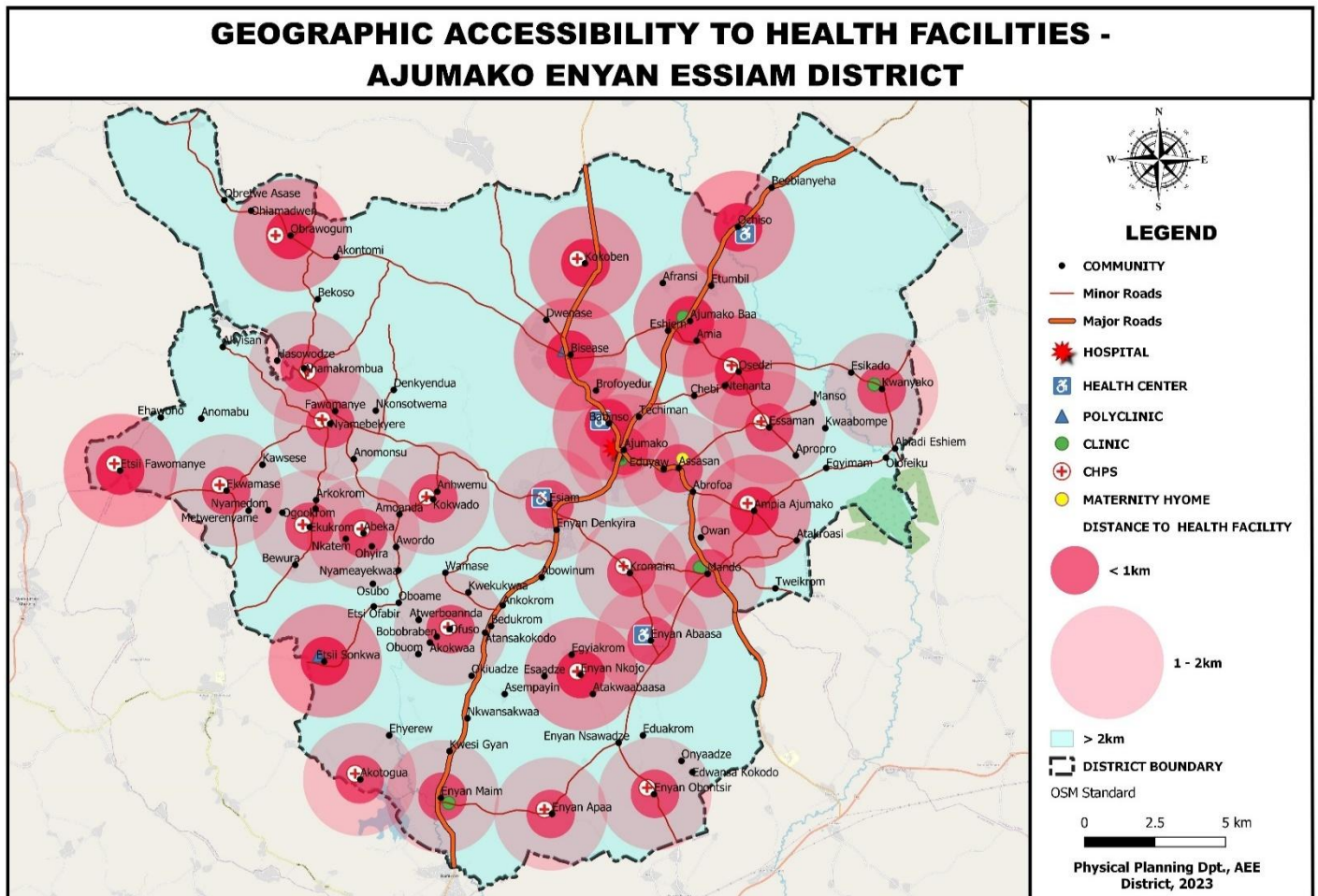


Figure 31 Distribution of Health Facilities

Table 23 Health Facilities

Health Facility Type	Number
District Hospital	1
Polyclinics	2
CHAG Institution	2
Health Centres	3
Community Clinics	2
Private Maternity/Clinic	2
Quasi-Gov't	1
CHPS Zones	24
Functional CHPS Compounds	21
Outreach Centres	105

Source: AEEDA Health Directorate

The Ajumako District is served by a range of health facilities that provide essential healthcare services to its population. The district has one district hospital, supported by two polyclinics and two CHAG institutions, which strengthen access to secondary-level health care. At the primary level, there are three health centres, two community clinics, two private maternity/clinics, and one quasi-government facility. To extend healthcare to underserved areas, the district operates 24 CHPS zones with 21 functional CHPS compounds, complemented by 105 outreach centres. Together, these facilities form a decentralized health system aimed at improving access, coverage, and quality of care across the district.

Table 24 Equity Ratios 2024

INDICATORS	2023	2024
Doctors – Population Ratio	1:15,400	1:16,309
Nurse - Population	1:287	1:321

Source: AEEDA Health Directorate

In 2024, the doctor-to-population ratio in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District stood at 1:16,309, underscoring a significant shortage of medical doctors relative to the population. This wide gap points to limited access to specialised medical care and increases the burden on the few doctors serving within the district.

Similarly, the nurse-to-population ratio declined from 1:287 in 2023 to 1:321 in 2024, reflecting a growing strain on nursing staff who form the frontline of healthcare delivery. The rising ratio indicates that nurses are increasingly stretched, which can compromise the quality and timeliness of care provided to patients.

These figures highlight an urgent need for the recruitment and equitable distribution of healthcare personnel, alongside investments in health infrastructure, continuous professional training, and incentives to attract and retain staff in underserved areas. Without these interventions, the district may struggle to meet the growing health service demands of its population.

2.7.1 Trend of Maternal Health Indicators

Table 25 Antenatal Care

YEARS	FREQUENCY
2021	87.7
2022	80.4
2023	69
2024	61.89

Source: AEEDA Health Directorate

The data from 2021 to 2024 shows a consistent decline in frequency, falling from 87.7 in 2021 to 61.89 in 2024. This represents a 29.4% reduction over the period. The sharpest drop occurred between 2022 and 2023, with a 14.2% decrease, while other years also recorded notable declines.

Several factors may account for this trend, including economic challenges, reduced consumer participation, institutional inefficiencies, or the lingering effects of external shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. These influences likely combined to produce the steady reduction observed.

The implications are significant. A continued decline may signal reduced engagement, weaker institutional performance, or diminished social and economic outcomes. However, the trend also provides an opportunity for stakeholders to investigate underlying causes and implement targeted interventions such as policy reforms, resource improvements, or awareness strategies to reverse the decline.

In summary, the data highlights a steady downward trajectory with broad implications for future outcomes, underscoring the need for timely corrective measures.

Table 26 Teenage Pregnancy Amongst and Registrants

YEARS	FREQUENCY
2021	12.4
2022	11.6
2023	10.5
2024	9.48

Source: AEEDA DPCU/SWCD

The table above shows a steady decline in teenage pregnancy rates from 12.4 in 2021 to 9.48 in 2024, representing a 23.5 percent reduction over four years. This consistent downward trend suggests progress, likely influenced by increased awareness, improved access to reproductive health services, and targeted interventions. If sustained, it indicates positive outcomes for adolescent health and education, though continued efforts are needed to maintain and accelerate the decline.

Table 27 Other Maternal Health Indicators

INDICATORS	2022	2023	2024
Percentage ANC registrants registered in 1 st	75.09	71.93	71.38
% of pregnant Women Anaemic at 36 weeks	25.61	29.08	28.7
Percentage of ANC clients making 4 th ANC visits	95.23	93.62	92.07
Post Natal Care Coverage	74.08	69.71	59.37

Source: AEEDA Health Directorate

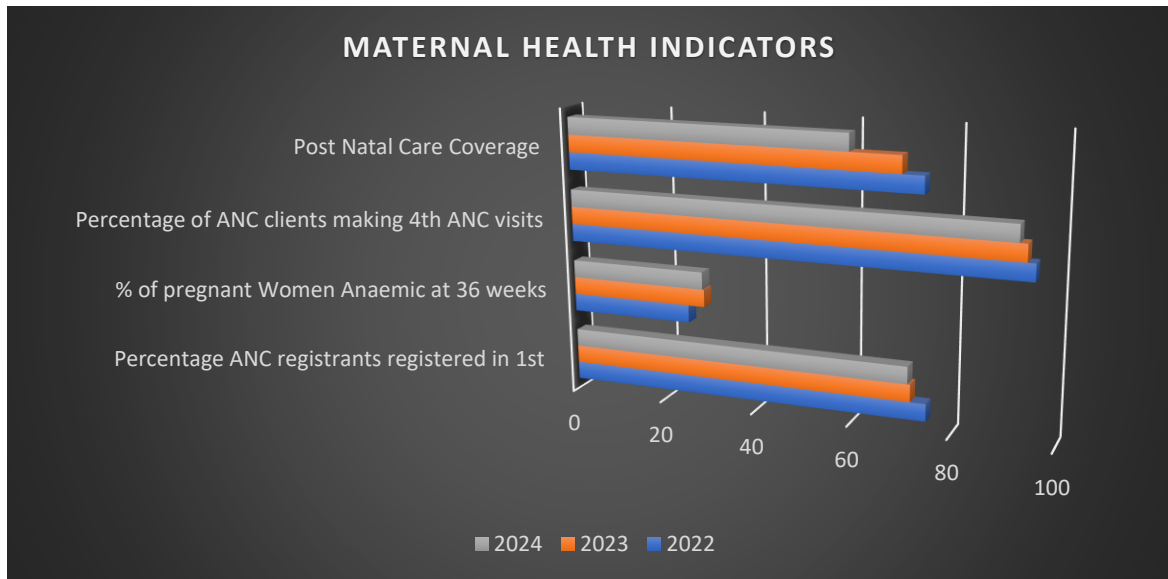


Figure 33 Maternal Health Indicators

The data shows mixed trends across maternal health indicators between 2022 and 2024. The percentage of ANC registrants registered in the 1st trimester declined slightly from 75.09% in

2022 to 71.38% in 2024, indicating reduced early engagement. Anaemia at 36 weeks worsened, rising from 25.61% in 2022 to 29.08% in 2023 before a marginal drop to 28.7% in 2024, suggesting persistent nutritional or health challenges. The proportion of ANC clients making the 4th visit decreased gradually from 95.23% to 92.07%, reflecting a fall in continuity of care. Most concerning is the sharp drop in Postnatal Care coverage, which fell from 74.08% in 2022 to 59.37% in 2024, pointing to significant gaps in post-delivery follow-up.

Overall, while ANC attendance remains relatively high, the declines across indicators, particularly in postnatal care and early registration, highlight the need for stronger community outreach, improved health education, and targeted interventions to address anaemia and ensure continuity of maternal care.

2.8 Brief Overview of Major Concern

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District faces key health challenges. About 37.5% of clients are not insured, limiting access to affordable care. The non-polio AFP rate is low (0.8/100,000), indicating weak disease surveillance. Immunization (Penta 3) coverage is only 57.7%, and family planning coverage is low at 16.3%. Only 26.2% of deliveries are assisted by skilled personnel, raising maternal and child health risks. Additionally, limited office space affects staff coordination and service delivery. These gaps call for urgent improvements in coverage, staffing, and infrastructure.

2.8.1 Gender

As in the wider Ghanaian society, gender roles and relations in the district have historically left women and girls at a relative disadvantage in certain socio-economic spheres. However, recent trends point to gradual improvements in bridging gender gaps.

The overall gender gap in the district is estimated at about 5%, with males marginally lagging in some indicators. In terms of economic participation, the ratio of male-to-female engagement stands at approximately 9:10, reflecting a slightly higher involvement of women in the local economy, particularly in commerce and informal trading activities.

In the area of education, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) shows mixed but promising trends. At the Kindergarten, Primary, and Junior High School (JHS) levels, GPI values of 0.92, 0.91, and 0.89

respectively indicate that boys slightly outnumber girls, though the gaps are narrow and gradually improving. At the Senior High School (SHS) level, the GPI is 1.02, showing that female enrolment has slightly overtaken that of males at this stage.

These dynamics point to progress in educational access for girls, which could translate into improved opportunities for women in the long term. However, persistent challenges remain in addressing socio-cultural barriers, economic vulnerability, and limited representation of women in decision-making processes.

Table 28 Performance Review of MTDP 2025-2025

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2024	Development outcome		
			Medium Term Target			
Economic Development	Change in stable food production	Metric Tones	Metric Tones	2024	DATA	
	Maize	28,828	71,431	2024	6,360	
	Rice	1,004	5,044	2024	4,582	
	Cassava	157,267	535,354	2024	6,454	
	Yam	437	7,253	2024	1,892	
	Plantain	8,583	123,200	2024	3,467	
	Cocoyam	5,324	25,482	2024	827	
	Change in stable Livestock Production					
	Cattle	537	2008	2024	327	
	Sheep	15,672	46,315	2024	1,924	
	Goat	46,560	145,230	2024	4,264	
	Poultry	52,730	139,260	2024	5,465	
	Pig	6,268	12,315	2024	8,340	
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	57.18%	58.9%	2024	54.53%	
	Number of new industries established					
	Agriculture	27	42	2024	21	
	Industry	32	47	2024	12	
	Service	84	63	2024	39	
	Number of new jobs created					
	Agriculture	700	820	2024	500	
Industry	25	28	2024	16		

	Service	75	120	2024	115
	Percentage change in IGF	20.0%	15%	2024	15%
Social Development	Net enrolment ratio				
	Kindergarten	68.3%	78.4%	2024	91.2%
	Primary	70.3%	78.0%	2024	82.3%
	JHS	35.3%	52%	2024	83.5%
	Gender Parity Index				
	Kindergarten	1.2	1.01	2024	1.4
	Primary	1.2	0.98	2024	0.68
	JHS	1.2	0.98	2924	0.95
	Completion rate				
	Kindergarten	87.5%	95.5%	2024	93.4%
	Primary	102.6%	111.3%	2024	101.2%
	JHS	91.3%	103.4%	2024	95.6%
	SHS	41.3%	56.8%	2024	91.4%
	Pass rate				
	JHS	64.4%	73.5%	2024	72.4%
	SHS	33.7%	31.2%	2024	52.2%
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional				
	CHPS Compound	33	33	2024	33
	Clinic	1	1	2024	1
	Health Centre	3	3	2024	3
	Polyclinic	2	2	2024	2
Hospital	1	1	2024	1	
Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)					
Stunting	0.3	0.02	2024	0.02	
Overweight	0.3	0.02	2024	0.02	
Maternal mortality ratio	112/100,000	110/100,000	2024	110/100,000	

(Institutional)				
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)				
District total	0	0	2024	0
Under five years	0	0	2024	0
Women between 15-49	0	0	2024	0
Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	0	0	2024	0
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card				
Indigents	23.31%	15.26%	2024	27.2%
Informal	3.5%	2.5%	2024	3.5%
Aged	27.5%	20.5%	2024	30.5%
Under 18years	3.51%			
Pregnant Women	21.82%	5.7%	2024	5.41%
Birth	761	6,231	2024	300
Death	38	232	2024	160
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources				
District	67%	31%	2024	32%
Urban	54%	25%	2024	63%
Rural	24%	9%	2024	27%
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services				
	21%			
Urban	16%	17.53	2024	52%
Rural	8%	7.12%	2024	33%
Recorded cases of child abuse				
Number of PWDs benefited from PWDs Fund	34	47	2024	0
Total number of recorded Child Trafficking and abuse	0	0	2024	0

Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Percentage of Roads Network in good condition				
	Total	52%	43.6%	2024	52%
	Urban	24%	24%	2024	24%
	Feeder	26%	34.2%	2024	36%
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity				
	District	75%	52%	2024	0%
	Rural	56%	54.2%	2024	0%
	Urban	26%	52%	2024	0%
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Reported cases of Crime				
	Rape	0	0	2024	0
	Armed robbery	0	0	2024	0
	Defilement	0	0	2024	0
	Murder	0	0	2024	0
	Drug trafficking	0	0	2024	0
	Peddling	0	1	2024	0
	Drug abuse	3	4	2024	0
	Domestic violence	10	0	2024	0
	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	100%	93.5%	2024	45%
Emergency	Number of communities affected by disaster				
	Bushfire	12	4	2024	0
	Floods	6	6	2024	1
	Wind/Rainstorm	23	7	2024	0

Based on a comprehensive review of the 2022-2025 development plan performance, several critical insights emerge that must inform the forthcoming planning cycle. The results reveal a landscape of mixed outcomes, where significant ambitions in some sectors contrast sharply with stagnation and regression in other foundational areas.

✓ **Economic Development: A Plateau Requiring Re-ignition**

The economic indicators suggest a period of consolidation rather than dynamic growth. While the target for cultivating arable land was nearly met, the more telling figures lie in job creation and enterprise development. The static nature of employment in agriculture and the minimal growth targets for industry and services (a 2% increase each) indicate an economy struggling to diversify beyond its traditional base. Most critically, the absence of data for new small-scale industries established points to a potentially stagnant entrepreneurial environment. For the next plan, this underscores the urgent need for a more aggressive, interventionist strategy focused specifically on stimulating MSMEs, enhancing value addition in agriculture, and creating a more attractive investment climate to move beyond mere consolidation toward tangible economic expansion.

✓ **2. Social Development: A Sector of Contrasting Fortunes**

The social sector presents the most alarming insights, characterized by significant regression in education juxtaposed with notable progress in health. The decline in net enrolment at the kindergarten and primary levels, coupled with the sharp drop in JHS completion rates, signals a crisis in the foundational stages of the education pipeline. This erosion at the base will inevitably impact future human capital development unless urgently addressed. Conversely, the health sector shows remarkable achievements, particularly in NHIS coverage expansion and the ambitious maternal mortality reduction target. However, the persistent urban-rural divide in sanitation access, with rural areas seeing a decline, highlights a critical equity gap that must be prioritized in the next planning cycle to ensure inclusive development.

✓ **3. Infrastructure & Governance: The Critical Implementation Gap**

Perhaps the most revealing insight from the review is the conspicuous absence of outcome data for infrastructure and governance indicators. The lack of reported results for road conditions, electricity coverage, and spatial planning—despite clearly identified

baselines—suggests either implementation failures or serious monitoring deficiencies. This pattern extends to governance, where the 71.8% implementation rate of the previous plan, while providing a benchmark, lacks accompanying data on stakeholder engagement or indicator tracking. This points to a fundamental weakness in the implementation and monitoring framework that must be addressed as a prerequisite for effective planning in the next cycle.

The 2022-2025 review ultimately reveals that ambitious social sector targets can yield results, but this success is undermined by economic stagnation and infrastructure implementation challenges. The next planning cycle must therefore prioritize three fundamental shifts: from economic consolidation to deliberate diversification; from accepting educational decline to investing in foundational learning; and from planning in isolation to building robust implementation and monitoring systems that can deliver tangible infrastructure and governance outcomes.

2.9 Strength, Weakness, Opportunity And Threat (SWOT) Analysis

This SWOT analysis provides a strategic assessment of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly (AEEDA) within the framework of its 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). It identifies the district’s internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats, which collectively shape its development outlook and implementation capacity.

The purpose of this analysis is to equip decision-makers, planners, and stakeholders with a structured understanding of the district’s current development context. By highlighting areas of competitive advantage, pinpointing institutional and structural gaps, and identifying both emerging opportunities and potential risks, the analysis offers a foundation for informed decision-making and priority-setting.

This reflection is particularly critical as the district seeks to align local strategies with national development priorities outlined in Ghana’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies and the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) – Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All. It also provides an avenue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into local planning,

ensuring that interventions at the district level contribute to the broader national and global development agenda.

The SWOT analysis presented below is derived from a comprehensive review of socio-economic data, sector performance reports, stakeholder consultations, infrastructure audits, and institutional capacity assessments. It serves as both a diagnostic tool and a strategic guide to inform the design, prioritization, and implementation of interventions for sustainable and inclusive development in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.

Table 29: Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (Swot) Analysis

Adopted issues to be addressed	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
<p>2. Geographical disparities to access quality health care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for health facilities • Availability of health personnel • Support of the DA • Existence of traditional birth attendance • Presence of herbal medicine and practitioner • Availability of health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health facilities • Inadequate health personnel • Inadequate residential accommodation for health staff • Low skill for traditional health practitioners • Crude methods used by traditional herbal practitioners • Unwillingness of some people to seek medical attention from approved medical practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of herbal practitioners by government in the health delivery system in Ghana • Government policy to provide every district a hospital • Existence of donor support • Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme • In-service training programmes to improve the capacity of health personnels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Delay in the release of health insurance claims
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>There are a lot of opportunities and potential which far outweigh the constraints and challenges. The weakness of inadequate health personnel and infrastructure are being addressed by the assembly by capturing them in the annual composite budgets. The delay in the release of insurance claims is also being addressed by the central government.</p>			
<p>3. low level of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Business Advisory Centre • Existence of SMEs • Existence of Financial Institutions • Existence of some Co-operative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated SMEs • Poor collaboration between public and private sectors • Inadequate entrepreneurial skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions • Existence of Small-Scale Industries • Favourable government policy such as apprenticeship training program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate

	<p>Societies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Const. of artisanal Technology <p>Availability of Market</p>	Unfavourable land tenure arrangement	Const. of 24hr modern market	
Conclusion	The opportunities and potentials such as the construction of artisanal technology, favorable government policy to industrialize the economy through the construction of 24hr market will contribute to overcome the challenges soon			
4. Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, communication networks etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District connected to national grid • Presence of Electricity Company of Ghana • Good geological formation • Availability of DRIP equipments • Availability of feeder Roads Department and Staff • Existence of mobile telecommunication networks (MTN, Telecel and Airteltigol) • Present of internet connectivity in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of some people to pay bills • High cost of extension of power • Inaccessibility of some communities • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate ICT teacher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs and Donor Agencies • Continued Government support • Existence of GETFund • Influence of MP to lobby for some interventions 	<p>Inadequate and untimely release of funds.</p> <p>Overdependence on hydroelectric power</p>
Conclusion	The district has a lot of opportunities and potentials to support infrastructural development to propel the district economy. The limitations such as delay in the release of funds, poor maintenance culture would be addressed by capturing them in the assembly's programme and composite budget			
5. Limited Agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of fertile land to support various kinds of crops • Favourable rainfall pattern • Existence of road networks from producing to marketing centres • Existence of micro financial institutions (rural banks) • Existence of market women groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network accessibility to some producing centres • Inadequate and poor market structures • Unfavourable land tenure system (sharing of crops and small farm sizes) • Sand winning also affecting agriculture lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable government policy to modernize agriculture • Donor support to the agriculture sector • Recruitment of agriculture extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High inflation rate resulting in unstable prices for farm produce • High cost of farm inputs • Low prices of farm produce

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of market for farm produce • Existence department of food and agriculture • Continued DA Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest losses • low mechanization of agriculture • inadequate credit facilities for farmers 		
Conclusion	The high cost of farming input and post-harvest losses as well as low price for farm produce has been the major factor contributing to attracting the youth into the agriculture sector, meanwhile, the available opportunities identified could solve the situation when effectively put into action.			
6. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others\	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of ratable items • Existence of vibrant market • Committed revenue collectors • Existence of structures to ensure prudent revenue collection and utilization • Existence of taskforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-valuation of properties • Non-development of market facilities • High revenue leakages • Inadequate revenue collectors • Lack of modern technology for revenue collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitization of revenue collection • Existence of government policies such as street naming and property addressing • Available modern revenue software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistical support from the central government
Conclusion	Since the assembly has large potential in terms of revenue ratable items and properties, all efforts would be made to reduce the impact and occurrence of the constraints such high revenue leakages.			
7. Poor sanitation and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit • Available sanitary disposal sites • Positive response to communal clean- up exercise • Existence of Zoom Lion Ghana • Existence of Hon. Assembly Members/Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from Nananom, Unit Committee and Assembly Members • Ineffective and poor enforcement of byelaws • Inadequate tools & equipment for clean- up exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policies towards clean up exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political will to enforce byelaws

	Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative attitude towards good sanitation and hygiene. Inadequate logistics for the environmental health Unit 		
Conclusion	Effective government support to the private sector and established environmental agencies coupled with adequate monitoring of projects can solve the problem of indiscriminate dumping of waste material.			
8. Inadequate maintenance mechanizes boreholes/hand pump boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of underground water sources (high water table) Availability of Rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some communities unable to raise funds for repairs Misuse of water resources Scattered settlements Inaccessibility of some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWSA support Existence of Donor support for interventions on water and sanitation Favourable Government policy on water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Effect of climate change
Conclusion	Lack of adequate access to potable water can be improved through the provision of more resources and effective collaboration of DA, Ghana Water Company and CWSA and NGOs.			
9. Non-functioning sub-district structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of office accommodation for 7 Town/Area councils Support of DA Existence of the information services department Existence of community information centres Willingness of the local civil society organizations and other critical stakeholders to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate office accommodation for Area Councils Low commitment level of DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of relevant legislations Availability of donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government inability to operationalized decentralization fully

	participate in local governance			
Conclusion	Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and moral among staff, low participation of CSOs, NGOs, and stakeholders especially women.			
10. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of qualified staff of the District Works Department and Town and Physical Planning Department • Support of the District Administration • Community participation • Availability of auto photos • Cooperation of some landowners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak development control • Inadequate equipment and logistics • Weak enforcement of building regulations • Lack of cooperation between Assembly and private surveyors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor support • Availability of survey department and land administration department • Government support towards land administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources to fully resource and strengthen the structures
Conclusion	Logistical support and capacity building of staffing is low, to ensure proper spatial planning policies should be adopted by both government and the district assembly to build the capacity of staff.			

2.10 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2.10.1 Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure Performance (2022–2025)

The revenue and expenditure performance of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly from 2022 to 2025 reveals significant insights into the Assembly’s fiscal capacity, spending priorities, and overall financial management. Analysis of the data reveals fluctuations in revenue inflows and expenditure levels, which can be largely attributed to both external and internal factors.

On the revenue side, statutory transfers such as the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and other central government releases remain the primary source of funding for the Assembly. However, the timing and predictability of these inflows often affect the planning and execution of programmes. Internally Generated Funds (IGF), while showing modest growth due to intensified revenue mobilization efforts, continue to fall short of their full potential, constrained by challenges in rate collection, low tax compliance, and a relatively weak local economic base.

On the expenditure side, the Assembly’s priorities are directed mainly toward recurrent spending on compensation of employees, goods and services, and the execution of development projects. Capital expenditure has seen some improvements during periods of increased transfers and donor support, though delays in fund releases often slow down project implementation schedules. Recurrent expenditure remains the dominant component, limiting the fiscal space available for new infrastructure and socio-economic interventions.

Overall, the financial performance between 2022 and 2025 reflects a mixed picture: while efforts are being made to expand IGF and ensure prudent use of funds, the Assembly continues to rely heavily on central government transfers. This underscores the need for more innovative revenue mobilization strategies, efficient expenditure management, and stronger financial accountability systems to ensure sustainable financing for development priorities.

2.10.2 Revenue Performance

The Assembly’s total revenue between 2022 and 2025 exhibited notable fluctuations, reflecting both reliance on central government transfers and gradual improvements in local revenue mobilization.

In 2022, total revenue amounted to GHS 2,982,683.34, largely driven by the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) (GHS 1,629,036.05) and Internally Generated Funds (IGF) (GHS 475,830.73). The DACF-MP share also contributed significantly (GHS 522,777.15), while the District Development Facility (DDF) and Government of Ghana (GoG) transfers provided GHS 264,828.65 and GHS 90,210.76, respectively. This structure highlighted a heavy dependence on statutory transfers, with IGF playing a supplementary yet important role.

In 2023, total revenue declined to GHS 2,282,140.54, representing a 23.5% decrease compared to 2022. The drop was mainly due to reduced DACF inflows (GHS 1,120,634.90) and the absence of DDF disbursements. However, IGF increased significantly to GHS 675,757.92, underscoring enhanced local mobilization efforts. The introduction of WASH funding (GHS 106,090.00) marked the beginning of revenue diversification, although total inflows remained subdued.

The year 2024 witnessed a remarkable rebound, with total revenue surging to GHS 7,700,818.03, representing a 237.5% increase over 2023. This growth was mainly driven by a sharp rise in DACF-MP allocations (GHS 3,209,214.41) and the reinstatement of DDF disbursements (GHS 1,824,024.00). DACF also increased to GHS 1,758,028.62, while IGF continued its upward trend, reaching GHS 684,806.00. Additionally, WASH funding rose to GHS 189,745.00, further boosting social infrastructure investment. The 2024 revenue structure reflected a strengthened fiscal capacity, underpinned by both statutory transfers and project-based inflows.

As of January, to April 2025, total revenue stood at GHS 406,860.00, approximately 5.3% of the 2024 total. This was mainly from IGF (GHS 106,860.00) and DACF-MP (GHS 300,000.00), consistent with historical patterns where major inflows are received later in the fiscal year.

Overall, revenue performance between 2022 and 2025 highlights significant year-to-year variations. While IGF improved steadily—growing by about 44% between 2022 and 2024—the Assembly remains heavily dependent on intergovernmental transfers. The sharp increases in DACF-MP and DDF indicate expanded access to development financing, while the introduction of WASH funding reflects diversification of revenue sources. However, the decline in GoG transfers and the absence of funds such as the Urban Development Grant (UDG) and GAMA point to the need for broadening the revenue base, strengthening predictability of inflows, and reducing vulnerability to external funding fluctuations.

2.10.3 Expenditure Performance

The expenditure profile of the Assembly over the period 2022–2025 demonstrates a gradual but significant shift from a recurrent-heavy structure to a more development-oriented spending pattern.

In 2022, total expenditure was GHS 6,541,596.25, dominated by compensation for employees (61.7%), with goods and services (24%) and capital investment (14.3%) making up the balance. This reflected a strong emphasis on personnel and administrative costs, leaving relatively limited resources for infrastructure development.

By 2023, expenditure increased to GHS 8,486,538.65 (+29.7%). Compensation remained the largest category (64.8%), but capital expenditure rose to 16.2%, suggesting a modest scale-up in project investments. Goods and services also saw slight growth, reflecting expanding operational demands.

A major transformation occurred in 2024, when spending more than doubled to GHS 21,146,773.14. For the first time, capital investment (51.4%) overtook compensation, which dropped to 31.2% of total expenditure. Goods and services also more than doubled, supporting the delivery of expanded development projects. This shift indicated a clear reorientation toward infrastructure development and service delivery improvements.

For the first four months of 2025, expenditure stood at GHS 2,706,307.98, heavily skewed toward compensation (86.2%) and goods and services (13.8%), with no capital expenditure recorded yet—consistent with past trends where project disbursements typically occur later in the fiscal year.

2.10.4 Overall Fiscal Trends

When revenue and expenditure performance are considered together, several dynamics emerge, despite fluctuations, IGF has shown steady growth (+44% between 2022 and 2024), though statutory transfers remain the dominant source. Project-based inflows (e.g., DACF-MP, DDF, WASH) increasingly drive fiscal expansion.

Compensation costs remain a major burden but have declined in share, giving way to a surge in capital investment, which increased more than tenfold from 2022 to 2024. Goods and services have grown steadily, reflecting expanded operational needs.

Notable challenges are heavy reliance on statutory transfers exposes the Assembly to fiscal unpredictability. Rising personnel costs continue to constrain flexibility. Delays in disbursements affect planning and project execution.

Despite the above-mentioned challenges, Stronger IGF mobilization, effective expenditure prioritization, and timely fund releases can consolidate the gains in development investment while safeguarding fiscal sustainability.

Table 30 Revenue Status 2022-2025

REV. SOURCE	2022	2023	2024	2025 (JAN-APR)
GOG	90,210.76		35,000.00	
IGF	475,830.73	675,757.92	684,806.00	106,860.00
DACF	1,629,036.05	1,120,634.90	1,758,028.62	
DDF	264,828.65		1,824,024.00	
UDG				
DACF-MP	522,777.15	379,657.72	3,209,214.41	300,000.00
WASH		106,090.00	189,745.00	
GAMA				
TOTAL	2,982,683.34	2,282,140.54	7,700,818.03	406,860.00

Source: AEEDA DPCU/ Finance

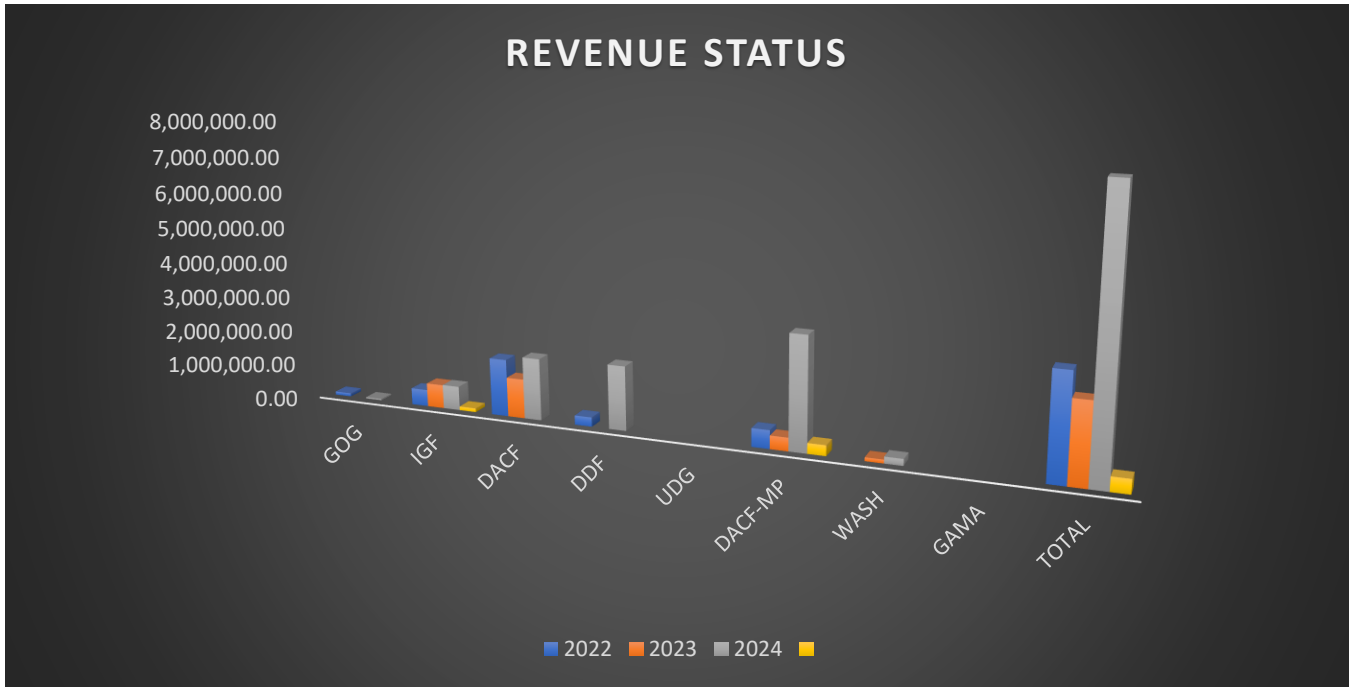


Figure 34 Revenue Status 2022-2025

Table 31 Expenditure Status 2022-2025

	ITEM	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Compensation	4,037,428.57	5,500,860.88	6,595,712.55	2,334,135.26
2	Goods and Services	1,567,689.88	1,609,078.77	3,678,664.91	372,172.72
3	Assets	936,477.80	1,376,599.00	10,872,395.68	
	Total	6,541,596.25	8,486,538.65	21,146,773.14	2,706,307.98

Source: AEEDA DPCU/ Finance

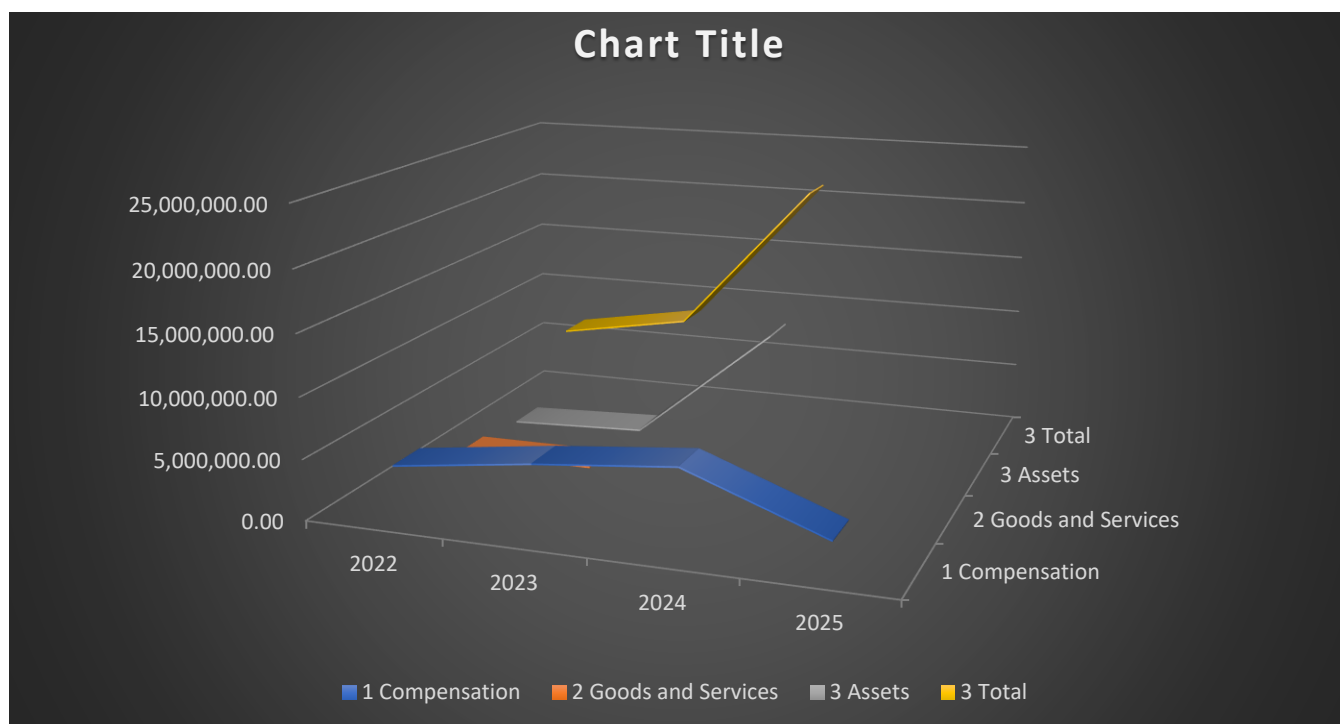


Figure 36 Expenditure Status 2022-2025

Key Issues that affected the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP

The implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan faced several challenges that impeded the timely and effective delivery of planned programmes and projects. The key issues identified include the following:

Table 32: Summary of key development issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DISTRICT KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited domestic supply of raw materials for local industries 2. High operational costs 3. Poor infrastructure network 4. Complex business establishment and registration 5. Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth 6. Low productivity in the informal economy 7. Over-reliance on primary commodities 8. Inadequate modern market 9. Low involvement of communities in tourism development 10. Weak Coordination among industry players on issues related to the creative arts industry 11. Inadequate extension services 12. Limited incentives for smallholder farmers and funding to practice climate smart, sustainable farming

	<p>practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. High level of postharvest losses 14. Low interest in agriculture among the youth 15. Weak pest and disease monitoring and surveillance systems 16. Low youth involvement in aquaculture
<p>Social Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cases of teenage pregnancy 2. High rate of rural urban migration, especially among the youth 3. Limited access to essential health services 4. Insufficient healthcare workforce capacity for effective NCD management. 5. Inadequate capacity of rural health workers in clinical and community nutrition care 6. Inadequate food and nutrition education 7. Inadequate access to regular water supply service 8. Poor sanitation and waste management 9. Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities and high prevalence of open defecation 10. Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels 11. Inadequate funding for education 12. Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools 13. Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services 14. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions 15. High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV) 16. Gender disparities in asset ownership 17. Inadequate capacity for generation and use of gender statistics 18. Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilise their potential 19. Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities 20. Child protection and gender mainstreaming issues 21. Inadequate focus on youth development in rural Ghana 22. High incidence of poverty among the aged

<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak enforcement of legislations 2. Pollution of water resources 3. Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality 4. High rate of forest loss 5. Weak institutional coordination mechanism for climate action 6. Poor road maintenance/ rehabilitation culture 7. Weak enforcement of road safety regulations 8. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district 9. Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs) 10. Weak enforcement of building regulations 11. Poor maintenance culture 12. Non-compliance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) laws 13. Poor drainage systems 14. Poor waste disposal practices 15. Weak enforcement of development controls
<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited public participation in local governance 2. Weak revenue generating capacity of MMDAs 3. Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers 4. Overreliance on District Common Fund 5. Inadequate stakeholder engagement 6. Insufficient cultural infrastructure 7. Low public knowledge on safety and security issues
<p>Emergency Planning And Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak disaster management capacity 2. Flooding and poor drainage systems 3. Fire outbreaks in markets and homes 4. Epidemics and weak health surveillance 5. Road accidents and poor emergency response 6. Bushfires and environmental hazards 7. Poor relief and rehabilitation systems

Implementation, Coordination And Monitoring And Evaluation (ICME)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak institutional capacity for M&E 2. Poor data collection and management 3. Inadequate funding for M&E 4. Weak monitoring and follow-up 5. Weak feedback and accountability 6. Poor inter-departmental coordination 7. Low community involvement in M&E 8. Weak evaluation culture
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Source: AEEDA DPCU

2.11 Lessons Learned from the Implementation of the 2022–2025 Plan

The challenges experienced during the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan provided valuable lessons for improving future planning, coordination, and execution of development initiatives. The key lessons learned are summarized as follows:

1. **Strengthening Revenue Mobilization Systems is Critical:**

Sustainable local development requires improved revenue collection mechanisms, effective financial management practices, and stronger compliance enforcement. Diversifying the revenue base and adopting digital revenue systems will enhance the Assembly’s financial autonomy.

2. **Functional Sub-District Structures Enhance Decentralized Development:**

The inactivity of Area Councils limited local-level participation and oversight. Revitalizing these structures and providing them with adequate resources and capacity will enhance grassroots engagement and improve implementation efficiency.

3. **Community Participation Improves Ownership and Sustainability:**

Projects that involved community members in planning and monitoring achieved better outcomes. Continuous stakeholder engagement and participatory monitoring frameworks should therefore be institutionalized.

4. **Effective Data Management is Essential for Planning and Reporting:**

Reliable and up-to-date data is indispensable for evidence-based decision-making. Strengthening the Assembly’s data collection, storage, and sharing systems, as well as coordination with external agencies, will improve project tracking and reporting.

5. **Timely Release of Funds Determines Project Success:**

Delays in fund disbursement severely affect project timelines and outputs. There is a need for improved

coordination with funding agencies and proactive financial planning to mitigate the impact of delayed releases.

6. Early and Transparent Land Negotiation Processes are Necessary:

Land acquisition challenges highlight the importance of engaging traditional authorities and community leaders early in the project cycle to prevent delays and disputes.

7. Digital Infrastructure is Key to Efficient Governance:

Reliable internet connectivity and ICT tools are vital for real-time monitoring, reporting, and communication. Investing in digital infrastructure will improve administrative efficiency and transparency.

8. Adequate Budgeting for Project Management Enhances Results:

Proper allocation of funds for supervision, monitoring, and administrative costs ensures better quality control and accountability in project delivery.

9. Strict Adherence to the Approved Plan Ensures Coherence:

Implementing activities outside the approved plan weakens the link between planning and budgeting. Institutionalizing compliance mechanisms and aligning donor or sectoral projects with the Assembly's development priorities will promote coherence and impact.

2.12 Recommendations for the Next Planning Cycle (2026–2029)

Building on the experiences and lessons from the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance effective planning, coordination, and execution of the next plan period (2026–2029):

1. Enhance Local Revenue Mobilization and Management:

Implement innovative revenue generation strategies such as digital tax collection systems, improved property valuation, and expansion of the local tax base. Capacity building for revenue staff and regular financial audits should be prioritized to ensure accountability and efficiency.

2. Revitalize and Resource Sub-District Structures:

Strengthen Area Councils and Unit Committees through adequate logistical support, regular training, and delegated authority to handle local governance and development responsibilities effectively.

3. Institutionalize Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):

Establish community-level monitoring teams and feedback mechanisms to promote transparency, accountability, and ownership of development projects. M&E data should be routinely shared with stakeholders to encourage active engagement.

4. Develop a Comprehensive Data Management System:

Establish a district data repository and strengthen collaboration with departments, agencies, and external

partners to ensure regular updates on project information. Use digital tools and GIS mapping for evidence-based planning and reporting.

5. **Improve Coordination and Timely Release of Funds:**

Strengthen financial planning and communication with the central government and development partners to minimize delays in fund disbursement. Create a contingency financing mechanism for priority projects.

6. **Adopt Proactive Land Acquisition Strategies:**

Engage traditional authorities early in the project identification and design stages to secure land agreements in advance. Develop a land bank for future public infrastructure development.

7. **Invest in ICT and Digital Connectivity:**

Collaborate with telecommunication companies and other stakeholders to expand internet access across the district. Incorporate digital tools for reporting, monitoring, and data management.

8. **Allocate Adequate Resources for Project Management:**

Ensure that project budgets include provisions for supervision, monitoring, and administrative costs. Strengthen the Project Implementation Teams (PITs) with the required technical and logistical support.

9. **Ensure Alignment Between Planning, Budgeting, and Implementation:**

All projects and programmes should align strictly with the approved Medium-Term Development Plan. Regular plan reviews and updates should be conducted to maintain coherence with emerging priorities and funding opportunities.

10. **Strengthen Institutional Collaboration and Accountability:**

Enhance coordination among departments, traditional authorities, civil society, and private sector actors to ensure synergy in implementation. Promote transparency through periodic performance reviews and public accountability forums

2.13 Development Projections

2.13.1 Projected Development Requirements for 2026-2029

The district goal is to increase the standard of living of the people above the poverty line by the year 2029. This is to be achieved via different objectives and strategies to be employed and to guide the development of strategies to address the development challenges carried forward from 2022-2025 planning period. The focus areas are also in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2022-2025*.

2.13.2 Projected Medium-Term Development Requirement for 2026-2029

From the district development issues identified and the community needs and aspirations solicited from the various Area/Town councils in the district, below are the development projections designed to be undertaken during the planned period of 2026-2029.

2.13.3 Development Projections for 2026-2029

The development projections of the district signify the possibility within which development could take place. Therefore, the awareness of both present and future aspirations of the district is essential for development of the district for the planned period. Projections were made for various areas of development in the district, and these include population, education, health and agriculture.

2.13.4 Projected Population Estimate

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly population estimate from 2022 to 2025 basically is done to facilitate estimation of services and facilities required to meet the desired human development targets within the plan period. Per Ghana Regional Statistical Service (Cape Coast), it is estimated that Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly has a growth rate of 2.2% with the available population of 138,046 for Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District per Ghana Population and Housing Census (2021). The Figure below shows the annual estimated population between 2021 and 2032.

Table 33:Compressed Age Sex Structure

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
0-14 years	22,490	21,041	43,531	36.10
15-64 years	31,659	36,846	68,505	56.81
65+	3,112	5,438	8,550	7.09
TOTAL	57,261	63,325	120,586	100

Source: PHC, 2021

Table 34:Projected population (2021-2032)

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2021	57,261	63,325	120,586
2022	60,212	63,583	123,804
2023	61,812	65,262	127,074
2024	63,408	66,955	130,363
2025	65,007	68,659	133,666
2026	66,388	70,138	136,526

2027	67,931	71,791	139,722
2028	69,478	73,454	142,932
2029	71,026	75,124	146,150
2030	72,576	76,797	149,373
2031	74,128	78,479	153,607
2032	75,685	80,168	155,853

Source: PHC, 2021

2.13.5 School Infrastructure Development Growth and Projected Projects

The Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) prioritizes school infrastructure as a foundation for improving access to quality education. Current challenges include inadequate classroom facilities, overcrowding, stalled projects, and dilapidated structures, which together limit equitable access to learning opportunities.

To address these issues, the Plan sets out clear interventions. By 2029, at least 20 new 6-unit and 3-unit classroom blocks are projected for construction in underserved communities. In addition, all stalled school projects will be completed, thereby expanding available infrastructure without additional wastage. To improve safety, the Plan targets the rehabilitation of at least 20 existing classroom blocks and the replacement of unsafe structures.

Supporting facilities will also be strengthened. The provision of 2,000 furniture and learning materials will ensure that infrastructure growth translates into quality learning outcomes. Furthermore, the Plan commits to developing inclusive, disability-friendly classrooms and sanitation facilities in selected schools.

These interventions will deliver measurable improvements, reducing average classroom congestion from 60 pupils per class to 40 pupils per class, increasing the proportion of schools with safe infrastructure by 30%, and expanding school feeding coverage from 25% to 40% of basic schools by 2029.

In summary, the Plan adopts a balanced approach of expansion, completion, and rehabilitation. Its measurable targets ensure accountability while promoting inclusive and equitable education. Effective implementation will reduce overcrowding, improve safety, and enhance learning outcomes, thereby aligning education infrastructure growth with the district’s broader human capital development goals.

2.13.6 Health Facilities Development Growth and Projected Development

The Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) places strong emphasis on expanding and upgrading health infrastructure as a strategic pathway to improving access, equity, and the quality of healthcare delivery across the District. Currently, the District faces several critical challenges, including inadequate health facilities, a shortage of qualified health personnel, insufficient medical logistics, and poor environmental sanitation. These challenges continue to undermine effective healthcare delivery, particularly in deprived and hard-to-reach communities.

Over the plan period, a series of measurable interventions have been outlined to address these gaps. By 2029, the District will:

Construct Eight (8) new CHPS compounds in underserved communities to expand access to primary healthcare.

Upgrade ten (10) existing health centres into polyclinics to provide a wider range of clinical and diagnostic services.

Establish five (5) maternity wards and laboratories to strengthen maternal and child healthcare delivery.

Rehabilitate and retool four (10) existing health facilities with modern logistics and essential medical equipment to improve service quality.

In addition to infrastructure expansion, the Plan prioritises human resource development through improved staff recruitment, equitable distribution of health personnel, and continuous professional training. The proportion of health facilities adequately equipped with essential medical supplies and logistics is expected to increase from 60% in 2025 to 90% by 2029.

Environmental health will also be enhanced through the promotion of household latrine construction, intensified hygiene education, and the provision of safe water systems in at least five (5) health institutions.

These interventions are expected to yield substantial outcomes by the end of the planning period. Average travel time to the nearest health facility will be reduced by 30%, skilled delivery coverage is projected to increase from 68% to 85%, while maternal and child mortality rates are expected to decline by 20%. Additionally, the proportion of communities with reliable access to primary healthcare services will rise to 90% by 2029.

In summary, the strategy for health facilities development under the 2026–2029 MTDP integrates infrastructure expansion, human resource strengthening, and improved logistics management to build a resilient district health system. The measurable targets set out in the Plan provide a clear framework for monitoring progress and ensuring accountability. Ultimately, these investments are expected to make a significant contribution toward the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: Good Health and Well-Being.

2.13.7 Road Construction, Rehabilitation and Tarring (Bitumen) Development

An efficient and reliable road network is vital for promoting economic growth, social integration, and access to essential services. The District's road infrastructure remains inadequate, with several communities still linked by poor and unmotorable feeder roads. During the rainy season, accessibility to farming areas, health centres, and markets becomes severely constrained, thereby hindering agricultural production, service delivery, and the movement of goods and people.

The Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) therefore prioritises the improvement of road infrastructure through construction, rehabilitation, and bitumen surfacing of key roads to enhance connectivity across the District. The strategic focus is to open up rural communities, stimulate local economic activities, and facilitate access to social amenities.

Over the plan period, the District seeks to:

- Construct 50 km of new feeder roads to link isolated farming and coastal communities to market centres.
- Rehabilitate 40 km of existing roads that have deteriorated due to erosion and poor maintenance.
- Undertake 30 km of bitumen surfacing (tarring) on major town roads and selected district capital routes to improve mobility and reduce vehicle operating costs.
- Develop roadside drains and culverts in flood-prone areas to enhance road durability and reduce the impact of seasonal flooding.
- Introduce routine maintenance and reshaping of feeder roads in collaboration with the Department of Feeder Roads and Urban Roads.

In addition, the Assembly will strengthen its collaboration with the Ghana Highway Authority, Department of Urban Roads, and Department of Feeder Roads to ensure effective planning, supervision, and quality control of road projects. Community-based labour-intensive maintenance schemes will be encouraged to provide employment opportunities while promoting local ownership and sustainability.

By the end of 2029, it is projected that:

- The proportion of motorable roads in the District will increase from 45% to 75%.
- Average travel time to market centres will reduce by 40%.
- Post-harvest losses among farmers will decline significantly due to improved access routes.
- Vehicular traffic and transport costs within the District will reduce by at least 25%.

In summary, the road construction, rehabilitation, and bitumen surfacing programme under the 2026–2029 MTDP aims to provide safe, accessible, and durable road networks that support agricultural growth, trade, and equitable

access to services. This intervention aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and contributes to the broader vision of building a well-connected and economically vibrant District

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the key development priorities and the pressing needs of communities within the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, as identified through a participatory planning process. It provides a detailed account of the critical challenges, aspirations, and expectations of the district's residents, as expressed during stakeholder engagements, community durbars, public hearings, and consultations with traditional authorities, civil society, and decentralized departments. These problems have been documented and subsequent analysis made to determine their inter-relationship.

In identifying and harmonizing the key development priorities for the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, careful consideration was also given to ensure alignment with selected targets of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. This approach ensures that the District's development agenda not only addresses local needs but also contributes to national and global development objectives. The following SDG targets were specifically factored into the prioritization process:

- **SDG 4.1:** *Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.*

The District prioritized the expansion and rehabilitation of educational infrastructure, provision of teaching and learning materials, and improved teacher deployment to underserved communities to enhance access to quality basic education.

- **SDG 6.2:** *Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation.*

Several communities highlighted the urgent need for improved sanitation facilities. In response, the District has included the construction of household toilets, public latrines, and waste management systems in its development agenda.

- **SDG 7.3:** *Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.*
The District aims to enhance energy access and efficiency by extending electricity to deprived communities and promoting the use of energy-saving technologies, especially in public institutions.

- **SDG 8.5:** *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities.*
Youth skills development, vocational training, and support for small and medium-scale enterprises have been prioritized to stimulate local economic development and job creation.

- **SDG 16.6:** *Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.* Strengthening the capacity of Area Councils, improving revenue mobilization, and promoting participatory governance were identified as essential strategies to build institutional efficiency and accountability at the local level.

By integrating these SDG targets into its planning framework, the district seeks to foster inclusive, sustainable, and equitable development that benefits all segments of the population. This section links the harmonized identified development issues with the goals of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2026-2029.

3.1 Community needs and aspirations

The needs and aspirations of the nine (9) Area Councils were consolidated. This harmonization process aimed to group similar projects together and establish clear priorities for implementation.

Priority of issue in the Area Councils was based on the following criteria.

- Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it.
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g., attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights.
- Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.
- Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting components of development such as;
 - a. marginalized and vulnerable groups.
 - b. gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests.
 - c. environmental concerns including climate and biodiversity issues

In view of limited resources, the number of similar programmes and projects to be implemented during the 2026–2029 plan period was reduced. Outlined below are the specific needs and aspirations identified by the district’s nine Area Councils.

Table 35 Community needs and aspirations

ABAASA AREA COUNCIL	LOCATION
Construction of 18unit classroom block at ABATEC	Abaasa
Construction of 600 capacity dormitory at ABATEC	Abaasa
Construction of gutters and culvert at Amantsea (Abaasa)	Amantsea
Construction of workshops (auto and electeical) for ABATEC	Abaasa
Fence wall for ABATEC	Abaasa
Supply of refuse container (Skip container)	Abaasa
Completion of Anglican School	Abaasa
Mechanized borehole for Anglican School	Abaasa
Generating plant as backup power supply for health facility	Abaasa
Nurses quarters for health facility	Abaasa
Electricity extension	Abaasa
Demarcation of roads and layout in the new site and the Abaasa community	Abaasa
Renovation of DA primary and KG classroom block at Brofo (Abaasa)	Brofo
Construction of Abaasa town roads and the road linking to Obontser, Abaasa and Nsawadze	Abaasa
Reshaping of roads	Obontser
Inadequate Nurses and medical staff	Nsawadze
Supply of dustbins	Obontser
Extension of water to Obontser CHPS compound	Obonster
Extension of water to Obontser DA and Methodist schools	Obontser
Construction of classroom block at Methodist School	Onyiadze or Kokodwo
Construction of Durbar grounds	Eduakrom

Renovation of Obontser DA primary school	Obontser
Renovation of Nsawadze DA primary school	Nsawadze
Extension of Electricity	Obontser
Poor telecommunication network	Obontser
Completion of KG classroom block under Community Initiated Project (CIP)	Budukwaa
Scholarship and bursary for needy but brilliant students	Abaasa
Completion of the school building	Abaasa
Construction of a toilet facility for schools	Abaasa
Construction of ultra-modern Library	Abaasa
Construction of ICT Center	Abaasa
Apprenticeship program for artisans	Abaasa
Startup capital for artisans, farmers and SMEs	Abaasa
Construction of Police station	Abaasa
Construction of small-scale industries for agro-processing	Abaasa
Facilitation of business certificate acquisition	Abaasa

AJUMAKO AREA COUNCIL

Renovation of three (3) basic schools (Assasan DA, Assasan catholic and Abrofua DA basic schools)	Assasan Abrofua
Extension of Electricity	Eduyaw, Abrofua, Assasan, Nyankomse
Demarcation of refuse Dumping site	Assasan
Construction of public Toilet	Abrofua and Nyankomase
Construction of community centre	Nyankomase
Renovation of Abrofua community centre	Abrofua

Demarcation of roads and layout	Eduyaw, Abrofua, Assasan, Nyankomse
Construction of police station	Assasan
Construction of public toilet	Babinso Brofoyedru
Construction of satellite market centre	Brofoyedru
Extension of Electricity	Babinso Brofoyedru
Demarcation of roads and layout	Babinso
Construction of Durbar ground	Babinso
Construction of public toilet	Ajumako Ahenbronmu
Demarcation of roads and layout	Ajumako Ahenbronmu
Extension of Electricity and water	Ajumako Ahenbronmu
Dislodging of public toilet	Ajumako Ahenbronmu
Completion of Ajumako Methodist KG block under community-initiated project (CIP)	Ajumako
Extension of Electricity	Ekutuase
Evacuation of refuse dump site	Ekutuase
Renovation of Durbar grounds	Ekutuase
Construction of Drains	Ekutuase
Supply of street light	Ekutuase
Replacement of refuse container (Zoom lion)	Ekutuase
Demarcation of roads and layout	Ekutuase
Construction of community library	Techiman

Supply of refuse container (skip container)	Techiman
Extension of Electricity	Techiman
Sensitization the community on building permit	Techiman
Construction of public toilet	Essaman
Promotion of household latrine construction	Essaman
Reshaping of Roads	Essaman
Construction of six (6) unit classroom block	Essaman
Construction of three (3) unit classroom block	Omanso
Extension of Electricity	Omanso, Essaman and Oprowprow
Supply of Dustbins	Essaman
Development of Layout (planning scheme)	Essaman
BISEASE AREA COUNCIL	
Provision of ECG meters	Obrawogum
Construction of nurses' quarters	Bisease
Renovation of Obrawogum D/A school	Obrawogum
Construction of Market	Bisease
Construction of Public Toilet	Bisease
Construction of Borehole	Bisease
Construction of inner roads	Bisease
Construction of Layout	Bisease
Encroachment of Assembly lands meant for Development	Bisease
Construction of Lorry Park	Bisease

Construction of Drains & Desilting of the main gutters	Bisease
Invite heads of families and Opinion leaders for the preparation of the Layout	Bisease
Sensitization on Permit Issues	Bisease
BREMAN ESSIAM AREA COUNCIL	
Provision of street bulbs	Essiam Anaifo
Construction of borehole	
Extension of electricity	
Distribution of dustbins	
Construction of bridge	Ahmadiyya
Construction of borehole	
Construction of bridge	Essiam Garifom
Construction of a merchanized borehole	
Extension of electricity	
Reshape of feeder road	
Extension of electricity	Twafo
Extension of water	
Construction of market	
Construction of drains	
Renovation of Nkwantanum health centre	
Support for the construction of modern library at Essiam Methodist School	
Construction of bridge	Bantoma
Provision of roofing sheet for the community centre	
Construction of K.G block	
Support for the construction of a community centre	

Provision of street bulbs	Odumase
Construction of a mechanized borehole	
Extension of electricity	
Provision of a polytank	
School teachers	Bekoso
Construction of feeder roads	
Construction of the CHPs compound	
Construction of a community centre	
Extension of electricity	Ekupong
Construction of teachers' quarters	
Construction of mechanized boreholes	
Construction of bridge	
Reshaping of feeder roads	
Construction of a community centre	Anamonsi
Construction of mechanized borehole	
Construction of teachers' quarters	
Construction of CHPs compound	
Construction of toilet for CHPs compound	Ahamakorambua
Construction of ICT centre	
Construction of mechanized borehole	
Extension of electricity	
Construction of mechanized borehole	Denkyendua
Extension of electricity	
Construction of clinic	

ENYAN DENKYIRA AREA COUNCIL	
Construction of market centre	Ankukrom
Drilling of Borehole	Kokwaado
Poor telecommunication network	Ankukrom
Completion of community centre	Kokwaado, Owomase, badukrom Ofuso
Reshaping of Owomase to Enyan Denkyira feeder road	Owomase, Denkyira
Construction of Durbar grounds	Eyiakrom
Provision of transformer for electricity distribution	Eyiakrom
Construction of market centre	Nkodwo
Construction of community centre	Esadze
Construction of football field	Esadze
Extension of Electricity	Nkodwo
Construction of Durbar grounds	Abowinum
Construction of satellite market centre	Abowinum
Extension of Electricity	Enyan Denkyira
Rehabilitation of 2No. Bridges on the Ajumako- Mankessim road	Enyan Denkyira
Construction of speed ramp on the Ajumako- Mankessim road	Enyan Denkyira
Operationalization of Health Facility	Enyan Denkyira
Construction of market centre	Enyan Denkyira
Construction of police station	Enyan Denkyira
Reshaping of Owomase to Enyan Denkyira feeder road	Owomase to Enyan Denkyira

Construction of Layout (Local Plans)	Denkyira
Construction of additional Classroom Blocks	Denkyira
Reshaping of access roads	Denkyira
Dumping site	Denkyira
Regularization of Sand winners' activities	Denkyira
Operationalization of 2 Public toilet	Denkyira
Employment of Nurses from the Community	Denkyira
Sensitization on hard drug usage	Denkyira
24hr Market	Denkyira
Enforcement of established by-laws	
Agric input for farmers	
ENYAN MAIM AREA COUNCIL	
Construction of market centre	Ankukrom
Drilling of Borehole	Kokwaado
Poor telecommunication network	Ankukrom
Completion of community centre	Kokwaado, Owomase, badukrom Ofuso
Reshaping of Owomase to Enyan Denkyira feeder road	Owomase, Denkyira
Construction of Durbar grounds	Eyiakrom
Provision of transformer for electricity distribution	Eyiakrom
Construction of market centre	Nkodwo
Construction of community centre	Esadze
Construction of football field	Esadze
Extension of Electricity	Nkodwo

Construction of Durbar grounds	Abowinum
Construction of satellite market centre	Abowinum
Basic Schools need furniture	Enayn Maim
Electricity Extension	Enyan Maim
Completion of Police Station (CIP)	Enyan Maim
Completion of Health Facility	Enyan Maim
Construction of Boarding Facility for Community Day School	Enyan Maim
Construction of town roads	Enyan Maim
Completion of Public Toilet	Enyan Maim
Construction of Borehole	Enyan Maim
Construction of Drainage System	Enyan Maim
Bus for Traditional Council	Enyan Maim
Completion of Market Facility	Enyan Maim
Construction of Community centre	Enyan Maim
Construction of additional classroom blocks at Islamic school	Enyan Maim
Construction of Fire hydrant for the community	Enyan Maim
Bus for Enyan Maim Community Day School	Enyan Maim
Refuse Container	Enyan Maim
Increase Teachers posted	Enyan Maim
MANDO AREA COUNCIL	
Reshaping of feeder roads & Construction of town roads (DRIP)	Kromaim/ Mando
Extension of electricity	Mando
Construction of mechanized borehole for the Community	Mando
Provision of Dustbins	Mando

Nurses Quarters & Lab for the health facility	Mando
Construction of ICT Lab for the basic school	Mando
Toilet facility for basic schools (Methodist & D/A)	Mando
Construction of Community Centre	Mando
Sanitation Issues	Mando
Agric input for farmers	Mando
Fencing the Mando Senior High School (SHS)	Mando
Completion of Boarding facility for Mando SHS	Mando
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Mando
Involvement of the youth in National Youth Programme (Youth in Agric)	Mando
Construction of NVTI/ TVET	Mando
Drilling of Borehole for Methodist & D/A School	Mando
Establishment of Factory	Mando
Construction of an additional classroom block for the basic school	Mando
Construction of staff common room	Mando
OCHISO/BAA AREA COUNCIL	
Construction of CHPs compound	Esikado
Extension of electricity	Esikado
Renovation of Esikado D/A	Esikado
Extension of community water	Esikado
Reshaping of feeder roads	Esikado
Construction of Polyclinic	Kwanyako

Extension of electricity	Kwanyako
Reshaping of feeder roads	Kwanyako
Renovation of Kwanyako D/A	Kwanyako
Provision of roofing sheet for construction of school	Abeadze
Construction of community centre	Abeadze
Extension of electricity	Abeadze
Construction of Community Day Senior High School	Ochiso
Construction of Community Centre	Ochiso
Construction of Library	Ochiso
Institution of Market Day	Ochiso
Toilet Facility for Schools	Ochiso
Logistics for the Clinic (Microscope & Blood analyzer)	Ochiso
Construction of Drainage System	Ochiso
Supply of Motorbike for the health facility	Ochiso
Construction of Borehole for the Clinic	Ochisod
Nurses Quarters	Ochiso
Construction of the Ajumako-Ochiso road	Ochiso
Roofing of Catholic School	Ochiso
Construction of KG & Nursery Block	Ochiso
Demolition of dilapidated buildings	Ochiso
Refuse Container	Ochiso
Construction of market	Ochiso
ESTII SONKWA AREA COUNCIL	
Construction of CHPs compound	

Extension of electricity	
Construction of community library	
Construction of ICT centre	
Reshaping of feeder roads	
Construction of teachers' quarters	Fawomanye
Extension of water	Etsii Sonkwa
Construction of community centre	
Extension of electricity	Sonkwa
Construction of Classroom Blocks	
Refurbishment of school buildings	
Refurbishment of school buildings	Bekoso

Source: AEEDA DPCU

3.2 Harmonisation of Key Development Issues and Community Needs

To ensure a clearer understanding of the critical issues and challenges identified through the performance review and community engagement processes, a harmonisation exercise has been undertaken. This exercise aligns the development issues raised at the Assembly level with the specific needs expressed by the communities. The outcome of this process is presented in the table below.

Table 36 Harmonisation of Key Development Issues and Community Needs

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DISTRICT KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited domestic supply of raw materials for local industries • High operational costs • Poor infrastructure network • Complex business establishment and registration • Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth • Low productivity in the informal economy • Over-reliance on primary commodities • Inadequate modern market • Low involvement of communities in tourism development • Weak Coordination among industry players on issues related to the creative arts industry • Inadequate extension services • Limited incentives for smallholder farmers and funding to practice climate smart, sustainable farming practices • High level of postharvest losses • Low interest in agriculture among the youth • Weak pest and disease monitoring and surveillance systems • Low youth involvement in aquaculture
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cases of teenage pregnancy • High rate of rural urban migration, especially among the youth • Limited access to essential health services • Insufficient healthcare workforce capacity for effective NCD management. • Inadequate capacity of rural health workers in clinical and community nutrition care • Inadequate food and nutrition education • Inadequate access to regular water supply service • Poor sanitation and waste management • Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities and high prevalence of open defecation • Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels • Inadequate funding for education • Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools • Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services • Inadequate funding for social protection interventions • High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in asset ownership • Inadequate capacity for generation and use of gender statistics • Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilise their potential • Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities • Child protection and gender mainstreaming issues • Inadequate focus on youth development in rural Ghana • High incidence of poverty among the aged
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of legislations • Pollution of water resources • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality • High rate of forest loss • Weak institutional coordination mechanism for climate action • Poor road maintenance/ rehabilitation culture • Weak enforcement of road safety regulations • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district • Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs) • Weak enforcement of building regulations • Poor maintenance culture • Non-compliance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) laws • Poor drainage systems • Poor waste disposal practices • Weak enforcement of development controls
<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited public participation in local governance • Weak revenue generating capacity of MMDAs • Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers • Overreliance on District Common Fund • Inadequate stakeholder engagement • Insufficient cultural infrastructure • Low public knowledge on safety and security issues

Emergency Planning And Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak disaster management capacity • Flooding and poor drainage systems • Fire outbreaks in markets and homes • Epidemics and weak health surveillance • Road accidents and poor emergency response • Bushfires and environmental hazards • Poor relief and rehabilitation systems
Implementation, Coordination And Monitoring And Evaluation (ICME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak institutional capacity for M&E • Poor data collection and management • Inadequate funding for M&E • Weak monitoring and follow-up • Weak feedback and accountability • Poor inter-departmental coordination • Low community involvement in M&E • Weak evaluation culture

Source: AEEDA DPCU

From the table above, a solid linkage is established between the key development issues and the community needs. Key development issues were identified from the performance review conducted on the performance of all departments of the Assembly. These were then aligned with community needs and aspirations as obtained from the community engagements conducted with community level stakeholders. A summary of some of these issues and the identified communities of need are put forward below.

3.3 Summary of Identified Development Issues

3.3.1 Extension Electricity to developing areas

During the stakeholder engagements at the area council level, all nine area councils had issues with extension of electricity to new developing areas under the various area councils. There is the need to extend electricity to these areas since electricity has become a basic need in life. Electricity is one of the drivers of the local economy since small and medium scale industries and other economic activities depend on electricity supply for their operations. The existence of electricity tends to impact positively on the income levels of the people. Most Area Council do not have streetlight; this affects movement during the night which leads to increment of social vices during the nights.

3.3.2 Extension of Portable Water to developing areas

Access to portable water is a problem in all the new developing areas in all the area council due seemingly to increase in population of the district, there has been a need to increase the number of portable water accessibility which is an essential basic need for living. Most of the new communities do not have pipe borne water because it has not been extended to them. All the new developing areas within the various communities have no access to pipe borne water even there exist pipelines from the Ghana water company (GWC) and community water and sanitation agency (CWSA) in most communities hence the need to extend the lines to the new developing areas.

Most communities have boreholes with a few communities having faulty boreholes which needs rehabilitation, this result in some populace in new developing areas depending on unsafe water sources like streams and rivers for their daily needs.

3.3.3 Poor Environmental Conditions

Solid waste disposal is a serious problem in the entire district, this is because of unavailability of refuse bins, skip containers in homes leading to people dumping refuse in unapproved places and littering the environment in the process. There is also a problem of limited dumping site this cause people to dump refuse at unacceptable places leading to bleeding of different types of diseases.

Most households and institutions do not have toilet facilities which lead to open defecation, it is therefore common to see people using bush as an alternative place of convenience.

3.4.4 Poor Road Network

Poor road network is another serious problem the district as a whole is encountering, most roads in the district are not motorable by cars but rather by motorbikes and bicycles this hinders transportation of farm produce into the central business district since our District is a farming one, also because there are lots of rural settlements most communities do not have tarred roads as a result become immemorable when it rains.

3.3.5 Inadequate Educational Facilities

Schools in the district are failing because of inadequate infrastructure that affects teaching and in the district. The inadequacy of school infrastructure is affecting education, as a result, the one of the districts with high poverty rate in the central region.

Basic schools have been bedeviled with challenges caused by the inadequate infrastructure, insufficient teaching staff and lack of information, communication technology, ICT laboratories, as well as libraries.

Facilities may be inadequate in many ways, including being overcrowded or dangerous, lacking in adequate sanitary facilities and lacking water for hygiene. The health implications of inadequate toilets and sanitation are very serious. Girls are pushed out of school if facilities are inadequate. Older primary age girls will miss significant amounts of school or are unlikely to continue at school after they begin menstruation if sanitary facilities are poor or non-existent. Additionally, children may be turned away from school when its official enrollment capacity is reached.

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal four (4) implemented in 2015 in about one hundred ninety (190) Countries across the world seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote long life learning opportunities for all countries by 2030. It is doubtful, if Ghana can achieve the target of the Sustainable Development Goal Four (4) of the United Nations by 2030. The district is therefore putting in place pragmatic steps and appealing to government non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian bodies to urgently intervene to help boost teaching and learning in schools within the district.

3.3.6 Inadequate Health Facilities and Poor Health Infrastructure

Most communities do not have health facilities, they therefore must travel a long distance to get access to health care whenever they are unwell, this result in further health complications and loss of live when the condition becomes severe. Some communities which have health facilities are in bad state which poses a threat to lives of both the health workers and patients.

In addition to the poor health facilities is the inadequate accommodation facility in some of the available health facilities in the district. This results in nurses leaving outside their communities of operation and then having to travel daily to their places of work. This often results in reduced working hours and contact hours with health clients.

Table 37 Developmental Dimensions and Development Issues

S/N	DEVELOPMENTAL DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate number of extension officers
		Low productivity because of inadequate input.
		Lack of startup kits for small-scale industries to commence
		Inadequate electricity extension
		Inadequate support for existing business
		Inadequate business training for youth
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Incidence of school drop-out
		Poor health services
		Insufficient health workers
		Inadequate access to portable water
		Poor environmental conditions
		Lack of toilet facilities
		Increased registration of PWD and vulnerable persons
		Inadequate number of schools under the school feeding programme

3	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Poor road network
		Inadequate educational facility
		Inadequate health facilities
		Inadequate knowledge of the requirements for building permit
		Inadequate market facilities
		Inadequate community centres
		Inadequate culvert and bridge
		Inadequate street lights
4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Weak sub-structure
		Low capacity of new entrants
		Weak institutional capacity
		Low community participation in governance
		Corruption and weak accountability mechanisms
		Weak transparency and accountability
		Weak decentralisation at the local level
		Inefficient public service delivery
		Low trust in governance systems
		5
Flooding and poor drainage systems		
Fire outbreaks in markets and homes		
Epidemics and weak health surveillance		
Road accidents and poor emergency response		
Bushfires and environmental hazards		

		Poor relief and rehabilitation systems
		Weak coordination among emergency institutions
6	IMPLEMENTATION,	Weak institutional capacity for M&E
	COORDINATION AND	Poor data collection and management
	MONITORING AND	Inadequate funding for M&E
	EVALUATION (ICME)	Weak monitoring and follow-up
		Weak feedback and accountability
		Poor inter-departmental coordination
		Low community involvement in M&E
		Weak evaluation culture

3.4 Prioritization of Developmental Issues

To prioritise the development needs of the District, a participatory approach was adopted at the Area Council level. Consensus was built among community representatives with a scoring system ranging from 1 to 10, where 10 represented the biggest challenge and therefore the highest priority, and 1 represented the least priority.

Each identified need was assessed against seven agreed-upon indicators, and the scores were summed up to determine their relative ranking in terms of priority. This exercise ensured that the prioritisation reflected both technical assessments and community perspectives. The consolidated results are presented in Table 19 (see Annex

Table 38 Prioritization of Developmental Issues

<i>No.</i>	<i>Development Issue</i>	<i>Severity</i>	<i>Diversity</i>	<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Basic Need</i>	<i>Sustainability</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1.	Inadequate electricity extension	10	10	10	10	10	9	59	1st
2.	Inadequate access to portable water	10	9	10	10	10	9	58	2nd
3.	Poor road network	9	10	9	10	10	9	57	3rd
4.	Inadequate educational facility	9	9	10	9	10	9	56	4th
5.	Inadequate health facilities	7	8	10	9	9	9	55	5th
6.	Inadequate market facilities	10	9	9	10	8	8	54	6th
7.	Poor network connection	9	10	8	9	9	8	53	7th
8.	Poor health facilities	8	9	9	8	9	9	52	8th
9.	Inadequate Street Light	10	8	9	9	8	7	51	9th

10.	Lack of toilet facilities	9	9	8	9	7	8	50	10 th
11.	Inadequate number of schools under school feeding programme	8	9	7	8	9	8	49	11 th
12.	Inadequate culverts and bridges	9	8	7	9	8	7	48	12 th
13.	Poor environmental conditions	9	6	9	7	7	9	47	13 th
14.	Lack of startup kits for small scale industries to commence	8	9	7	8	6	8	46	14 th
15.	Weak sub-structure	8	9	7	7	8	6	45	15 th
16.	Inadequate community centres	8	8	7	6	8	7	44	16 th
17.	Low productivity as a result of inadequate input.	7	7	6	8	7	8	43	17 th
18.	Insufficient health workers	7	8	8	7	6	6	42	18 th
19.	Inadequate business training for youth	6	7	8	6	8	6	41	19 th
20.	Inadequate support for existing business	7	6	7	8	7	5	40	20 th
21.	Inadequate number of extension officers	7	6	8	7	6	4	38	21 st
22.	Increased registration of PWD and vulnerable persons	6	7	6	7	6	5	37	22 nd
23.	Incidence of school drop out	5	8	7	6	5	4	35	23 rd

24.	Inadequate knowledge on the requirement for building permit	6	7	5	5	7	4	34	24 th
25.	Inadequate orientation for new entrants	6	5	7	5	4	5	32	25 th
26.	Weak institutional capacity	7	4	6	4	6	3	30	26 th
27.	Low community participation in governance	5	6	5	4	5	4	29	27 th
28.	Corruption and weak accountability mechanisms	6	4	5	5	4	3	27	28 th
29.	Weak transparency and accountability	4	5	4	6	4	3	26	29 th
30.	Weak decentralisation at the local level	4	3	5	5	5	2	25	30 th
31.	Inefficient public service delivery	5	5	4	4	4	2	24	31 st
32.	Low trust in governance systems	5	4	3	4	4	3	23	32 nd
33.	Weak disaster management capacity	4	5	4	2	5	2	22	33 rd
34.	Flooding and poor drainage systems	3	3	5	4	2	3	20	34 th
35.	Fire outbreaks in markets and homes	4	3	2	3	4	3	19	35 th
36.	Epidemics and weak health surveillance	2	4	3	4	3	2	18	36 th
37.	Road accidents and poor emergency response	3	2	3	3	4	2	17	37 th
38.	Bushfires and environmental hazards	2	3	2	4	3	2	16	39 th
39.	Poor relief and rehabilitation systems	2	4	3	2	2	1	14	40 th

40.	Weak coordination among emergency institutions	3	2	1	3	3	1	13	41st
41.	Weak institutional capacity for M&E	2	1	2	3	2	1	11	42nd

In prioritization the development issues various factors were considered as they affected the communities and the citizenry, these included severity, diversity, benefits, economic impact, basic need and sustainability.

- Severity; measures the intensity of the development issue on the community
- Diversity; this considers the extent to which the development issue affects different other development areas or sectors negatively
- Benefits; this measures the advantages of resolving a particular development issue
- Economic impact; this considers the economic benefits of resolving a particular development issue
- Basic need; this considers the extent to which resolving a particular development issue satisfies a legal basic need
- Sustainability; considers the extent to which a community can keep in existence or maintain a development issue when address

Prioritization of Development Issues

This section outlines the prioritized development issues adopted from the MTNDPF (2022-2024) and the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2024 programme based on objective and evidence approach technique and analysis process. The development issues adopted by the District Assembly which were prioritized for POCC analysis are outlined below;

1. Revenue under- performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
2. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
3. Lack of youth interest in agriculture
4. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
5. Poor quality of education at all levels
6. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
7. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
8. Poor quality of healthcare services
9. High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination
10. Poor sanitation and waste management
11. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
12. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
13. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
14. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
15. Ineffective sub-district structures

3.5 POCC Analysis of Prioritized Adopted Development Issues

- i. The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is done to scrutinize issues to be able to develop District goals, objectives, policies and strategies to achieving them. Several development issues of the district have been subjected to this analysis. The **table 48** below shows a summary of this analysis.

Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

- ii. **Potentials:** Potentials of a District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the district) which when utilised can enable the district to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.
- iii. **Opportunities:** They are the external factors (beyond the district) that positively influence development of the district. E.g., Availability of the DACF, DDF and other external funds
- iv. **Constraints:** These are the disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.
- v. **Challenges:** These are external factors or obstacles (beyond the district) that may hamper smooth development effort. (E.g., declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighbouring countries, in-migration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees etc). Refer to Table

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Challenges: These are external factors or obstacles (beyond the district) that may hamper smooth development effort. (E.g., declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighboring countries, in-migration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees etc).

Table 39 Conclusion from POCC Analysis

NO.	DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	CONCLUSIONS FROM POCC ANALYSIS
1	Inadequate educational facilities	<p>Adequate educational facilities lead to improved educational achievement levels, productivity and quality life. Potentials available to the district include availability of committed educational directorate staff, continued District Assembly support, availability of trained teachers, availability of teaching and learning materials, availability of land for educational facilities, presence of committed NGO's, Available community support, existence of PTAs and SMCs. Opportunities existing include the Existence of favorable government policies e.g., School feeding, capitation grants Presence of NGO's and other donor Agencies as well as the Existence of GETFUND.</p> <p>The district is however constraint with inadequate staff accommodation, inadequate teachers and Late release of funds.</p> <p>Inconsistencies in government policy with respect to duration of basic school attendance, inadequate funds and low motivation for staff are the challenges faced in the provision of adequate educational facilities.</p>
2	inadequate market facilities	<p>Increase market facilities will lead to increase in internal generated funds (IGF) which will in turn boost the local economy.</p> <p>The district is endowed with farm and industrial Produce which will feed the market facilities upon its construction. There is also existence of road network from the farm to the other market centers, however, the district is challenged</p>

		<p>with poor road network and surface accessibility to producing centers, Inadequate and poor market structures, Low pricing of farm produce offered by buyers</p> <p>Inadequate funds to support the purchase of farm inputs and Lack of storage facilities. These challenges can be overcome by constructing new roads and reshaping existing roads regularly, constructing more market structures and facilities, providing storage facilities to preserve perishable goods, provision of funds to support the purchase of farm input in order to increase farm yield.</p> <p>There is high inflation rate affecting cost of construction, high prices of industrial goods and High interest rate due to inflation which is restraining the increasing construction of the market facilities.</p>
3	Inadequate electricity extension and streetlight	<p>The district has the following potentials the already connection of the district electricity to the national grid, the availability of labour to engage in the extension of electricity and the already existing electricity at old sites. The District is however challenged with high cost of extension of electricity and the unwillingness of some people to pay their electricity bills which can be overcome by intensive sensitization. The District is however challenged with funding in providing adequate electricity extension and streetlights</p> <p>Adequate electricity extension will lead to a boost in the district economy and productivity as it led to increase in small scale industries establishment and job creation.</p> <p>Adequate provision of streetlight will also curtail social vices.</p>

4	Poor road network	<p>Improve road network will increase productivity and ease transportation of people, goods and services. Significant potentials and opportunities like good geological formation continuous District Assembly support and availability of works department in the District Assembly.</p> <p>There is a challenge of inadequate funds in the construction of improved road and weather instability which interact construction, this can be overcome by dialogue with the development partners and working on the road before the rain set in.</p> <p>The district is constrained by High cost of construction resulting from high cost of input and inadequate staffing at the works department this can be overcome by providing logistics for the works department to serve as incentive to attract staff.</p>
5	inadequate access to portable water	<p>The significant potentials and opportunities that exist to support the sector to increase portable water accessibility include the availability of underground water source (highly water table), availability of rivers and streams, available landsite for borehole construction and availability of rainwater in the district.</p> <p>The challenges facing the district is misuse of water resources by the people, this can be overcome by intensive sensitization on the efficient management of water resource by the people.</p> <p>The constraint includes Inadequate funds for the construction of water and Irregular rainfall pattern.</p> <p>Increase access to portable water will lead to improve health conditions, productivity and quality of life of the people.</p>

6	<p>Poor environmental conditions</p>	<p>Good hygienic and environmental sanitation practice ensure sound mind and sound body. Productivity increases when the people are healthy.</p> <p>The potential of the district to promote sound environmental sanitation include Existence of qualified environmental health workers, Existence of Zoomlion Ghana Ltd in the district to help improve sanitation, Readily available and adequate number environmental health workers for sensitization and monitoring.</p> <p>The challenges the district is facing is the Lower number of households with households' latrines and the limited number of dustbin, these can be overcome by encouraging the building of household latrines and providing adequate number of dustbins, also creating awareness and strict enforcement of existing byelaws on environmental/ sanitation will help to improve the environmental condition.</p> <p>The district is constraint with Inadequate and untimely release of funds, early release of funds with help in keeping the district clean.</p>
7	<p>Poor health facilities</p>	<p>Improving health facilities lead to improving health conditions of the people, this will lead to increasing productivity. Potential and opportunities the district have to improve the health facilities include availability of land to improve health facilities, availability of health workers, continues support of the district assembly in ensuring health facilities are improved.</p> <p>The constraint and challenges the district is facing is Lack of district hospital, inadequate health facilities, Untimely release of funds, Inadequate funds, Unwillingness of some people to seek medical practitioners.</p>

8	Inadequate health workers	<p>Increase in the number of health workers will lead to increase in the health service provided thus improving the health conditions and increase productivity.</p> <p>The potential and opportunities of the district include Availability of health facilities, continues support of the district assembly and government policy to provide every district a hospital.</p> <p>Constraints and challenges faced by the district are Inadequate staff accommodation, High cost of rentals for health staffs, lack of standardize accommodation for staffs and Untimely release of funds.</p>
9	Lack of toilet facilities	<p>Providing adequate toilet facilities will enhance good environmental sanitation and better health conditions thus increasing productivity.</p> <p>The district is however endowed with the following potentials and opportunities, availability of landsite for the toilet facilities to be constructed, availability of environmental health workers to monitoring and ensure the facility is in good shape and functioning.</p> <p>The district is however constraints and challenged with the following Readily available people to work at the toilet and Inadequate funds in constructing toilet facilities.</p>
10	Inadequate community centers	<p>Adequate availability of community centers will improve personal health and wellbeing of the people, improve creativity and empowerment and generate revenue to the district which will in turn increase the district IGF, the district is endowed with the following potentials and opportunities Readily available landsite to construct community centers, Readiness of</p>

		the traditional leaders and the district assembly in ensuring maintenance of the center to avoid deterioration. The district is however faced with the challenge of funds.
11	Inadequate number of schools under school feeding programme	<p>Increasing the number of schools benefiting from school feeding programme will increase the school attendance and completion rate which will increase productivity, this in the long run increase district revenue and reduce social vices.</p> <p>The district is therefore endowed with the following potentials, availability of foodstuffs to feed the program, readily availability of caterers to engage in the programme however the district is challenged with funds</p>
12	Inadequate bridges and culvert	<p>Adequate bridge and culvert result in improving surface accessibility and prevent accidents.</p> <p>Opportunities available include the existence of labour to readily work, readiness of district assembly support and the assurance of community participation.</p> <p>Untimely release of DACF, Heavy rainfall, High level of erosion and low IGF is the challenges and constraints facing the districts.</p>
14	Inadequate business training for the youth	Adequate business training for the youth will improve productivity and reduce unemployment, teenage pregnancy and social vices however potentials and opportunities available to the district includes Available resource personals to train the youth.

Source: AEEDA DPCU

3.6 Impact Analysis

The impact analysis assesses the key development issues identified as priorities during the performance review, community needs assessment, and POCC (Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges) analysis. The objective of this analysis is to determine the extent to which these issues affect the well-being of the population and the overall development of the District.

To conduct this assessment, a set of analytical factors was employed to evaluate each issue. These factors include:

- Significant Linkage Effect: The extent to which an issue contributes to meeting basic human needs or rights. For example, providing basic education supports the constitutional right to Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) as enshrined in the 1992 Constitution of Ghana.
- Significant Multiplier Effect: The degree to which addressing a particular issue stimulates other aspects of development—for instance, improved health and education leading to increased productivity and employment.
- Balanced Development: The extent to which resolving an issue promotes equitable and inclusive socio-economic development, such as income generation and improved livelihoods resulting from a healthy population.
- Natural Resource Utilization: The degree to which sustainable use of natural resources is ensured in addressing the issue.
- Cultural Acceptability: The extent to which proposed interventions align with local cultural values, norms, and practices.
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation: The ability of an intervention to minimise exposure to, or the impact of, disasters and hazards.
- Climate Change Mitigation: The extent to which the intervention reduces greenhouse gas emissions or enhances resilience to climate change.
- Institutional Reforms: The extent to which institutional changes or strengthening are required to effectively address the development issue.

The scale used for the impact analysis was as follows.

- -1 - Negative Impact
- 0 - No Impact

- 1 - Low Impact
- 2 - Moderate impact
- 3 - Significant Impact

Table 40: Development Issues and Impact Indicators

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
1.	Poor road network	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	18
2.	Inadequate electricity extension	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	19
3.	Inadequate access to portable water	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	19

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
4.	Inadequate educational facility	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	18
5.	Inadequate health facilities	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	14
6.	Inadequate market facilities	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	15
7.	Poor environmental conditions	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	18
8.	Inadequate Street Light	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	16
9.	Lack of toilet facilities	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	17

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
10.	Inadequate number of schools under school feeding programme	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	19
11.	Inadequate culverts and bridges	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	19
12.	Poor network connection	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	18
13.	Inadequate start up kits for MSMEs	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	18
14.	Weak sub-structure	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	17

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
15.	Inadequate community centres	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	18
16.	Low agricultural productivity	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	19
17.	Insufficient health workers	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	17
18.	Inadequate business training for youth	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	17
19.	Inadequate support for existing businesses	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	16

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
20.	Inadequate number of extension officers	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	16
21.	Inadequate support for PWD and the vulnerable	3	2	3	2	1	2	0	3	16
22.	Inadequate knowledge on the requirement for building permit	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	19
23.	Weak institutional capacity	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	19

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
24.	Low community participation in governance	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	17
25.	Corruption and weak accountability mechanisms	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	19
26.	Weak transparency and accountability	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	19
27.	Weak decentralisation at the local level	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	16
28.	Inefficient public service delivery	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	3	17

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
29.	Low trust in governance systems	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	17
30.	Weak disaster management capacity	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	20
31.	Flooding and poor drainage systems	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	21
32.	Fire outbreaks in markets and homes	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	21
33.	Epidemics and weak health surveillance	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	19
34.	Road accidents and poor emergency response	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	21

No	Development Issues	IMPACT INDICATORS								
		Human Rights	Multiplier effect	Balanced Dev't	Resource Utilization	Cultural Acceptability	Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional Reforms	TOTAL
35.	Bushfires and environmental hazards	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	21
36.	Poor relief and rehabilitation systems	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	19
37.	Weak coordination among emergency institutions	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	14
38.	Weak institutional capacity for M&E	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	13

Source: AEEDA DPCU

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This section details the formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies. The goals, objectives, and strategies were formulated based on the prioritized development issues. Also, some crosscutting and emerging development themes were considered.

Table 41 Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2026-2029

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
DIMENSIONS/THEMATIC AREA					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area: Industrial Transformation					
Low involvement of communities in tourism development	Promoting diversified	Ensure 20% community representation in tourism development by 2029 By the end of 2029 establish 1 tourist site	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals	Cultural and tourism modernisation programmes

Inadequate modern market and lorry parks	economic activities, improving infrastructure, enhancing value chain efficiency, and strengthening revenue mobilization	Complete construction of 1 modern market by the end of 2029. Increase market stores by 80% by the end of 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Collaboration with private stakeholders to fund and implement market development projects	Local economic development programs
High level of postharvest losses		Decrease postharvest losses 80% to enhance food security by the end of 2029	Improve post-harvest management	Train farmers on proper techniques to minimise damage during harvesting and transportation. Encourage processing and preservation techniques.	Local economic programme
Weak revenue generating capacity		Reforms revenue collection system through digital platform to enhance 85% efficient in revenue collection by 2029 Identify about 60% new revenue items by the end of 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Provide training for revenue Collectors Implement accountability mechanisms	Revenue mobilisation programme
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area: Health and Health Services					
Limited access to health service	Improving access to quality social services, including healthcare, education, with a	Increase about 45% of health infrastructure by the end of 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage	Strengthen district and sub- district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6)	Health delivery programmes

Focus Area: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	focus on quality, inclusive and sustainability.				
Water and sanitation		Improve waste management system by increase 65% of waste collection by 2029 Increase waste collection containers by 70% by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Modernise landfill infrastructure Expand access to waste bins	Sanitation programme
Child protection and gender mainstreaming issues		Ensure 120 communities were sensitized on child protection and gender mainstreaming by the end of 2029	enhance social service delivery and gender mainstreaming in 50 communities by the end of 2029	Enhance the capacity of institutions, social welfare systems and communities to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect. Implement program that empower women and girls in education, economic etc	Social welfare and Gender Equality Programme
Focus Area: Education and Training					

Inadequate educational infrastructure		Increase educational infrastructure by 70% by the end of 2029 Construct 20 No. Educational facilities by the end of 2029 Procure 2000 No. furniture by the end of 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Construct new schools in underserved communities Renovate existing schools Supply dual desks and teacher tables & chairs Support schools with educational learning materials	Educational infrastructure improvement programs
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Poor road infrastructure network connectivity	Develop and maintain sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure and human settlement, ensuring access to reliable utilities, safe transportation networks, and disaster- resilient communities	Upgrade and maintain 128km of roads by the end of 2029 Reduce accident by 99% by the end of 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Reshaping of feeder roads Construction of New bridges Construction of Culvert	Road Infrastructure Programs
Inadequate extension of electricity coverage in certain parts of the district		Increase % of household with access to electricity supply	Modernise and expand the national grid to ensure reliable power supply	Extend the electricity to reach more communities Reduce energy consumption	Rural electrification programs

Non-compliance of disaster risk reduction law		Increases the compliance rate by 50% by the end of 2028 Increase public awareness by 50% by the end of 2028	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate communities about disaster preparedness and prevention	Disaster prevention programmes
Focus area: Information and Communication Technology Development					
Lack of communication networks		Increase network coverage by 70% in unserved communities Reduce dropped calls by 70% by improve call clarity by 70% by the end of 2029	Upgrade and expand the national networks infrastructure to ensure reliable and widespread coverage	Laise with networks operators to construct communication mast	Communication Networks expansion programs
Weak enforcement of building regulations		Sensitization 20 communities on building permit by the end of 2029	Intensify building regulations	Enforce building codes and standards at all levels (SDG Targets 11.3, 11)	Land use and spatial Development control programmes
Focus Area: Land Administration					
Poor drainage systems		Improve district drainage systems by 35% by 2029	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	Develop and implement disaster prevention and mitigation plans (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1	Water and sanitation programmes
GOVERNANACE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralisation	Enhancing transparency, accountability, and efficiency in governance, while promoting local	Always maintain at least a minimum 200 streetlight bulbs Ensure 99% of streetlight bulbs meet	Provide adequate and reliable streetlight to enhance safety and security	Establish partnerships with reliable supplies Ensure timely delivery of high-quality bulbs Identify and replace faulty bulbs	Electricity development programmes

	development and public safety	the require lumens per watt.		regular	
Inadequate supply of Street Light bulbs					
Focus Area: Public Policy and Management					
Weak functioning of sub-structures		Provide training and capacity building programs for 90% of assembly members and unit committees by the of 20209	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	Strengthen coordination, and collaboration, and consultations among key stakeholders in policy formulation Establish mechanism for community participation and feedback.	Local governance and institutional programmes

SOURCE: AEEDA-DPCU

4.1 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Table 42 Compatibility Matrix

GOAL	Promoting diversified economic activities, improving infrastructure, enhancing value chain efficiency, and strengthening revenue mobilization	Improving access to quality social services, including healthcare, education, with a focus on quality, inclusive and sustainability.	Develop and maintain sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure and human settlement, ensuring access to reliable utilities, safe	Enhancing transparency, accountability, and efficiency in governance, while promoting local development and public safety
			transportation networks, and disaster- resilient communities	
Promoting diversified economic activities, improving infrastructure, enhancing value chain efficiency, and strengthening revenue mobilization		Medium	Medium,	High
Improving access to quality social services, including healthcare, education, with a focus on quality, inclusive and sustainability.			High	High
Develop and maintain sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure and human settlement, ensuring access to reliable utilities, safe				Medium
transportation networks, and disaster- resilient communities				
Enhancing transparency, accountability, and efficiency in governance, while promoting local development and public safety				

Source: AEEDA-DPCU

4.2 Spatial Contexts of Development Proposals

This section presents the spatial context for the District’s development proposals. Development proposals for infrastructure (transport, energy, education, health, agriculture, communication, sanitation, tourism, etc.) are spatially represented to show the desired future situation. The maps and associated GIS deliverables in this chapter show existing facilities, proposed infrastructure, priority phasing, and the spatial rationale for investment decisions.

4.2.1 The Development Focus

The focus of development for the District was achieved by determining the options for development as shown in the table below where three development paths of planning were matched with two development strategies to generate six planning options. Determination of Developmental Option

Table 43: Development options

Development Paths	Development Strategies	
	Growth Pole Approach: Growth points that are central to relatively even demarcated areas. The assumption is that the growth point would have a trickledown effect on the periphery.	Basic Needs Approach: Centered on Poverty Alleviation, promotion of local participation and sustainable development.
Private Sector Led: large sponsorship by communities and private sector including NGOs, community ownership of facilities and community management)	Plan Option 1	Plan Option 2
External/Public Sector Support: Project sponsorship mainly by Municipal Assembly, GOG and External Agencies	Plan Option 3	Plan Option 4
Public-Community Partnership: Communities and NGOs, the Municipal Assembly and GOG or other Development Partners collaborate as Development Partners and the capabilities of each stakeholder determines the role in the plan	Plan Option 5	Plan Option 6

Source: AEEDA-DPCU

After evaluating the above six planning options by the District Planning Coordinating Unit, the lot fell on the sixth option; the Basic Needs Approach through Public-Community Partnership. This approach would be used to facilitate improvement of the following interventions;

- a. health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, commercial facilities, social protection programmes for the vulnerable etc.:
- b. Green economy (inclusive economic growth, human development and improved well-being through efficient and sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time protecting the environment from generations yet unborn)
- c. physical development and environmental sanitation.
- d. road and drainage network for easy access to residences and socioeconomic services.
- e. protection from crime and violence:
- f. credit facilities to boost production and employment generation with special preference for

industry and agriculture especially for the rural woman;

g. participation in decisions that affect the lives of the citizenry.

In this regard the development focus of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam Assembly would be such that expenditure in the plan would be prioritised in the areas of:

1. Local Economic Development (Agricultural led approach with strong linkage with industrialisation, Small and Medium Scale Industries),
2. Infrastructure and related Services (Water, Sanitation, Road, Drainage, Education, Health, Recreation, Security, Energy),
3. Governance (development of sub-structures).

4.2.2. Settlement Structure and Urban Hierarchy

The district's settlements will be organized into a three-tier hierarchy:

- Tier 1: District Capital and Primary Growth Node Ajumako
Ajumako will be developed as the administrative, educational, and commercial hub of the district. The town will host district-level offices, higher education institutions, and modernized markets. Expansion will be guided eastward and southward along the Ajumako–Breman Essiam and Ajumako–Enyan Denkyira corridors, supported by improved road infrastructure and urban service.
- Tier 2: Secondary Growth Centres Bisease, Abaasa, Mando, Essiam, Enyan Denkyira, Breman Essiam
These towns will function as service and logistics hubs supporting agriculture, processing, and rural enterprise. Local industrial enclaves and satellite markets will be promoted in these centres to reduce pressure on Ajumako and stimulate local employment.
- Tier 3: Rural Service Settlements Smaller communities and farm villages
These will remain predominantly agrarian but will be connected through feeder road improvements, rural electrification, and ICT access to enhance agricultural productivity and service delivery

4.2.3. Economic and Land Use Zoning

The desired land use structure emphasizes economic diversification and sustainable land management:

- **Agricultural Zones:**

The central and northern portions of the district (around Enyan Abaasa, Asikuma, and Breman Etsiame) will remain dedicated to large-scale and mixed cropping, including maize, cassava, cocoa, and oil palm. Agro-processing zones will be established along the Ajumako–Essiam–Denkyira corridor.

- **Industrial and Commercial Zones:**

Light industrial parks and processing clusters will be developed at Ajumako and Essiam, focused on agro-processing, carpentry, and small-scale manufacturing. Local markets at Denkyira and Essiam will be upgraded into modern trade centres.

- **Institutional and Residential Zones:**

Planned residential neighborhoods will be created around Ajumako and Essiam with improved access roads, drainage, and social amenities. Institutional zones for schools, health facilities, and training centres will be spatially integrated into these growth areas.

- **Ecological and Conservation Zones:**

Environmentally sensitive areas, including the Ochi and Narkwa river basins, forest reserves, and steep slopes, will be designated as conservation and greenbelt zones. These areas will serve as buffers against flooding, erosion, and biodiversity loss.

4.1.4. Transportation and Infrastructure Network

The district’s transportation framework will prioritize connectivity and mobility through:

- Upgrading of the Ajumako–Breman Asikuma–Cape Coast Road as a major arterial route.
- Paving and expanding the Ajumako–Essiam–Denkyira corridor to facilitate economic interaction between major settlements.
- Development of a district road loop linking key communities for easier movement of goods and services.
- Establishment of a transport terminal at Ajumako to serve as the main intra-district mobility hub.
- Integration of digital infrastructure (broadband and mobile connectivity) along growth corridors.

4.2.5. Social Infrastructure and Service Nodes

The spatial plan envisions a clustered distribution of educational, health, and recreational facilities:

- Education: Upgrading of Ajumako College of Education and establishment of satellite vocational training centres in Denkyira and Essiam.
- Health: Equitable distribution of sub-district health centres to ensure every community is within 5 km of a healthcare facility.
- Recreation: Creation of public open spaces, sports fields, and green parks within urban centres to enhance liveability.
- Governance: Construction of the proposed 9-unit sub-district office complex to strengthen decentralization and public administration.

4.2.6. Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

The future spatial structure incorporates green infrastructure and climate-smart development principles:

- Promotion of tree planting and urban greening within settlements.
- Protection of river corridors and establishment of buffer zones.
- Adoption of renewable energy solutions for public facilities.
- Integration of flood risk mapping and early warning systems in spatial planning.

4.2.7. Future Vision (2045 Horizon)

By 2040, the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District will have evolved into:

“A spatially balanced, economically vibrant, and environmentally sustainable district — where agriculture, education, and enterprise coexist within a well-planned network of functional towns and resilient rural communities.”

This future desired map provides the spatial blueprint to guide land allocation, infrastructure development, and public-private investment in alignment with the National Spatial Development Framework and Ghana’s Agenda for Inclusive Growth.

4.2.8 Summary of Existing Situation

The baseline spatial situation is characterised by acute service inequality, a monocentric settlement structure dominated by Ajumako, and critical infrastructure deficits concentrated in the western

and northern periphery. A functional services survey of 96 settlements and 621 facility records, combined with GIS-based Service Level Index (SLI) analysis, reveals a District SLI Gini coefficient of 0.68 — indicating extreme spatial inequality. Of 96 surveyed settlements, only one attains Tier 1 status (Ajumako), five reach Tier 2, twelve function as Tier 3 local service centres, and 73 or more communities remain in Tier 4 with zero or minimal services.

Health access is critically inadequate: 44 communities have no health facility within a 5km catchment, affecting approximately 56,000 residents. A contiguous uncovered zone spans the entire western corridor from Sonkwaa through Enyan Maim, Enyan Apaa, Badukrom, and Ankukrom. The skilled delivery rate stands at 26.2% against a national target of 85%. Thirty communities have no basic school within 3km, affecting approximately 30,000 residents. Some communities have zero safe water access. All 8 rural bank branches are concentrated in Ajumako, Enyan Denkyira and the western corridor has no all-season road access. These conditions establish the spatial justice imperative for this MTDP's investment priorities.

4.2.9 Summary of Desired Scenarios and Preferred Development Option

Three spatial development scenarios were evaluated against criteria of spatial equity, cost-effectiveness, feasibility, economic growth potential, and environmental sustainability.

Scenario A — Inertial Monocentric Concentration represents the trajectory that emerges without deliberate planning intervention. Investment gravitates toward Ajumako by default, reinforcing monocentric urban bias. This scenario scores 12 out of 25 and is not recommended.

Scenario B — Polycentric Growth applies Central Place Theory to strengthen four secondary service centres — Bisease, Essiam, Denkyira, and Abaasa — while simultaneously establishing foundation infrastructure in the Western Priority Corridor. This scenario achieves universal basic service coverage by 2035 and projects a reduction of the SLI Gini from 0.68 to 0.42 by 2040. It scores 22 out of 25 and is the recommended and adopted option.

Scenario C — Induced Primacy Growth Pole deliberately channels all investment into Ajumako as a single growth pole, applying growth pole theory (Perroux, 1955) in a context for which it was not designed. Travel distances of 15–25km to a single centre are insurmountable for a predominantly rural, subsistence-farming population. This scenario scores 13 out of 25 and is not recommended.

Scenario B — Polycentric Growth — is adopted as the spatial logic underpinning all investment proposals in this MTDP.

4.2.10 Proposals and Strategy for Development

Four spatial zones organise the District's development proposals. Zone 1 (Central Growth Corridor: Ajumako, Bisease, Techiman) pursues consolidation — upgrading existing facilities and developing agro-industrial infrastructure. Zone 2 (Eastern Service Corridor: Essiam, Abaasa, Denkyira) pursues gap-filling, including upgrading Essiam to a polyclinic and establishing an agro-processing zone. Zone 3 (Western Priority Corridor: Sonkwaa, Enyan Maim, Enyan Apaa, Badukrom, Ankukrom) is the critical investment zone — all proposals here are Phase 1, including the 18km Western Corridor Access Road, three CHPS compounds, four primary schools, and six priority boreholes. Zone 4 (Northern Agricultural Zone: Ochiso, Baa, Entumbil) pursues managed agricultural development, protecting productive land while upgrading Ochiso as the northern service gateway.

Key sector proposals integrated with this MTDP include: 12 new CHPS compounds in Phase 1; 8 new primary schools in Phase 1; four road corridors totalling 54km in Phase 1; six priority boreholes in Phase 1; KVIP community toilets for all Tier 4 settlements; six market upgrades or new constructions; two bus terminals; and agro-processing zones at Essiam and Bisease in Phase 2. Total indicative investment is GHC 95 million in Phase 1 (2025–2030), GHC 115 million in Phase 2 (2030–2035), and GHC 75 million in Phase 3 (2035–2040), totalling GHC 285 million over the 15-year SDF horizon.

4.3 Implementation Framework

Composite Map of Development Proposals (Future Desired Map)

The composite map illustrates the spatial logic of the polycentric strategy: investment radiates from Ajumako through four secondary nodes across all four zones, with the Western Priority Corridor receiving the highest Phase 1 concentration of investment. All MTDP development proposals are spatially represented on this map and are consistent with the SDF 2025–2040 zone designations and settlement hierarchy. The map constitutes the spatial representation of the MTDP's desired future situation as required by NDPC guidelines for MTDP 2026–2029 preparation. oversight of SDF implementation progress, spatial clearance of major development proposals for consistency with zone designations and the settlement hierarchy, and annual reporting to the District Assembly. The DPCU coordinates inter-departmental implementation, maintains the GIS spatial database, and manages NDPC reporting. Sector directorates — Health,

Education, Feeder Roads, CWSA, and Environmental Health — are responsible for facility delivery within their respective mandates, consistent with SDF zone priorities.

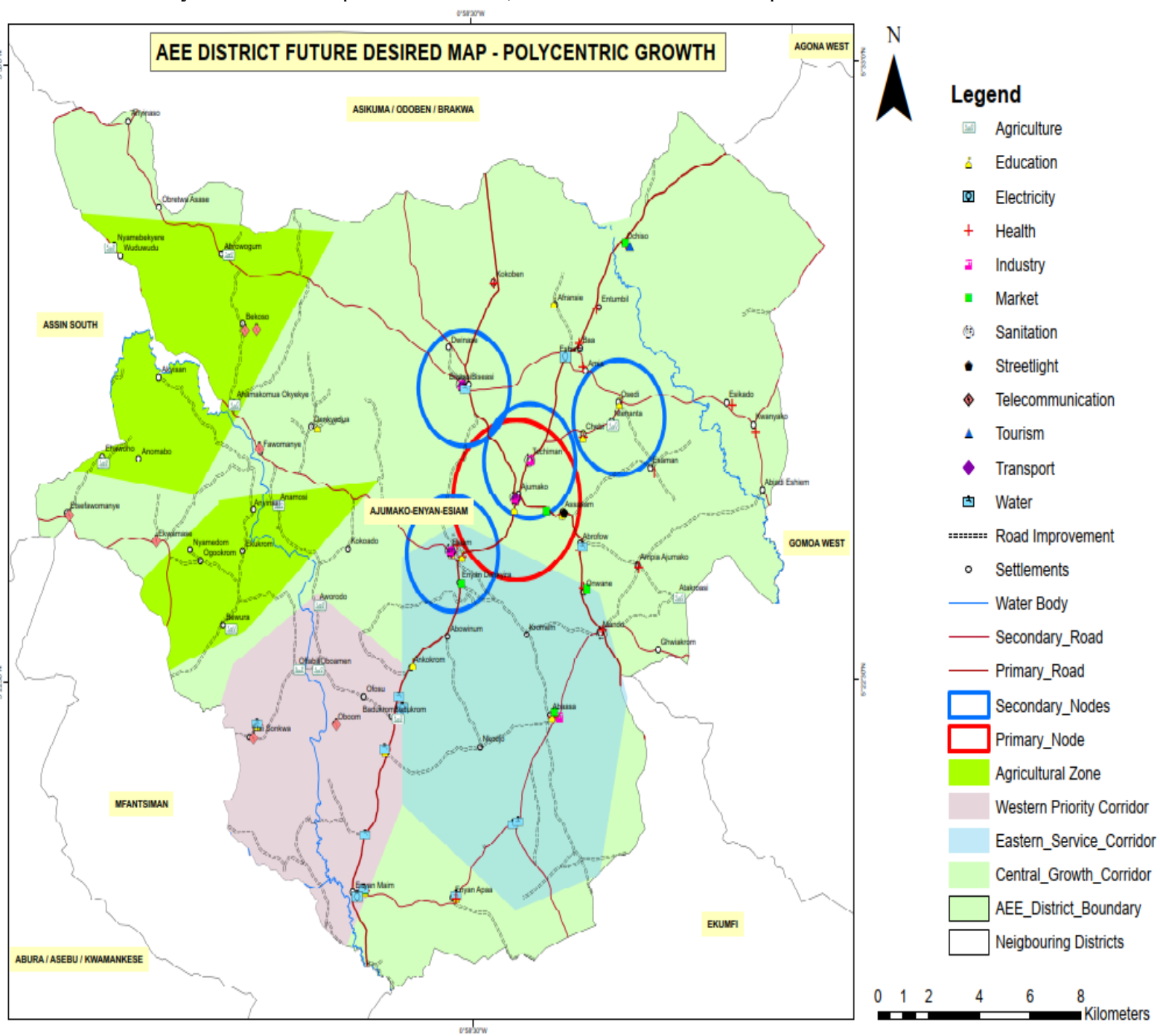


Figure 37 Future Desired Map of AEE District

CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Composite Development Programmes designed to operationalize the objectives and strategies outlined in the preceding chapters of the Medium-Term Development Plan. The programmes translate the district's development priorities into coherent, results-oriented interventions aimed at achieving the overall goal of improved socio-economic development and enhanced service delivery within the plan period.

The chapter outlines sector-based and cross-cutting programmes derived from the harmonisation of the District's development objectives with the National Development Policy Framework. Each programme integrates related projects and activities across departments, agencies, and stakeholders to promote coordination, efficient resource utilisation, and measurable development outcomes.

For each composite programme, the chapter specifies the programme objectives, key activities, implementation timeframe, responsible institutions, and indicative funding sources. The chapter therefore serves as a practical implementation guide, linking policy intentions to actionable development interventions that will be monitored and evaluated throughout the plan period.

5.1 Assumptions and Methodologies Used for Costing

Pursuant of the Section 31 (2) of the Public Financial Management Regulations 2019 (L.I 2378) which states that “the costing of programmes and capital projects shall be based on assumptions of economic, social and demographic and other standard indicators consistent with the National Development Policy Framework and within the constraint of the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework”. The Assembly during the costing of the programmes and projects several factors into consideration such as the

- Prices of goods and services will remain stable within the plan period
- Inflation rate will remain the same
- Social and environmental factors will be taken into consideration during the implementation of the project
- The cost of the project excludes operation and maintenance cost
- The beneficiaries of the project/programme will not change, and the intended benefit will be greater than the expenditure incurred

5.2 Composite Development Programmes

Development programmes represent a set of interrelated projects designed to achieve specific objectives that contribute to continuous growth and improvement in the social and economic well-being of the population. In line with the development goals and projections outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029), the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly has formulated a series of composite development programmes aimed at addressing key sectoral challenges and promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

These programmes have been carefully designed to align with national development priorities, including the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) and the Agenda for Jobs and Transformation Framework, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They integrate interventions across multiple sectors—such as governance, health, education, infrastructure, environment, agriculture, and local economic development—to ensure a coordinated and results-oriented approach to development planning and implementation within the District.

The detailed composite programmes and corresponding projects for the 2026–2029 planned period are presented in the table below

5.3 Programme of Action

Table 44 Programme of Action (POA)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost						Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	UDG/CSG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Trade, Entrepreneurship & Industry	X	X	X	X	679,980.24	150,000.00	20,000,000	5,500,000				X	BAC	CA, BRC, DoA, Works, CNC, MasterCard Foundation.
Tourism & Cultural Development	X	X	X	X	50,000	300,000.00	1,000,000	1,600,000				X	CA	CNC, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members
Women in Agriculture Development	X	X	X	X	100,000	50,000.00	500,000	200,000		20,000	X		DoA	Gender Desk Officer, CA, DSW CD
Youth Development	X	X	X	X	100,000	100,000.00	1,000,000	200,000		20,000	X		NYA	CA, BAC, BRC
Agricultural Services and Management	X	X	X	X	200,000	300,000	1,336,690.76	200,000				X	DoA	CA, COCOB OD, BAC
Sustainable Agriculture	X	X	X	X	100,000	40,000	500,000	200,000			X		DoA	CA
Health and Nutrition Services & Management	X	X	X	X	200,000	20,000	9,734,676.30	8,000,000		20,000		X	GHS	EHSU, WD, CA, PPD, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members
Educational Infrastructure and Quality	X	X	X	X	200,000		9,734,676.30	8,000,000				X	GES	CA, WD, TA, AM
Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, & Social Protection	X	X	X	X	200,000	50,000	734,676.30			40,000	X		DSW CD	GDO, GHS, GES, CA
Road & Transport Services	X	X	X	X	50,000	600,000	3,000,000	3,000,000.00				X	URE	WD, CA
Climate Mitigation, Adaptation	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00	50,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		15,000	X		CA	NADM O, PPD, EHSU, DoA

, and Communic ation														
Disaster Prevention & Managemen t	X	X	X	X	200,000	51,575	800,000	1,000,000				X	NAD MO	GPS, GNFS, PPD, EHSU
Waste Managemen t	X	X	X	X	50,000	500,000	9,734,676.30	2,000,000				X	EHS U	CA
Food, Water, Drug Safety & Hygiene	X	X	X	X	300,000	50,000	9,734,676.30	300,000			X		EHS U	CA, WD, GHS, NADM O
Environme ntal & Health Promotion	X	X	X	X	200,000	150,000	1,000,000				X		EHS U	CA, GHS
Environme ntal Protection & Law Enforcemen t	X	X	X	X	300,000	50,000	800,000	350,000			X		EHS U	PPD
Sustainable Urban Developmen t & Managemen t	X	X	X	X	50,000	500,000	1,000,000				X		PPD	CA, NADM O, EHSU, WD, URE
Natural Resource Conservati on and Managemen t	X	X	X	X	200,000	50,000	200,000					X	NAD MO	PPD, EHSU, CA
Energy Dev't & Managemen t	X	X	X	X	200,000	20,000	200,000				X		WD	CA, URE, BAC, BRC
Governanc e, Corruption , & Public Accountabi lity	X	X	X	X	400,000	1,731,575	4,867,338.15	973,896				X	CA	Depts. & Units, Sub- Structur es
Knowledge , Managemen t, & Learnin g	X	X	X	X	300,000	60,000	500,000				X		HRD	CA
Digital Services & Managemen t	X	X	X	X	400,000	200,000	500,000	150,000			X		CA	BAC, BRC, GES, GHS
Revenue Improvemen t Programm es	X	X	X	X	200,000	20,000	500,000	150,000			X		Finan ce	CA, Revenu e, PPD
Developmen t Communic ation	X	X	X	X	200,000	100,000	500,000	200,000			X		CA	Depts. & Units
Maintenan ce of Assets	X	X	X	X	300,000	120,000. 00	15,000,000				X		WD	URE
Monitoring & Evaluation	X	X	X	X	300,000	300,000	2,469,352.61	500,000		10,000	X		MPC U	Monitor ing Team

Source: AEEDA-DPCU

5.3.1 Maintenance of Assets

In implementing the Plan, the Assembly has earmarked a total amount of **GHC 15,420,000.00** for asset maintenance. This allocation is derived from the **20% funding formula for legacy project implementation** as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

The Assembly has developed a comprehensive Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan, which will be strictly adhered to to ensure the sustainability, functionality, and longevity of all public assets. In addition, specific asset management plans for roads, educational facilities, health infrastructure, and water systems will be prepared annually. These plans will be aligned with the overarching O&M framework and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

Provision for routine maintenance will be incorporated into the Annual Composite Budget to guarantee sustained funding support. Furthermore, community-based management structures will be strengthened and utilized, particularly for boreholes and sanitation facilities, to promote local ownership and accountability.

Where necessary, private sector contractors will be engaged under structured agreements to undertake long-term servicing and maintenance of critical infrastructure. Detailed information on the maintenance programme is provided in the annex.

Knowledge, Management, & Learning (Staff Workshops, staff trainings)	860,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	(860,000.00)
Digital Services & Management	1,250,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,250,000.00)
Revenue Improvement Programmes	870,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	(870,000.00)
Development Communication (Radio programmes, town hall meetings, etc.)	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Maintenance of Assets	15,420,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,420,000.00)
Monitoring & Evaluation	3,569,352.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,569,352.61)

Source: AEEDA-DPCU

Total Funding Gap =532,987,075.3

5.5 Revenue Generation Measures

In line with national policy direction and in response to potential resource constraints in implementing the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the Ajumako Enyan Essiam District Assembly (AEEDA) will adopt strategic financing measures to bridge funding gaps. This section outlines innovative and structured approaches aligned with the National Development Planning Commission’s (NDPC) Investment Development Toolkit and Integrated Assembly Financing Framework (IAFF).

1. Diagnostic Assessment of Economic Potentials AEEDA will conduct a comprehensive local economic assessment to identify sectors with high potential for investment and revenue mobilization. The focus will be on:

- Agriculture (oil palm, cassava, cocoa, citrus)
- Tourism and cultural heritage (shrines, festivals, ancestral sites)
- Artisanal industries (pottery, blacksmithing, wood carving)
- Education infrastructure (notably the University of Education campus)

2. Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) The Assembly will identify and structure PPP arrangements in key areas such as:

- Agro-processing centers for local produce
- Eco-tourism and cultural tourism development
- Waste-to-energy and sanitation services

Revenue from lease agreements, user fees, and taxes will be reinvested into service delivery and infrastructure.

3. Enhanced Property Rate and Land Use Management

- Conduct a property revaluation and digitize property records using GIS mapping
- Update rate registers and apply differentiated property rate regimes
- Improve enforcement and compliance through capacity building and community engagement

4. Revenue from Local Economic Infrastructure AEEDA will develop and manage revenue-generating infrastructure such as:

- Modern markets and transport terminals
- Community warehouses and agro-input centers
- Craft and industrial hubs for MSMEs

5. Mobilization of Climate and Philanthropic Financing the District will pursue alternative financing by:

- Preparing bankable proposals to access the Green Climate Fund and other global climate mechanisms
- Partnering with NGOs and CSOs on co-financing arrangements in WASH, education, and health
- Establishing a local philanthropic fund targeting diaspora groups, alumni, and private foundations

6. Investment Promotion Strategy AEEDA will establish an Investment Promotion Desk and:

- Organize annual district investment fora
- Develop a district investment prospectus and digital promotion tools
- Collaborate with GIPC and the Ghana Diaspora Office to attract investors

7. Integration and Monitoring Framework These revenue generation and financing strategies will be integrated into the MTDP and Annual Action Plans. Key performance indicators (KPIs) will include:

- % increase in Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Number of PPP and investment projects initiated
- Volume of external financing secured (climate, philanthropic, etc.)

Regular monitoring and participatory reviews will be undertaken to ensure alignment with SDG financing principles, especially Goals 6, 7, 8, and 17. These strategies are intended to make the AEEDA MTDP financially sustainable and development-focus

5.6 Strategic Environment Assessment of Formulated Programmes

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process to be adopted by the district to evaluate the environmental consequences of proposed policies, plans, or programmes (PPPs) to ensure they are fully integrated into decision-making at the earliest possible stage. This would be operated at the strategic level—before specific projects are designed or implemented.

SEA ensures that environmental and sustainability considerations are embedded in policy formulation and planning processes, helping to prevent adverse impacts and identify opportunities for positive outcomes.

The main objectives of this Strategic Environmental Assessment are to;

- integrate environmental and sustainability factors into strategic decision-making.
- enhance transparency and public participation in planning processes.
- assess cumulative and indirect impacts that may not be captured by project-level EIAs.
- promote long-term environmental sustainability in development programmes.
- inform and guide the selection of alternative strategies, ensuring that environmental priorities are not overlooked.

Again, SEA would be employed as a tool to;

- Identify potential conflicts between development goals and environmental protection.
- Guide the choice of environmentally sound technologies and locations.
- Ensure alignment with national environmental policies and global sustainability goals (e.g., SDGs).
- Strengthen institutional coordination between sectoral agencies.

Table 46 Strategic Environment Assessment of Formulated Programmes

SCALE		(0)	1	2	3	4	5		
EFFECT		NOT RELEVANT	Works strongly against the aim	Works Against	On-balance has neutral effects on the aim	Support the aim	Strongly support the aim		
COLOUR		BLACK	RED	RED	YELLOW	GREEN	GREEN		
PROGRAMME: TRADE, ENTREPRENEURSHIP & INDUSTRY									
AIM: ECONOMIC	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES									
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on the maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel / energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutant and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials : All raw materials should be used to maximize efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS									
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefits the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well being, nutrition, shelter , education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land : Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water : Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport : Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit from on equitable terms			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fires, flood crises, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and Labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : TOURISM & CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT							
AIM: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
Effect on Natural resources							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife : should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should be encourage efficient energy use and and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel / energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials : All raw materials should be used to maximize efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should be retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being : The activity should benefits the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well being, nutrition, shelter , education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease orlacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level or participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land : Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water : Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport : Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should results in development that encourages strong and table condition of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT							
AIM: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water level to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking of adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							
AIM: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity/ type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							

Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AND MANAGMENT							
AIM: ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinion of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of people to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.							

PROGRAMME : SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE							
AIM: ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinion of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of people to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of people to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES AND MANGEMENT							
AIM: SOCIAL	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking of adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND QUALITY							
AIM: SOCIAL	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel / energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flow/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinion of communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking of adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : GENDER EQUALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION & SOCIAL PROTECTION							
AIM: SOCIAL	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							

Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : ROAD AND TRANSPORT SERVICES							
AIM: ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
S							
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : CLIMATE MITIGATION, ADAPTATION AND COMMUNICATION.							
AIM: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCES MEASURES		

EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT							
AIM: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : WASTE MANAGEMENT							
AIM: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : FOOD, WATER AND DRUG SAFETY & HYGIENE							
AIM: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							

Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH PROMOTION.							
AIM: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT							
AIM: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCES MEASURES			
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							

Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT							
AIM: ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT.							
AIM: ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT							
AIM: ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion							
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.							
AIM: GOVERNANCE	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : KNOWLEGDE, MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING							
AIM: GOVERNANCE	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

than fossil fuel							
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : DIGITAL SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT							
AIM: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENT & GOVERNANCE	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCES MEASURES			

EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should results in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME : REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES							
AIM: ECONOMIC	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximise efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.							
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION							
AIM: SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water, and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximize efficiency and recycle where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to waterborne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)							
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should reduce	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, produce and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME: MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS							
AIM: SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use used to maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximize efficiency and recycle where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							

Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to waterborne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should be discriminated against any groups especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, produce and Labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME: MONITORING AND EVALUATION							
AIM: SOCIAL, GOVERNANCE AND ENVIRONMENT	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCES MEASURES					
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected areas and Natural Wildlife: should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used to maximize efficiency and recycle where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
River and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of the local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce, and the local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expansion	Number of people exposed to waterborne diseases	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of people empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for the local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: The Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: The activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should be discriminated against any groups especially vulnerable and excluded groups.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risks: of droughts, bush fire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduce.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable condition of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, produce and Labor.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the specific activities that the District Assembly will implement for each year of the four-year period. These are borne out of the broad programmes outlined in the PoA in the earlier chapter. The activities are designed and formulated to address the prioritized issues and gaps identified during the need's assessment/community engagement exercise and the analysis of the gaps identified during the situational analysis.

For easy linkage of composite budget to the Annual Action Plans, the activities are identified based on the programme-based budgeting (PBB). The activities that have been fashioned out by the District have been captured under the various Programmes and Sub-programmes of the PBB. This makes plans of the District to be in tune with the composite budget and therefore ensures that implementation of the budget does not run counter to plan implementation.

Below is the Annual Action Plans for the four-year period, 2026-2029.

6.1 Annual Action Plan for 2026

Table 47 Annual Action Plan for 2026

s/n	Programmes/Projects (Activities)	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: Establish 1no. ultra-modern market and stores by the end of 2029														
Programmes: Local Economic Development														
1.	Registration of 30no. business	Ajumako								12,000.00			BAC	DA
2.	Organize proficiency examination for 10no. TVET students at Kofi Annan Technical Institute, ABATEC, EDENTEC	Selected Schools								5,000.00			BAC	DA
3.	Organize Ajumako Trade Fair	Ajumako						50,000.00	50,000.00				BAC	DA
4.	Organize LED meetings	Ajumako							7,500.00				BAC	DA
5.	Business counselling and fellow up for 50no. MSME's	District-wide								3,750			BAC	DA
6.	Business council for 12no. SME's	District-wide								100,000.00			BAC	DA

7.	Business management training for 5no. MSME's	District-wide							3,750			BAC	BAC/REP
8.	GEA client registration	District-wide							8,750			BAC	DP
9.	CBT in baking and confectionery	District-wide							7,500			BAC	DP
10.	Construction 1no. 24hr Economy market	Enyan Denkyira					5,333,333.33					DWD	DA/DP
11.	Construction of 1no. 12- unit lockable stores with meters	Bisease					480,000.00					DWD	DA/DP
12.	Construction of 2no. 6-unit lockable stores with meters	Abaasa				6,250.00		12,000.00	300,000.00			DWD	DA/DP
13.	Monitor five of the one hundred and fifty (150) Teenage Girls who were trained in Apprenticeship in five communities (Gender Mainstreaming)	Ajumako						15,000.00				SWCD	DA
14.	Monitor 5no. Women Groups under Economic Empowerment Programme (Gender Mainstreaming)	Ajumako				6,500.00	7,000.00					SWCD	DA

Objective: Decrease postharvest losses by 60% to enhance food security by the end of 2029

Programmes: Agricultural development Programme

15.	Organize 3no. field days for crop and livestock farmers in the district	District wide					8,000	14,000.00					DoFA	FBOs
16.	Measure 25no. field s and establish yield plots annually and monitor Feed Ghana activities	District wide					13,200	20,000.00					DoFA	GSS
17.	Organize 1no RELC session for Researchers, DDA, DAOs, AEAs and FBOs/ farmers by	Ajumako					6,000	10,000.00					DoFA	RDA
18.	Establish5no. demonstrations on rice and cassava production technologies and 2no. simple housing structure for small ruminants	District wide					18,500	30,000.00					DoFA	DA
19.	Undertake 12no. radio- based agricultural education programmes on livestock, crop and veterinary activities	District wide					3,600	7,500.00					DoFA	DA
20.	Undertake168no. monitoring and 1,200no. home visits and by 7 District Agricultural Officers annually.	District wide					56,150.00	55,000.00			120,000.00		DoFA	DA
21.	Training of 20no. women in rice farming, fruit processing farmers and packaging annually	District wide					10,000	10,000.00			30,000.00		DoFA	DA/DP
22.	Undertake 4no. clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative	Ajumako					4,000	10,500.00			15,000.00		DoFA	EPA/PPR SD

	treatment for small ruminants and pets annually													
23.	Monitor and train 4no. Inputs dealers and supervise 4no. agro input shops in the district	Ajumako				7,000	20,000.00					30,000.00	DoFA	DA/DP
24.	Educate 4no. farmers on pest and diseases identification and management in 4no. communities	Ajumako				4,000	15,500						DoFA	GSA
25.	Training of 125no. oil palm farmers in processing and packaging and another training for 500no. farmers on GAAP Financial literacy annually.	District wide				14,000						30,000.00	DoFA	DA

Objectives: Reform revenue collection system through digital platform to enhance 80% efficiency in revenue collection by 2029

Programme: Revenue mobilization programme

26.	Update Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Ajumako				30,000.00							Finance	DA
27.	Organise 4no. Sensitization of Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes	Selected communities				20,000.00	15,000.00						Finance	DA
28.	Organize 1no. training on revenue improvement strategies for revenue collectors	All area councils						90,000.00					Finance	DA

29.	Undertake 3no. monthly market survey in selected market	Selected markets in the district					5,500.00			9,000.00				STATS	DA
30.	Undertake 4no. enumerations of taxable properties and services	District-wide					3,750.00	10,000		5,000.00				STATS	DA
31.	Develop 1no. database of trained apprentices and artisans within the district.	District-wide					5,000.00	5,000.00		11,125.00				STATS	DA/DP

Objectives: **Establish at least 1 tourists' site by 2029**

Programme: **Cultural and tourism modernization programmes**

32.	Support Annual District Cultural and Heritage Festival to promote local tourism and cultural identity.	5 Traditional Councils						50,000.00		20,000.00				CA BRC GPRTU TUC T/A	DA
33.	Implement an Eco-Tourism and Community Tourism Promotion Week to enhance environmental conservation and visitor experience.	Ajumako						100,000.00		50,000.00				CA BRC GPRTU TUC T/A	DA
34.	Organize an Annual Tourism Investment and Trade Fair to attract private sector participation and boost tourism infrastructure development.	Ajumako						100,000.00		50,000.00				CA BRC GPRTU TUC T/A	DA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

35.	Organize 1no. orientation for JHS candidates	District wide							20,500.00			GES	DA
36.	Organize 1no. my first day at school	District wide					31,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00			GES	DA
37.	Support BECE mock exams	District wide					35,500.00	30,000.00	18,750.00			GES	DA
38.	Supply of 1060 no. of Dual Desk and 200no teacher's tables	Selected schools					747,681.50					GES	DA/ Donor
39.	Supply and assembling of 490 pieces of KG Table and chairs for School within the District	Selected Schools					735,000.00					GES	DA
40.	Supply and assembling of 800 pieces of Mono Desks for schools within the district.	Selected Schools					560,000.00					GES	DA
41.	Supply and Assembling of Two Hundred (200) No. Teachers Tables & Chairs for schools	Selected Schools					238,772.64					GES	DA
42.	Construction of 2no. teachers' quarters	Bisease					1,700,000.00	60,000.00	1,700,000.00			GES	DA
43.	Construction of 1No. 2- unit KG block with ancillary facility and furniture	Abowinmu					700,000.00					GES	DA/DP

44.	Completion of 1no. 3-unit classroom Block Breman Essiam Methodist	Breman Essiam						526,000.00					DWD	DA/DP
45.	Completion of 1no. 2- unit classroom Block at Ajumako Catholic School	Ajumako						350,000.00					DWD	DA/DP
46.	Renovation of 3no. public schools	Selected schools					739,500.00	15,500.00					GES	DA/DP
47.	Construction and furnishing of 1-Storey, 12-unit classroom block at GESDI A (Ajumako)	Ajumako					3,067,600.00						GES	DA/DP
48.	Construction and furnishing of 1 No.3-unit classroom block at Esikado D/A Basic School	Esikado					601,000.00						GES	DA/DP
49.	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block at Etsi Sonkwa	Etsii Sonkwa					601,000.00						GES	DA/DP
50.	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 2-unit classroom block at Babianeha D/A Basic School	Bebianeha					374,000.00						GES	DA/DP
Objectives: Increase health infrastructure by 30% by the end of 2029 to enhance the HDI of the district														
Programmes: Health delivery programmes														
51.	Support for HIV/AIDS activities	District-wide						11,625.46					DA	GHS/DP

52.	Organize 2no. workshops on Malaria control, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	District-wide					23,900.00					GHS	DA/DP
53.	Organize 4No. quarterly district health committee meetings	Ajumako				5,132.50						GHS	DA
54.	Reduce malaria case fatality in children under five years	District-wide						85,000.00				GHS	DA/DP
55.	Completion of 1No CHPS compound	Denkyendua					840,000.00					DA	GHS
56.	Construction of 2no. CHPS and 1no health center	Bekoso, Ajumak-Techiman					2,408,750.00		600,000.00			DA	GHS
57.	Completion of 1no CHPS compound	Hasowodze					840,000.00					DA	GHS
58.	Completion of 1no. CHPS compound	Asepanyin							1,250,362.91			DA	GHS
59.	Furnishing of 2 No. CHPS Compounds	Hasowodze & Denkyendua					200,000.00					DA	GHS
60.	Registration of Birth and Death	Ajumako							11,000.00			Birth & Death	GHS

Objectives: Promote social inclusive and equity by mainstreaming Affirmative action the end of 2029

Programme: Social welfare and gender equality programmes													
61.	Register 100no. LEAP beneficiaries and Indigents under the Free NHIS	District-wide					6,000					SWCD	NHIS
62.	Undertake LEAP reassessment and payment cycles	District-wide					15,000					SWCD	DA/DP
63.	Registration and monitoring of 20 Day- Care Centers in the District	District-wide					15,000.00	9,000.00	2000			SWCD	DA/DP
64.	Update data on PWD and vulnerable children for support services	District-wide					11,500.00	10,000.00	2,500.00			SWCD	DA/DP
65.	Register and monitor Faith-Based (FBOs)and Community-Based Organization (CBOs) and (NGOs)	District-wide					4,000.00					SWCD	DA/DP
66.	Participation in Juvenile Court and Family Tribunal Services	Ajumako					4,885.00		5,500.00			SWCD	COURT
67.	Undertake five community mobilization on Socio-Economic, Health and Gender issues for vulnerable groups in 10 communities (Women, Children and PWDs)	10 selected communities					10,500.00		3,750.00			SWCD	DA/DP
68.	Undertake one Child Right Protection and Promotion Sensitizations under Child	10 selected communities					7,500.00		6,000.00	6,000.00		SWCD	DA/DP

	Protection and Manage 10 child Protection cases Effectively													
69.	Undertake sensitization in Five Gender- Based Violence Interventions and Women Empowerment programs	Selected communities					4,000.00	3,500.00					SWCD	DA/DP
70.	Community Entry and Sensitization (UNICEF Child Protection)	District-wide								13,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP
71.	Training of CFPs and Social Services Providers on case Management and ISSOP (UNICEF Child Protection)	Ajumako					2,500			21,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP
72.	Monitor transition home or shelter	District wide					6,000						SWCD	DA

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Objectives: Improve waste management systems and increase waste collection by 45% by end of 2029

Increase household access to potable drinking water by 80% by end of 2029

Programme: Water and Sanitation service delivery programmes

73.	Conduct medical health screening for 1,250no. Food Vendors/ handlers	All Area Councils						9,000.00					EHU	DA/GHS
74.	Conduct health education and Promotion in 30no. basic school and communities	Selected Schools						12,000.00					EHU	DA

75.	Conduct 4no CLTS activities	Selected Communities					40,000.00	12,000.00				EHU	DA
76.	Standard enforcement of environmental defaulters	All Area Councils					10,000.00					EHU	DA
77.	Disinfection and Disinfestation 10no. public places (fumigation)	All Area Councils					366,275.00	52,000.00				EHU	DA/ZL
78.	Supervise solid and liquid waste management activities	All Area Councils					7,500.00	20,000.00				EHU	ZL GH LTD
79.	Organize 12no. monthly clean - up exercise	All Area councils					125,000.00	72,000.00				EHU	ZL GH LTD
80.	Levelling and pushing of Final disposal site	All final disposal sites in the district					225,000.00	30,000.00				EHU	ZOOMLION GH LTD
81.	Procure 4no skip containers for selected communities	Selected communities					375,000.00					EHU	ZOOMLION GH LTD
82.	Control of Stray animals with the construction of animal Pens	Ajumako						46,000.00				EHU	DA
83.	Completion of No.6 Mechanized borehole at selected communities	Ajumako-ahenebronmu, Asenpanyin, Eduyaw, Bekoso, Essaman, Attakurase					520,000.00					DWD/ EHU	DA/NGOs

84.	Construction of 18no. Mechanised Boreholes at selected communities	Dwenase, Kwaryarko, Anyinasu, Onyaadze, Essiam, Mando, Anamosi, Abaasa, Nkodwo, Bedukrom, Edwumaim, Denkyendua, Hasowodze, Ochiso, Essiam-Anafo, Kokwaado, Odumase, Ahamakora mbua.					178,275.95	35,655.05				DWD	DA
Objectives: Increases compliance rate by 50% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Disaster prevention programmes													
85.	Organize 4No. sensitization and awareness creation on disasters prevention	Selected communities					40,000.00	15,000.00				NADMO	DA
86.	Support to disaster affected persons	District-wide					40,000.00	15,000.00				NADMO	DA
87.	Organize 1no. world Disaster Reduction Day (WDRD)	Ajumako					17,500.00	5,000.00				NADMO	DA

88.	Organize 4no. flood, rainstorm and pandemics education	District-wide					62,500.00	12,500.00				EHU	Assembly Members
89.	Support Tree planting exercise in District	District-wide					62,500.00	7,500.00				NADMO	DA

Objectives: Upgrade and maintain 128km of roads by the end of 2029

Programme: Road Infrastructure improvement Programs

90.	Reshaping of 128km feeder roads	District-wide				2,500.00	1,500,000.00					DWD	DA/DP
91.	Completion of 1no. 144m Culvert at Ajumako	Ajumako					450,000.00	28,125.00				DWD	DA/DP
92.	Construction of 1no. drains	Abaasa, Ajumako, Enyan Maim, Mando, Essiam					162,500.00					DWD	DA/DP
93.	Road Safety Sensitization	Ajumako					7,500.00					DWDGP RTU	DA
94.	Completion of 1no. Bridge at Ajumako Techiman	Ajumako-Techiman					835,653.00					DWD	DA

Objectives: Increase household access to electricity supply by 80% by the end of 2029

Programme: Rural electrification programs

95.	Fixing and Replacement of 150no streetlights for communities	Districtwide					10,000.00	80,000.00	87,500.00				DWD	ECG
96.	Facilitate the extension of electricity to newly developed communities	District-wide						300,000.00					DWD	ECG
Objective: Prepare 10 local plans for the district by end of 2029														
Intensify the sensitization of all 198 communities on building permit by the end of 2029														
Programme: Land use and spatial Development control programmes														
97.	Supervision of development projects	District-wide					14,000.00	35,000.00	10,500.00				DWD	DA
98.	Prepare 2no. local plans	Ajumako and Bisease					11,250.00	75,000.00	5,000.00				PPD	DA
99.	Complete street naming and property addressing	District wide					4,500.00	112,500.00	15,000.00				PPD	DA
100.	Prepare 1no. district map (updated version)	District-wide					5,500	7,500.00	500.00				PPD	DA
101.	Embark on intensive Development Control exercise	District-wide						18,000.00	55,000.00				DWD	DA
102.	Prepare 1No. spatial Plans (SDF, Structure plan)	District-wide					10,500	17,500.00	7,000.00				PPD	DA

103	Undertake 1no. sensitization 10 communities on permitting and development control	District wide					6,000.00	1,500	5,000.00									PPD	DA	
Objectives: Increase access to telecommunication networks by 100% by 2029																				
Programme: Communication Networks expansion programs																				
104	Undertake publicity activities	District wide						20,000.00											Info	DA
105	Facilitate the extension of telecommunication network to difficult to reach communities	District wide						450,000.00											DA	Telcos & partners
GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY																				
Objective: promoter collaboration with relevant stakeholders to develop and implement capacity building programs by end of every quarter of the year by end of 2029																				
Programme: Local governance and institutional programmes																				
106	Undertake 2no. Popular Participation in decision making/Town Hall meetings and DCE's community engagement	Selected communities						20,000.00	30,000.00										Adm	DA
107	Procure Logistics& other Supports to Sub- Structures	All 9 Area Councils						20,162.53	19,500										Adm	DA
108	Participating in National Celebrations	District wide						6,000.00	30,000.00										Adm	DA

109	Complete refurbishment of DCEs residence	Ajumako					1,635,257.82					Works	DA
110	Support Administrative & Technical Meetings	All Town and Area Council					160,000.00	7,000.00				Adm	DA
111	Maintenance of fleet of official vehicles	Ajuamko					200,000.00	90,000.00				Adm	DA
112	Support Security Management (DISEC & Other Related Activities)	District wide					100,000.00	30,000.00				Adm	DA
113	Payment of compensation	District-wide					100,000.00	15,000.00				Adm	DA
114	Renovation of Ambulance Office	Ajumako						20,000.00				DWD	DA
115	MP's Constituency Support [Programmes]	District wide					2,050,000.00					Adm	DA
116	Preparation and Review of Strategic documents: MTDP 2026-2026 SDF, FFR and Composite Budget, AAP DESSAP	Ajumako					840,000.00	55,000.00				Adm	DA
117	Procure building materials to support Self Help Project/Counterpart Funding	District wide					450,000.00	85,000.00				Adm	DA

118	Procure office logistics and other office consumables	Ajumako						500,000.00	100,500.00				Adm	DA
119	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of plans, policies, programs & projects	District wide						40,000.00	30,000.00				Adm	DA
120	Renovation of Staff Residential Accommodation	District-wide						375,000.00	80,000.00				Adm	DA
121	Capacity Building on performance management system (Performance Appraisal)	Ajumako					26,500.00	37,750.00	42,000.00	114,938.75			HR	DA
122	Preparation and submission of Biennial Register for Promotion	Ajumako					3,500.00	9,500.00	11,000.00				HR	DA
123	Capacity Building on Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and service protocols (Performance Management System)	Ajumako					26,000.00	16,000.00		245,000.00			HR	DA
124	Preparation, Submission and Transmittal of monthly HR MIS and Validation	Ajumako					3,000.00	6,250	9,000.00				HR	DA
125	Preparation and Facilitation of staff salaries and posting	Ajumako					5,000.00	68,000.00	3,000.00				HR	DA

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

6.3 Annual Action Plan 2027

Table 48 Annual Action Plan for 2027

s/n	Programmes/Projects (Activities)	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Objectives: Establish 1no. ultra-modern market and store by the end of 2029															
Programmes: Local Economic Development															
1.	Organize 3-days training for 100 potential and Existing Entrepreneurs in various economic ventures	District wide					20,000.00	6,418.72						BAC	DA
2.	Organize training commercial farming for 100 youth in Agriculture	Selected towns					1,200.00		3,000.00					BAC	DA
3.	RGD for 50 clients/MSEs of the BAC	District wide					1,100.00		2,500.00					BAC	DA
4.	Internships for Artisans across District	District wide							10,000.00					BAC	DA
5.	Construction of Ultra-modern artisan village	Ajumako						5,000,000						BAC	DA
6.	Matching Grant to improve production of clients/MSEs	District wide									500,000.00			BAC	DA

7.	Financial Literacy training for Women led MSEs	District Wide							2,500.00			BAC	BAC/REP
8.	Mastercard Training in Apprenticeship for Graduate apprentices, Women Led Business, and SMEs	District wide							127,000.00			BAC	DP
Objective: Decrease postharvest losses by 80% to enhance food security by the end of 2029													
Programmes: Agricultural development Programme													
9.	Farmers Day Celebration	District wide				30,000.00		6000.00				Agric Dept	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
10.	Procurement and Distribution of 5,000 Coconut seedlings to Farmers (Feed Ghana Program)	District wide				100,000.00						Agric Dept	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
11.	Provide extension Services to Farmers	District wide				16,000.00		71,500.00				Agric Dept	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
12.	Surveillance & management of diseases and pest	District wide				700.00						Agric Dept	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
13.	Maintenance and running cost of official vehicles and motorbikes	Ajumako						39,310.00				Agric Dept	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
14.	Organize 2-day workshop for District Extension Officers	District and nation wide				5,032.00		2,400.00				Agric Dept	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
15.	Procurement of 5No. Motorbikes for field Officers	Ajumako				100,000.00	50,000	50,000				Agric Dept	Dept of Assembly and MDAs

Objectives: **By the end of 2029 establish 1 tourist site**

Programme: **Cultural and tourism modernization programmes**

24.	Support Annual District Cultural and Heritage Festival to promote local tourism and cultural identity.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA/TC
25.	Implement an Eco-Tourism and Community Tourism Promotion Week to enhance environmental conservation and visitor experience.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA/TC
26.	Organize an Annual Tourism Investment and Trade Fair to attract private sector participation and boost tourism infrastructure development.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA/TC

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives: **Increase educational infrastructure by 55% by the end of 2029**

Programme: **Educational service delivery and infrastructure improvement programmes**

27.	Support GES activities (e.g DEOC meetings. SPAM, etc)	District-wide				25,000.00						GES	DA
28.	Support District Mock Examination for BECE candidates	District-wide				27,000.00						GES	DA
29.	Organise STME fair and participate in Regional Clinics	District-wide				10,000.00						GES	DA
30.	Organising My First Day at school	Ajumako				5,000.00	6,418.72					GES	DA

31.	Support for Brilliant but needy students	District-wide				20,000.00	50,000					GES	DA
32.	MPs support for Constituency projects (Education related projects)	District-wide				100,000.00						GES	DA
33.	Refurbishment of District Library	Ajumako					500,000	50,000co				GES	DA
34.	Supply of 4000no. of Dual Desk and 200no teacher's tables	District wide				2,192,000.00						GES	DA/ Donor
35.	Construction of 5No. Toilet facilities for 5 second cycle institutions in the district	Second cycle schools in the district				65,000.00						GES	DA
36.	Construction of 1No. 2- unit KG block with ancillary facility and furniture	Enyan Abaasa catholic school				740,000.00	60,000.00	1,700,000.00				GES	DA
37.	Construction of 1No. 3- unit KG block with ancillary facility and furniture	Etsii Sonkwaa Catholic				1,397,500.00						GES	DA/DP
38.	Construction of 1No. 6- unit classroom block with ancillary facility and dual desk	Etsii Sonkwaa D/A				1,365,000.00						GES	DA

39.	Construction of 1No. 2- unit classroom block with ancillary facility and dual desk	Twekukrom				740,000.00						GES	DA/DP
40.	Refurbishment of Ajumako Kwanyarko D/A Basic School	Ajumako Kwanyarko				257,430.00						DWD	DA/DP

Objectives: **Increase about 25% of health infrastructure by the end of 2029**

Programmes: **Health delivery programmes**

41.	Support for HIV/AIDS Activities	District wide				11,625.46						DA	GHS/DP
42.	Organize 2no. workshops on Malaria control, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	District wide				23,900.00						GHS	DA/DP
43.	Organize 4No. quarterly district health committee meetings	District wide				5,132.50						GHS	DA
44.	Reduce Under-Five mortality rate	District wide							45,000.00			GHS	DA/DP
45.	Reduce Maternal mortality ratio	District wide							55,000.00			GHS	DA/DP
46.	Reduce Malaria case fatality in children under five years	District wide							85,000.00			GHS	DA/DP

47.	Construction of District Health Director's Residence	Eduyaw					2,408,750.00		600,000.00			DA	GHS
48.	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound at Ofabir	Enyan Ofabir					500,00.00					DA	GHS
49.	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Aworodo	aworodo					1,500.000					DA	GHS
Objectives: Promote social inclusive and equity at level by the end of 2029													
Programme: Social welfare and gender equality programmes													
50.	Register 100no. LEAP beneficiaries and Indigents under the Free NHIS	District wide				6,000						SWCD	NHIS
51.	Undertake LEAP Payment Cycles	District wide				9,000						SWCD	DA/DP
52.	Registration and Monitoring of 16 Day- Care Centres in the District	District wide				15,000.00	9,000.00	2000				SWCD	DA/DP
53.	Update data on PWD and vulnerable children for support	District wide				11,500.00	10,000.00	2,500.00				SWCD	DA/DP
54.	Register and Monitor Faith-Based (FBOs)and Community-Based Organization (CBOs) and (NGOs)	District wide				4,000.00						SWCD	DA/DP
55.	Participation in Juvenile Court and Family Tribunal Services	District wide				4,885.00		5,500.00				SWCD	COURT

56.	Undertake Five community Mobilization on Socio-Economic, Health and Gender issues for vulnerable groups in ten communities (Women, Children and PWDs)	District wide				10,500.00		3,750.00				SWCD	DA/DP
57.	Undertake one Child Right Protection and Promotion Sensitizations under Child Protection and manage 10 child Protect cases effectively	District wide				7,500.00		6,000.00	6,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP
58.	Undertake Five Gender- Based Violence Interventions in a form of Sensitization (Women Empowerment and Voting for Women Assembly Members)	District wide				4,000.00	3,500.00					SWCD	DA/DP
59.	Community Entry and Sensitization (UNICEF Child Protection)	District wide							13,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP
60.	Training of CFPs and Social Services Providers on case Management and ISSOP (UNICEF Child Protection)	District wide				2,500			21,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP
61.	Undertake Five community Mobilization on Socio-Economic, Health and Gender issues for vulnerable groups in ten communities (Women, Children and PWDs)	District wide				10,500.00		3,750.00				SWCD	DA/DP

62.	Undertake one Child Right Protection and Promotion Sensitizations under Child Protection and Manage 10 child Protect cases effectively	District wide				7,500.00		6,000.00	6,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP
63.	Undertake Five Gender- Based Violence Interventions in a form of Sensitization (Women Empowerment and Voting for Women Assembly Members)	District wide				4,000.00	3,500.00					SWCD	DA/DP
64.	Community Entry and Sensitization (UNICEF Child Protection)	District wide							13,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP
65.	Training of CFPs and Social Services Providers on case Management and ISSOP (UNICEF Child Protection)	District wide				2,500			21,000.00			SWCD	DA/DP

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Objectives: Improve waste management system by increase 45% of waste collection by 2029

Programme: Water and Sanitation service delivery programmes

66.	Conduct medical health screening for 1,250no. Food Vendors/ handlers	District wide					9,000.00					EHU	DA/GHS
67.	Conduct Health education and Promotion in 30no. basic school and communities	Selected Schools					12,000.00					EHU	DA
68.	Conduct 4no CLTS activities	District-wide					40,000.00	12,000.00				EHU	DA

69.	Standard Enforcement of environmental defaulters	District-wide					10,000.00					EHU	DA
70.	Disinfection and Disinfestation 10no. Public places (fumigation)	Selected Communities					366,275.00	52,000.00				EHU	DA/ZL
71.	Supervise solid and liquid waste management activities	All Town and Area Councils					7,500.00	20,000.00				EHU	ZL GH LTD
72.	Organize 12no. monthly clean-up exercise	All Towns and Area Councils					125,000.00	72,000.00				EHU	ZL GH LTD
73.	Levelling and pushing of Final disposal site	District-wide					225,000.00	30,000.00				EHU	ZOOMLION GH LTD
74.	Provision of 4no skip containers	All Town and Area Councils					375,000.00					EHU	ZOOMLION GH LTD
75.	Control of Stray animals/the construction of animal Pens	All Towns and Area Councils						46,000.00				EHU	DA
76.	Construction and repairs 20no. Boreholes	District wide					178,275.95	35,655.05				DWD	DA
Objectives: Increases the compliance rate by 40% by the end of 2028													
Programme: Disaster prevention programmes													
77.	Organize 4No. Sensitization and awareness creation on disasters prevention	District - wide					40,000.00	15,000.00				NADMO	DA

78.	Support disaster affected individuals	District wide					40,000.00	15,000.00				NADMO	DA
79.	Organise 1No. World Disaster Reduction Day (WDRD)	District wide					17,500.00	5,000.00				NADMO	DA
80.	Organise 4No. flood, rainstorm and pandemics education	District-wide					62,500.00	12,500.00				EHU	Assembly Members
81.	Support tree planting exercise	District wide					62,500.00	7,500.00				NADMO	DA

Objectives: Upgrade and maintain 128km of roads by the end of 2029

Programme: Road Infrastructure improvement Programs

82.	Reshaping of 20km feeder roads	Breman Bekoso, Breman Ekupong, Breman Denkendua				2,500.00	1,500,000.00					DWD	DA/DP
83.	Construction of 2no. Culverts	Odomase					450,000.00	28,125.00				DWD	DA/DP
84.	Construction of 1no Drains	Bewura ROad					162,500.00					DWD	DA/DP
85.	Road Safety Sensitization	District wide					7,500.00					DWD/GPR TU	DA

Objectives: Increase % of household with access to electricity supply

Programme: Rural electrification programs													
86.	Fixing and Replacement of 150no streetlights for communities	District wide					10,000.00	80,000.00	87,500.00			DWD	ECG
87.	Extension of Electricity	District wide						300,000.00				DWD	ECG
Objective: Sensitization 20 communities on building permit by the end of 2029													
Programme: Land use and spatial Development control programmes													
88.	Supervision of Development Projects	District wide					14,000.00	35,000.00	10,500.00			DWD	DA
89.	Prepare 2no. local plans	Selected communities					11,250.00	75,000.00	5,000.00			PPD	DA
90.	Complete street naming and property addressing	District wide					4,500.00	112,500.00	15,000.00			PPD	DA
91.	Prepare 1No. district map	Ajumako					5,500	7,500.00	500.00			PPD	DA
92.	Development Control	District wide						18,000.00	55,000.00			DWD	DA
93.	Prepare 1No. spatial Plans (SDF, Structure plan)	Ajumako					10,500	17,500.00	7,000.00			PPD	DA
94.	Undertake 1No Sensitisation in 10 communities on Permitting and development control	District wide					6,000.00	1,500	5,000.00			PPD	DA

Objectives: Increase network coverage by 65% in unserved communities

Programme: Communication Networks expansion programs

GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objective: Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop and implement capacity building programs once annually by the end of 2029

Programme: Local governance and institutional programmes

95.	Undertake 2no. Popular Participation in decision making/Town Hall meetings and DCE's community engagement	District wide					20,000.00	30,000.00				Adm	DA
96.	Procure Logistics & Supports to Sub- Structures	All Town and Area Councils					20,162.53	19,500				Adm	DA
97.	National Celebrations	District wide					6,000.00	30,000.00				Adm	DA
98.	Support Administrative & Technical Meetings	All Town and Area Council					160,000.00	7,000.00				Adm	DA
99.	Running cost of official vehicles	Ajumako					200,000.00	90,000.00				Adm	DA
100.	Support District Security Management (DISEC & Other Related Activities)	District wide					100,000.00	30,000.00				Adm	DA
101.	Payment of compensation	Ajumako					100,000.00	15,000.00				Adm	DA

102.	MP's Constituency Support Programmes	District wide					2,050,000.00					Adm	DA
103.	Preparation and Review of Strategic documents: MTDP 2026-2026 FFR and Composite Budget, DESSAP	Ajumako					840,000.00	55,000.00				Adm	DA
104.	Procure Building Materials to support Self Help Project/Counterpart Funding	District wide					450,000.00	85,000.00				Adm	DA
105.	Procure office logistics and other office consumables	All Town and Area Councils					500,000.00	100,500.00				Adm	DA
106.	Conduct Monitory and Evaluation (M&E)	District wide					10,000.00	30,000.00				Adm	DA
107.	Renovation of staff residential accommodation	Ajumako					375,000.00	80,000.00				Adm	DA
108.	Capacity building on performance management system (Performance Appraisal)	Ajumako				26,500.00	37,750.00	42,000.00	114,938.75			HR	DA
109.	Preparation and submission of Biennial Register for Promotion	Ajumako				3,500.00	9,500.00	11,000.00				HR	DA
110.	Capacity Building on Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and service protocols (Performance Management System)	Ajumako				26,000.00	16,000.00		245,000.00			HR	DA

111.	Preparation, Submission and Transmittal of monthly HRMIS and validation	Ajumako				3,000.00	6,250	9,000.00				HR	DA
112.	Preparation and facilitation of staff salaries and posting	Ajumako				5,000.00	68,000.00	3,000.00				HR	DA
113.	Refurbishment of District Police Headquarters	Ajumako					3,000,000					DA	GPS
114.	Refurbishment of Education Director's residence	Ajumako					700,000.00					DA	GES

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

6.4 Annual Action Plan 2028

Table 49 Annual Action Plan for 2028

s/n	Programmes/Projects (Activities)	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: Establish 1no. ultra-modern market and store by the end of 2029														
Programmes: Local Economic Development														
1	Organise 2-day training for 60 potential and Existing Entrepreneurs in various economic ventures	District wide					20,000.00	20,000	10,000				BAC	DA
2	Organize training commercial farming for 100 youth in Agriculture	Selected towns					1,200.00		3,000.00				BAC	DA
3	RGD for 50 clients/MSEs of the BAC	District wide					1,100.00		2,500.00 10,000.00				BAC	DA
4	Internships for Artisans across District	District wide											BAC	DA
5	Construction of Ultra-modern artisan village	Ajumako					3,000.00		2,500.00				BAC	DA
6	Matching Grant to improve production of clients/MSEs	District wide								500,000.00			BAC	DA

7	Financial Literacy training for Women led MSEs	District Wide								2,500.00			BAC	BAC/REP
8	Mastercard Training in Apprenticeship for Graduate apprentices, Women Led Business, and SMEs	District wide								127,000.00			BAC	DP
9	World Bank Covid-19 Fund for Small and Medium Enterprises	Ajumako								10,000.00			BAC	DP
10	Business management training for 5no. MSME's	District wide								3,750			BAC	BAC/REP
11	GEA Client Registration	District wide								8,750			BAC	DP
12	CBT in baking and confectionery	District wide								7,500			BAC	DP
13	Construction Ino. community satellite market	Ajumako Anyinasu					850,000.000						DWD	DA/DP
14	Construction of 1no. 6- unit Lockable Stores with Meters	Bisease				6,250.00	1,000,000	12,000.00	300,000.00				DWD	DA/DP
16	Monitor 5no. Women Groups under Economic Empowerment Programme (Gender Mainstreaming)	District wide				6,500.00	7,000.00						SWCD	DA

Objective: Decrease postharvest losses by 80% to enhance food security by the end of 2029

Programmes: Agricultural development Programme

19	Training of staff and monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities	District-wide				13,238.00						DoFA	RDA
20	Improve crop and livestock development	District-wide				3,500.00						DoFA	DA
21	Training of farmers on good postproduction practices	District-wide				2,500.00						DoFA	DA
22	Support the running of District Department of Agric office	Ajumako				8,042.50						DoFA	DA
23	Conduct home and farm visit (RELC Activities)	District-wide				3,500.00						DoFA	DA/DP
Objectives: Reforms revenue collection system through digital platform to enhance 75% efficiency in revenue collection by 2029													
Programme: Revenue mobilization programme													
24	Update RIAP	Ajumako				30,000.00						Finance	DA
25	Organise Sensitization of Communities on Tax Education, Government Policies and Programmes	District wide				20,000.00	15,000.00					Finance	DA
26	Organize Ino. training workshop on revenue collection skills for revenue collectors	All Town and Area Councils					30,000.00	15,000.00				Finance	DA

27	Undertake 4No. monthly market survey on selected items	District Wide				5,500.00		9,000.00				STATS	DA
28	Undertake 5No. enumerations of taxable properties and services	District Wide				3,750.00	10,000	5,000.00				STATS	DA
29	Develop 1No. Database of trained apprentices and artisans within the district.	District Wide				5,000.00	5,000.00	11,125.00				STATS	DA/DP

Objectives: **By the end of 2029 establish 1 tourist site**

Programme: **Cultural and tourism modernization programmes**

30	Support Annual District Cultural and Heritage Festival to promote local tourism and cultural identity.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA/TC
31	Implement an Eco-Tourism and Community Tourism Promotion Week to enhance environmental conservation and visitor experience.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA/TC
32	Organize an Annual Tourism Investment and Trade Fair to attract private sector participation and boost tourism infrastructure development.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA/TC

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives: **Increase educational infrastructure by 55% by the end of 2029**

Programme: **Educational service delivery and infrastructure improvement programmes**

33	Support GES activities (e.g DEOC meetings. SPAM, etc)	District-wide				25,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
34	Support District Mock Examination for BECE candidates	District-wide				27,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
35	Organise STME fair and participate in Regional Clinics	District-wide				10,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
36	Organising My First Day at school	Ajumako				5,000.00	6,418.72					GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
37	Scholar. and Sponsorship for Brilliant but needy students	District Wide				20,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
38	Construction of 1No.3- unit KG block with ancillary facility and furniture	Obrawogum				2,397,500.00						GES	DA/DP
39	MPs support for Constituency projects (Education related projects)	District-wide				100,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
40	Organize 1No. Orientation for JHS candidates	District wide						20,500.00				GES	DA
41	Supply of 4000no. of dual desk and 200no teacher's tables	District wide				2,192,000.00						GES	DA/ Donor

42	Completion of 1no. nurses/teachers' quarters	Kokwaado				65,000.00						GES	DA
43	Construction of 1No. 2- unit KG block with ancillary facility and furniture	Breman Denkyendua				740,000.00						GES	DA/DP
44	Construction of 1No. 3- unit KG block with ancillary facility and furniture	Breman Denkyendua				1,200,000.00						GES	DA/DP

Objectives: **Increase about 25% of health infrastructure by the end of 2029**

Programmes: **Health delivery programmes**

45	Support for HIV/AIDS activities	District wide					11,625.46					DA	GHS/DP
46	Organize 2no. workshops on malaria control, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	District wide					23,900.00					GHS	DA/DP
47	Organize 4No. quarterly district health committee meetings	District wide				5,132.50						GHS	DA
48	Reduce Under-five mortality rate	District wide							45,000.00			GHS	DA/DP
49	Reduce maternal mortality ratio	District wide							55,000.00			GHS	DA/DP

50	Reduce malaria case fatality in children under five years	District wide							85,000.00			GHS	DA/DP
51	Construction of Fence Wall around the District Hospital	Ajumako						500,000.00				DA	GHS
52	Construction of residence for Doctors at the District Hospital	Ajumako						5,408,750.00				DA	GHS

Objectives: Promote social inclusive and equity at level by the end of 2029

Programme: Social welfare and gender equality programmes

53	Community entry, sensitization, monitoring and community assessment on child online safety	Selected com.					30,000.00					SWCD	DA
54	Training of community focal persons on child protection issues (Case Management and Integrated Social Services procedure)	Ajumako					9,000.00					SWCD	DA/DP
55	Community entry, sensitization and monitoring on child neglect	Selected schools					10,200.00					SWCD	DA/DP
56	Community entry, sensitization, monitoring and assessment on teenage pregnancy, child marriage,	Selected com.					8,100.00					SWCD	DA/DP

	adolescent health and child labour											
57	Monitoring of LEAP household beneficiaries	Selected com.				8,200.00						SWCD DA/DP
58	Community entry, sensitization, monitoring and community assessment on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	Selected com.				9,300.00						SWCD COURT
59	Skill training for women groups in soap making	Selected com.				5,700.00						SWCD DA/DP
60	Visit to schools to inspect changing rooms	Selected com.				7,500.00						SWCD DA/DP
61	Support for persons with disability	District-wide				9,853.00						SWCD DA/DP

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Objectives: Improve waste management system by increase 45% of waste collection by 2029

Programme: Water and Sanitation service delivery programmes

62	Conduct medical health screening for 1,250no. Food Vendors/ handlers	District wide				9,000.00						EHU DA/GHS
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63	Conduct health education and promotion in 30no. basic school and communities	Selected Schools					12,000.00					EHU	DA
64	Conduct 4no CLTS activities	District wide					40,000.00	12,000.00				EHU	DA
65	Standard enforcement of environmental defaulters	District-wide					10,000.00					EHU	DA
66	Disinfection and disinfestation 10no. public places (fumigation)	Selected Communities					366,275.00	52,000.00				EHU	DA/ZL
67	Supervise solid and liquid waste management activities	All Town and Area Councils					7,500.00	20,000.00				EHU	ZL LTD GH
68	Organize 12no. monthly clean-up exercise	All Towns and Area Councils					125,000.00	72,000.00				EHU	ZL LTD GH
69	Levelling and pushing of Final disposal site	District wide					225,000.00	30,000.00				EHU	ZOOMLI ON LTD GH
70	Provision of 4no skip containers	All Town and Area Councils					375,000.00					EHU	ZOOMLI ON H LTD G

71	Control of stray animals with the construction of animal pens	All Towns and Area Councils						46,000.00				EHU	DA
72	Completion of 4no model toilet	Enyan Abaasa					1,000,000.00					DWD/EHU	DA/NGOs
73	Construction and repairs 12no. Boreholes	District wide					178,275.95	35,655.05				DWD	DA

Objectives: **Increases the compliance rate by 40% by the end of 2028**

Programme: **Disaster prevention programmes**

74	Hazard Identification	District wide						5,000				NADM O	DA
75	Education on disaster management	District wide						12,000				NADM O	DA
76	Sensitization on disaster occurrence	District wide						15,000				NADM O	DA
77	Disaster management and prevention / climate change	District-wide						20,000.00				EHU	Assembly Members

78	Tree planting in the district along water basin areas and flood prone areas enhanced by Dec. 2022	District-wide						1,000.00					NADMO	DA
Objectives: Upgrade and maintain 128km of roads by the end of 2029														
Programme: Road Infrastructure improvement Programs														
79	Reshaping of 20km feeder roads	Breman Anamosi, Kokwaado-Amuanda-Aworodo-Obuame Aworodo, Akotogua				2,500.00	1,500,000.00						DWD	DA/DP
80	Construction of 2no. Culverts	Selected communities					450,000.00	28,125.00					DWD	DA/DP
81	Construction of 1no Drains	Selected communities					162,500.00						DWD	DA/DP
82	Road Safety Sensitization	District wide					7,500.00						DWDGPRTU	DA

83	Construction of 1no. Bridge	Ajumako Afranse- Kokoben Road					835,653.00						DWD	DA
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Objectives: Increase % of household with access to electricity supply

Programme: Rural electrification programs

84	Fixing and Replacement of 150no streetlights for communities	District wide				10,000.00	80,000.00	87,500.00					DWD	ECG
85	Extension of Electricity	District wide					300,000.00						DWD	ECG

Objective: Sensitization 20 communities on building permit by the end of 2029

Programme: Land use and spatial Development control programmes

86	Supervision of Development Projects	District wide				14,000.00	35,000.00	10,500.00					DWD	DA
87	Prepare 2no. local plans	District wide				11,250.00	75,000.00	5,000.00					PPD	DA
88	Complete street naming and property addressing	District wide				4,500.00	112,500.00	15,000.00					PPD	DA
89	Prepare 1No. district map	District wide				5,500	7,500.00	500.00					PPD	DA

90	Development Control	District wide					18,000.00	55,000.00				DWD	DA
91	Prepare 1No. spatial Plans (SDF, Structure plan)	District wide				10,500	17,500.00	7,000.00				PPD	DA
92	Undertake 1no. sensitization in 10 communities on permitting and development control	District wide				6,000.00	1,500	5,000.00				PPD	DA

GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objective: Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop and implement capacity building programs once annually by the end of 2029

Programme: Local governance and institutional programmes

93	Workshop/seminars/conference	Ajumako				52,000.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
94	Local training /capacity building	Ajumako				75,900.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
94	Computer/accessories/office consumable	Ajumako				77,000.00						PU	Cent. Adm.
95	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs	District-wide				35,000.00						DPCU	Cent. Adm.

96	Provide offices for area council	District-wide				16,800.00						DPCU	Cent. Adm.
97	Provide logistics for area council	District-wide				12,000.00						DPCU	Cent. Adm.
98	Supply of 3,857 dual desk	District-wide				12,000.00						ISD	Cent. Adm.
99	Sensitisation of communities on government projects and programmes by area councils	District-wide				24,300.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
100	Human resource capacity building for area council members	Ajumako				63,000.00						Assembly members	Cent. Adm.
101	Audit Committee, General Assembly and Sub - Committee meetings	District Assembly				15,000.00						DA	Cent. Adm.
102	Insurance and road worthy subscription for assembly vehicles	District-wide				60,000.00						T O	Cent. Adm.
103	Composite Budget preparation and review of annual action plan	Ajumako				14,000.00						Finance Dept.	Cent. Adm.

104	Revenue database compilation and maintenance of accounts software	Ajumako				25,000.00						Finance Dept.	Cent. Adm.
105	Revenue mobilization / Generation	District-wide				15,000.00						Finance	Cent. Adm.
106	Legal fees	District-wide				10,000.00						Finance	Cent. Adm.
107	Promotion of culture and tourism	District-wide				40,000.00						Info dept..	Cent. Adm.
108	Media sensitization on tourism potentials in the district	District-wide				5,000.00						Info dept.	Cent. Adm.
109	Security maintenance	District-wide				15,000.00						DISEC	Cent. Adm.
110	Accommodation expenses for official guest	Ajumako				20,000.00						DISEC	Cent. Adm.
111	Up keeping of DCE's residence	Ajumako				20,000.00						Works dept.	Cent. Adm.

112	Contingency (official celebrations and other unplanned events)	District-wide				15,000.00						DPCU	Cent. Adm.
113	IGF recurrent Expenditure	Ajumako				250,000.00						Finance	Cent. Adm.
114	Maintenance of assembly residential buildings	Ajumako					285,525.20					Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
115	Maintenance of office buildings	District wide				40,000.00						Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
116	MP's constituency programme (projects and educational support)	District-wide				40,000.00						Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
117	Rural electrification and provision of streetlights	Ekutuase & Ahenbron mu				700,000.00						MP	Cent. Adm.
118	Compensation of employees	District wide				120,000.00						ECG	Cent. Adm.
119	Acquisition of land banks	District-wide				2,155,752.00						HR	Cent. Adm.

120	Support for community-initiated projects/counterpart funding	Enyan Maim, Assasan and Techiman				60,000.00						RS	Cent. Adm.
121	Running and maintenance of departmental vehicles and motor bike	Ajumako				30,000.00						PPD	Cent. Adm.
122	Purchase of office equipment and accessories for the HR Department	Ajumako				300,000.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
123	Organize training programmes on staff welfare	Ajumako				25,000.00						HR	Cent. Adm.

6.5 Annual Action Plan 2029

Table 50 Annual Action Plan for 2029

s/n	Programmes/Projects (Activities)	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: Establish 1no. ultra-modern market and store by the end of 2029														
Programmes: Local Economic Development														
1.	Organise 2-day training for 60 potential and Existing Entrepreneurs in various economic ventures	District wide								12,000.00			BAC	DA
2.	Organize training commercial farming for 100 youth in Agriculture	Ajumako								5,000.00			BAC	DA
3.	RGD for 50 clients/MSEs of the BAC	Ajumako							10,000.00				BAC	DA
4.	Internships for Artisans across District								3,000.00				BAC	DA
5.	Construction of Ultra-modern artisan village	Ajumako							7,500.00				BAC	DA
6.	Matching Grant to improve production of clients/MSEs	District wide								3,750			BAC	DA

7.	Financial Literacy training for Women led MSEs	District Wide								2,500.00			BAC	BAC/REP
8.	Mastercard Training in Apprenticeship for Graduate apprentices, Women Led Business, and SMEs	District wide								127,000.00			BAC	DP
9.	World Bank Covid-19 Fund for Small and Medium Enterprises	Ajumako								10,000.00			BAC	DP
10.	Business management training for 5no. MSME's	District wide								3,750			BAC	BAC/REP
11.	GEA client registration	District wide								8,750			BAC	DP
12.	CBT in baking and confectionery	District wide								7,500			BAC	DP
13.	Construction of 2no. 6- unit lockable stores with meters	All area councils				6,250.00		12,000.00	300,000.00				DWD	DA/DP
14.	Monitor five of the one hundred and fifty (150) teenage girls who were trained in apprenticeship in five communities	District wide				300,000.00							SWCD	DA
15.	Monitor 5no. women groups under Economic Empowerment Programme (Gender mainstreaming)	District wide				6,500.00	7,000.00						SWCD	DA

Objective: Decrease postharvest losses by 80% to enhance food security by the end of 2029

Programmes: Agricultural development Programme														
16.	Development of six thousand two hundred and fifty (6,250) coconut seedlings(nursery)-planting for export and rural development	Selected com.				50,000.00	2,000.00						DoFA	FBOs
17.	Distribution of 70,000 oil palm seedlings to farmers within the district	District-wide				63,500.00							DoFA	GSS
18.	Training of staff and monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities	District-wide				13,238.00							DoFA	RDA
19.	Improve crop and livestock development	District-wide				3,500.00							DoFA	DA
20.	Training of farmers on good postproduction practices	District-wide				2,500.00							DoFA	DA
21.	Support the running of District Department of Agric office	Ajumako				8,042.50							DoFA	DA
22.	Conduct home and farm visit (RELC Activities)	District-wide				3,500.00							DoFA	DA/D P
Objectives: Reforms revenue collection system through digital platform to enhance 75% efficiency in revenue collection by 2029														

Programme: Revenue mobilization programme														
23.	Update RIAP	Ajumako					30,000.00						Finance	DA
24.	Organise 4no. Sensitization of Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes	District wide					20,000.00	15,000.00					Finance	DA
25.	Organize 1no. meeting for revenue collectors	All Town and Area Councils							15,000.00				Finance	DA
26.	Undertake 3No. Monthly market readings on selected items	District Wide					5,500.00		9,000.00				STATS	DA
27.	Undertake 4No. enumerations of taxable properties and services	District Wide					3,750.00	10,000	5,000.00				STATS	DA
28.	Develop 1No. database of trained apprentices and artisans within the district.	District Wide					5,000.00	5,000.00	11,125.00				STATS	DA/D P
Objectives: By the end of 2029 establish 1 tourist site														
Programme: Cultural and tourism modernization programmes														
29.	Support Annual District Cultural and Heritage Festival to promote local tourism and cultural identity.	District wide						100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA

30.	Implement an Eco-Tourism and Community Tourism Promotion Week to enhance environmental conservation and visitor experience.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA
31.	Organize an Annual Tourism Investment and Trade Fair to attract private sector participation and boost tourism infrastructure development.	District wide					100,000.00	50,000.00				CNC	DA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase educational infrastructure by 55% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Educational service delivery and infrastructure improvement programmes													
32.	Support GES activities	District-wide				25,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
33.	Support district mock examination for BECE candidates	District-wide				27,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
34.	Organise STME fair and participate in Regional Clinics	District-wide				10,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs

35.	Organize my first day at school	Ajumako				5,000.00	6,418.72					GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
36.	Scholarship and Sponsorship for brilliant but needy students	District Wide				20,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
37.	Procurement of 1500no. dual & 300no. mono desk, 10no. Executive Tables and Chairs & 20no. Desktop computers for Schools,	Ajumako				480,810.55						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
38.	MPs support for Constituency projects (Education related projects)	District-wide				100,000.00						GES	Dept of Assembly and MDAs
39.	Organize 1no. orientation for JHS candidates	District wide						20,500.00				GES	DA
40.	Supply of 350no. of dual desk	District wide				2,192,000.00						GES	DA/ Donor

41.	Construction of 2no. teachers quarters	Onyiadze				1,700,000.00	60,000.00					GES	DA/D P
42.	Construction of 3No. 2- unit KG block with ancillary facility and furniture	Omanso				2,397,500.00						GES	DA/D P
Objectives: Increase about 25% of health infrastructure by the end of 2029													
Programmes: Health delivery programmes													
43.	Support for HIV/AIDS Activities	District wide					11,625.46					DA	GHS/ DP
44.	Organize 2no. workshops on malaria control, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	District wide					23,900.00					GHS	DA/D P
45.	Organize 4no. quarterly district health committee meetings	District wide				5,132.50						GHS	DA
46.	Reduce under-five mortality rate	District wide							45,000.00			GHS	DA/D P
47.	Reduce Maternal mortality ratio	District wide							55,000.00			GHS	DA/D P

48.	Reduce Malaria case fatality in children under five years	District wide							85,000.00			GHS	DA/D P
49.	Construction of 2no. CHPs and 1no. health centre	Tweikukrom					2,408,750.00		600,000.00			DA	GHS
Objectives: Promote social inclusive and equity at level by the end of 2029													
Programme: Social welfare and gender equality programmes													
50.	Community entry, sensitization, monitoring and community assessment on child online safety	Selected com.					30,000.00					SWCD	DA
51.	Training of community focal persons on child protection issues (Case Management and Integrated Social Services procedure)	Ajumako					9,000.00					SWCD	DA/D P
52.	Community entry, sensitization and monitoring on child neglect	Selected schools					10,200.00					SWCD	DA/D P
53.	Community entry, sensitization, monitoring and assessment on teenage pregnancy, child marriage, adolescent health and child labour	Selected com.					8,100.00					SWCD	DA/D P

54.	Monitoring of LEAP household beneficiaries	Selected com.				8,200.00						SWCD	DA/D P
55.	Community entry, sensitization, monitoring and community assessment on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	Selected com.				9,300.00						SWCD	COU RT
56.	Skill training for women groups in soap making	Selected com.				5,700.00						SWCD	DA/D P
57.	Visit to schools to inspect changing rooms	Selected com.				7,500.00						SWCD	DA/D P
58.	Support for persons with disability	District-wide				9,853.00						SWCD	DA/D P
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Objectives: Improve waste management system by increase 45% of waste collection by 2029													
Programme: Water and Sanitation service delivery programmes													
59.	Conduct medical health screening for 1,250no. Food vendors/ handlers	District wide					9,000.00					EHU	DA/G HS

60.	Conduct health education and promotion in 30no. basic school and communities	Selected Schools					12,000.00					EHU	DA
61.	Conduct 4no CLTS activities	District wide					40,000.00	12,000.00				EHU	DA
62.	Standard Enforcement of environmental defaulters	District-wide					10,000.00					EHU	DA
63.	Disinfection and disinfestation 10no. publicplaces (fumigation)	Selected Communities					366,275.00	52,000.00				EHU	DA/ZL
64.	Supervise solid and liquid waste management activities	All Town and Area Councils					7,500.00	20,000.00				EHU	ZL GH LTD
65.	Organize 12no. monthly clean-up exercise	All Towns and Area Councils					125,000.00	72,000.00				EHU	ZL GH LTD
66.	Levelling and pushing of Final disposal site	District wide					225,000.00	30,000.00				EHU	ZOO MLI ON GH LTD
67.	Provision of 4no. skip containers	All Town and Area Councils					375,000.00					EHU	ZOO MLI ON GH LTD

68.	Completion of 4no. model toilet	Enyan Abaasa						1,000,000.00					DWD/ EHU	DA/N GOs
69.	Construction and repairs 12no. Boreholes	District wide						178,275.95	35,655.05				DWD	DA
Objectives: Increases the compliance rate by 40% by the end of 2028														
Programme: Disaster prevention programmes														
70.	Hazard Identification	District wide							5,000				NADM O	DA
71.	Education on disaster management	District wide							12,000				NADM O	DA
72.	Sensitization on disaster occurrence	District wide							15,000				NADM O	DA
73.	Disaster management and prevention / climate change	District- wide							20,000.00				EHU	Asse mby Memb ers
74.	Tree planting in the district along water basin areas and flood prone areas enhanced by Dec. 2029	District- wide							1,000.00				NADM O	DA

Objectives: Upgrade and maintain 128km of roads by the end of 2029

Programme: Road Infrastructure improvement Programs

75.	Construction of 2no. Culverts	Selected communities					450,000.00	28,125.00				DWD	DA/DP
76.	Construction of 1no Drains	Denkyendua					162,500.00					DWD	DA/DP
77.	Road Safety Sensitization	District wide					7,500.00					DWDGP RTU	DA
78.	Construction of 3no. Bridges	Selected communities					835,653.00					DWD	DA
79.	Reshaping of road	Breman Anamobi, Kokwaado through Amoanda, Aworodo to Obuame, Aworodo, Akotogua, Oboom, Kweku Kwaa, Nkrumah Ekurase, Ogoekrom,					643,268.00					DWD	DA

		Morokrom, Etsi esikado no.1 and 2, Rehwoho/Ko bina Egyin, Owomase											
Objectives: Increase % of household with access to electricity supply													
Programme: Rural electrification programs													
80.	Fixing and Replacement of 150no streetlights for communities	District wide				10,000.00	80,000.00	87,500.00					DWD ECG
81.	Extension of Electricity	District wide					300,000.00						DWD ECG
Objective: Sensitization 20 communities on building permit by the end of 2029													
Programme: Land use and spatial Development control programmes													
82.	Supervision of Development Projects	District wide				14,000.00	35,000.00	10,500.00					DWD DA
83.	Prepare 2no. local plans	District wide				11,250.00	75,000.00	5,000.00					PPD DA
84.	Complete street naming and property addressing	District wide				4,500.00	112,500.00	15,000.00					PPD DA

85.	Prepare 1no. district map	District wide				5,500	7,500.00	500.00				PPD	DA
86.	Development Control	District wide					18,000.00	55,000.00				DWD	DA
87.	Prepare 1No. spatial Plans (SDF, Structure plan)	District wide				10,500	17,500.00	7,000.00				PPD	DA
88.	Undertake 1no. sensitization in 10 communities on permitting and development control	District wide				6,000.00	1,500	5,000.00				PPD	DA

GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objective: Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop and implement capacity building programs once annually by the end of 2029

Programme: Local governance and institutional programmes

89.	Workshop/seminars/conference	Ajumako				52,000.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
90.	Local training /capacity building	Ajumako				75,900.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
91.	Computer/accessories/office consumable	Ajumako				77,000.00						PU	Cent. Adm.
92.	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs	District-wide				35,000.00						DPCU	Cent. Adm.

93.	Provide offices for area council	District-wide				16,800.00						DPCU	Cent. Adm.
94.	Provide logistics for area council	District-wide				12,000.00						DPCU	Cent. Adm.
95.	Supply of 3,857 dual desk	District-wide				12,000.00						ISD	Cent. Adm.
96.	Sensitisation of communities on government projects and programmes by area councils	District-wide				24,300.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
97.	Human resource capacity building for area council members	Ajumako				63,000.00						Assembly members	Cent. Adm.
98.	Audit Committee, General Assembly and Sub - Committee meetings	District Assembly				15,000.00						DA	Cent. Adm.
99.	Insurance and road worthy subscription for assembly vehicles	District-wide				60,000.00						T O	Cent. Adm.
100.	Composite Budget preparation and review of annual action plan	Ajumako				14,000.00						Finance Dept.	Cent. Adm.

101.	Revenue database compilation and maintenance of accounts software	Ajumako				25,000.00						Finance Dept.	Cent. Adm.
102.	Revenue mobilization / generation	District-wide				15,000.00						Finance Dept.	Cent. Adm.
103.	Legal fees	District-wide				10,000.00						Finance	Cent. Adm.
104.	Promotion of culture and tourism	District-wide				40,000.00						Info dept.	Cent. Adm.
105.	Media sensitization on tourism potentials in the district	District-wide				5,000.00						Info. Dept.	Cent. Adm.
106.	Security maintenance	District-wide				15,000.00						DISEC	Cent. Adm.
107.	Accommodation expenses for official guest	Ajumako				20,000.00						Finance	Cent. Adm.
108.	Up keeping of DCE's residence	Ajumako				20,000.00						Works dept.	DA

109.	Contingency (official celebrations and other unplanned events)	District-wide				15,000.00							DPCU	Cent. Adm.
110.	IGF recurrent Expenditure	Ajumako				250,000.00							Finance	Cent. Adm.
111.	Maintenance of assembly residential buildings	Ajumako					285,525.20						Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
112.	Maintenance of office buildings	District wide				40,000.00							Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
113.	MP's constituency programme (projects and educational support)	District-wide				40,000.00							Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
114.	Rural electrification and provision of streetlights	Ekutuase & Ahenbron mu				700,000.00							MP	Cent. Adm.
115.	Compensation of employees	District wide				120,000.00							ECG	Cent. Adm.
116.	Acquisition of land banks	District-wide				2,155,752.00							HR	Cent. Adm.

117.	Support for community-initiated projects/counterpart funding	Enyan Maim, Assasan and Techiman				60,000.00						RS	Cent. Adm.
118.	Running and maintenance of departmental vehicles and motor bike	Ajumako				30,000.00						PPD	Cent. Adm.
119.	Purchase of office equipment and accessories for the HR Department	Ajumako				300,000.00						HR	Cent. Adm.
120.	Organize training programmes on staff welfare	Ajumako				25,000.00						HR	Cent. Adm.

Source DPCU 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

The National Development Planning System Regulations, 2016, LI 2232 outlines processes in Plan preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation arrangements. The contents of this chapter include the implemented and evaluated over the planned period with assigned responsibilities at each stage. The core district indicators have also been categorized into input, output, outcomes and impacts indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. They have also been disaggregated where possible into age, gender and location. The monitoring and evaluation process end with a feedback mechanism for subsequent planning. Details of stakeholder analysis is for the planned period is also outlined.

Monitoring starts as soon as implementation begins and it provides a feedback mechanism to project management to ensure efficient and effective project performance. Monitoring is carried out while the project is being implemented and it is concerned with how well the detailed plans for the project are being carried out with respect to how inputs are delivered, resources utilized as well as output delivery services.

Evaluation arrangement is also spelt out including the assessment of the design, implementation and results of an on-going or completed project, Programme or policy. Issues of participatory monitoring and evaluation are also dealt with

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Monitoring and evaluation of the plan would be performed at various levels namely; the community, area council, District Assembly, Sector Departments and Regional Coordinating Council. The duties, responsibilities and functions of the various stakeholders are analyzed in table 53.

Table 51:Stakeholder Analysis

S/N	Stakeholder	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Engagement in M&E Activities
1	MLGDRD	Primary	Policy formulation, guidelines, advisory services and capacity building	Issues guidelines on M&E plan preparation, evaluations and technical backstopping
2	OHLGS	Primary	Job evaluations, technical backstopping and capacity building	Seminars, Meetings, M&E results dissemination, evaluations
3	NDPC	Primary	Policy formulation, guidelines and capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations and result disseminations
4	DACF-RFG Secretariat	Primary	Financial Resources and guidelines	M&E seminars, Meetings, supervision and reporting of M&E results
5	Regional Coordinating Council	Primary	Advisory services, capacity building and technical backstopping	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, supervision, seminars and meetings and reporting of M&E results and dissemination
6	Member of Parliament	Primary	Law-making, common fund for Programmes and projects, advocacy for development initiate Programme and projects and support the vulnerable in the constituency	M&E Seminars and Meetings, supervision, evaluations, project inspection and reporting on M&E results

7	District Assembly	Primary	Decision-Making, byelaws, deliberation and adoption of Plans, Programme and Projects, revenue mobilization, budgeting and plan implementation	M&E Plan preparation, M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E result reporting and dissemination
8	District Sub-structures	Primary	Decision making, support implementation of Plans, support data collection and revenue mobilization	Programme and Project inspections, meetings and seminars
9	Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability issues	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, reporting on M&E results and dissemination
10	Local communities	Primary	External monitoring support to projects, recipients of development projects, demand accountability and support data collection and provide resources for development	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E reporting and dissemination
11	Consultants	Secondary	Technical support services	M&E Plan preparation, Project monitoring and evaluations
12	Other MMDAs	Secondary	Guidelines and advisory services	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination
13	Political Parties	Secondary	Act as pressure groups, evaluate the performance of government and mobilize people for political and development activities	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E reporting and dissemination
14	Contractors	Secondary	Programme and Projects implementations	Support data collection, M&E meetings and seminars

	/ Service Providers			
15	CSOs	Secondary	Advocacy, Financial and material resources, transparency and social accountability issues	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection and reporting of M&E results
16	Development Partners	Secondary	Technical assistance, Advocacy, Financial and material resources, transparency and accountability	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection and reporting of M&E results
17	Media	Secondary	Transparency and social accountability issues	Dissemination and communication of M&E results
18	Other Decentralized Departments	Secondary	Responsible for implementation of government policies at the local level, provision of social, economic, security, legal and other services such as adult education	Data collection, evaluation, M&E reporting and dissemination

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

7.2 Monitoring Indicators

As part measures for measuring progress within the planned period, specific district core indicators have been selected to be tracked as input into the Annual Progress Reports as well as quarterly reports within the medium term. Other core indicators development by the NDPC are also tracked to measure progress during the implementation period. The indicators have also been categorized into input, output, outcomes and impacts indicators respectively in relation to the Programmes and Sub-Programmes. There has also been disaggregated where possible into age, gender and location and has been presented in table 54.

Table 52 Monitoring Matrix – Performance of District Core Indicators

Goal: Enhance economic activities and convenience for traders											
Objective 1: complete the construction of 3no modern markets by the end of 2029											
Programme 1: local economic development programmes											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029				
Construction of market stores	The number of markets constructed	Output	23	5	6	5	5	Male and female	Annually	DA/Partners/Donors	
Goal: Minimize the amount of produce lost after harvesting available for consumption											
Objective: decrease in post-harvest lost 80% to enhance food security by the end of 2029											
Programme 2: Agricultural Mechanization and improvement programme											
Train 600 farmers on good agriculture practice	Total number of farmers trained	Output	500	150	150	150	150	Male and Female	Quarterly	DA/DoFA/NGOs	
Goal: enhance sustainable tourism practices that benefit both the local communities and environment											
Objective: ensure at least 45% of community representation in cultural and tourist site development											
Programme: cultural modernization programme											
Tourist site development	Total number of cultural and tourist site developed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male and Female	Annually	DA/CNC, TA, GTB	
Goal: To bridge the revenue gap and improve revenue mobilization											
Objective: Reform revenue collection system through digital platform to enhance 75% efficiency in revenue collection by the end of 2029											
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Programme											
% change in IGF collection	Annual % change	Output	9.6%	15%	20%	25%	30%	Male and Female	Annually	DA/Partners	
Goal: ensure all student have access to safe modern and well equip learning environment that support quality education											

Objectives: Increase educational infrastructure by 28% by the end of 2029										
Programmes: Educational infrastructure improvement and service delivery programme										
Construction of 26 schools	Total number of schools constructed	Output	106	5	5	6	5	Male & female	Annually	GES/DA/ PARTNERS/ NGOs
Goal: Ensure everyone has access to quality, affordable and equitable healthcare										
Objectives: Increase at least 25% of health infrastructure by the end of 2029										
Programme: Health service delivery programmes										
Number of health infrastructure increased	Total number of health facility constructed	Output	36	2	2	2	2	Male & female	Annually	GHS PARTNERS/ NGOs
Goal: Ensure safe, efficient and maintain roads that support economic activities										
Objective: Upgrade and maintain 100km of road by the end of roads by the end of 2029										
Programme: Road infrastructure improvement										
Upgrade and maintenance of feeder roads	Total number of km of feeder roads reshaped	Output	80km	20km	20km	20km	20km	Male & female	Quarterly	DA
Goal: Ensure universal access to reliable electricity supply										
Objective: Provide electricity supply to 30 communities by the end of 2029										
Programme: Rural electrification programme										
Provide 30 communities with electricity supply	Number of communities supplied with electricity	Output	398	8	8	7	7	Male & female	Annually	ECG/DA
Goal: Ensure compliance with disaster risk reduction laws and regulation										
Objective: Increase compliance rate by 40% by the end of 2029										
Programme: Disaster prevention programme										
Ensure proper compliance of disaster risk reduction law among communities	Number of communities' disaster education carried out	Output	245	61	61	61	16	Male & female	Quarterly	NADMO
Goal: Ensure reliable and efficient telecommunication networks										
Objective: Increase network coverage by 45% by the end of 2029										
Programme: Communication expansion programme										

Ensure 40% of communities have access to communication coverage	Total % with access to telecommunication coverage	Output	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Male & female	Annually	DA/Telcos
Goal: Ensure proper regulation on building structures										
Objective: Sensitize 20 communities on permitting by the end of 2029										
Programme: Land use and spatial planning programme										
Ensure 20 communities sensitized on build permitting	Total number of communities sensitized	Input	40	5	5	5	5	Male & female	Annually	PPO/Wks Dept
Goal: Provide social services and gender equality										
Objective: enhance social service delivery and gender mainstreaming in 50 communities by the end of 2029										
Programme: Social welfare and gender equality programme										
Ensure 50 communities were sensitized on child protection and gender mainstreaming	Total number of communities sensitized	Input	64	12	12	13	13	Male & female	Quarterly	SWDC/ NGOs
Goal: improve sanitation management and ensure access to safe drinking water										
Objective: improve waste and water management systems by an increase of 45% by the end of 2029										
Programme: Water and sanitation programme										
Enhance improvement of waste and water management system by 45 %	Percentage of waste collected, and water facility constructed	Output	37%	42%	47%	52%	57%	Male & female	Annually	DA/ZL/NGOs
Goal: Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency in delivery service and promote, local development										
Objective: Provide training and capacity building programme for 90% for Staff, Assembly Members and Unit Committee										
Programme: Local governance and institutional programme										
Provide capacity building trainings	Number of attendances	Input	185	185	185	185	185	Male & female	Quarterly	HRM

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

Table 53 Monitoring Matrix – Performance of District Specific Indicators

GOAL 1: PROMOTE PROSPEROUS AND INCLUSIVE LOCAL ECONOMY										
PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration										
SUB-PROGRAMME 1: Finance and Revenue Mobilization										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Total Amount of Internally Generated Revenue (Absolute size)	Amount collected	output	559,150.76	615,065.84	676,572.42	744,229.66	818,652.63	-	Quarterly	District Finance Officer
PROGRAMME 2: Economic Development										
SUB-PROGRAMME 1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development										
2. Number of people trained in alternative livelihoods schemes	Count of people who were trained	Output	26	20	25	25	30	i. Male : 45 ii. Female :55	Quarterly	BAC / BNP
3. Number of artisans trained to support industrial development	Count of artisans trained	Output	Total – 32 i. Male – 21 ii. Female - 11	50 30 20	60 35 25	70 40 30	80 45 35	Total – 260 i. Male – 155 ii. Female - 105	Quarterly	BAC

PROGRAMME 2: Economic Development										
SUB-PROGRAMME 2: Agriculture Development										
4. Number of communities having access to agriculture extension services	Count of communities having access to extension services	Output	112	120	130	140	150	-	Quarterly	DDA
GOAL 2: ENHANCE AND SUSTAIN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS										
PROGRAMME 3: Social Services Delivery										
SUB-PROGRAMME 1: Education and Youth and Sports										
5. Percentage change in BECE pass rate	Number of BECE students who pass/fail	Outcome	Total – 78% i. Male – 79% ii. Female – 77%	83.5% 85% 82%	86% 87% 85%	89% 90% 88%	94% 95% 93%	Total – 94% i. Male – 95% ii. Female – 93%	Quarterly	GES
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
PROGRAMME 3: Social Services Delivery										

SUB-PROGRAMME 2: Health Delivery										
6. Percentage increase in family planning acceptor rate	People accepting family planning	Outcome	14.9	20	25	30	35	-	Quarterly	GHS
7. HIV/AIDs prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49)	Rate of infection of HIV/AIDs	Outcome	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	Quarterly	GHS
8. Proportion of population registered with NHIS through SSNIT	Number of people registered with SSNIT	Outcome	i. SSNIT contributors – 1.7% ii. SSNIT Pensioners – 0.94%	2% 1%	3% 1.5%	4% 2%	5% 2.5%	i. SSNIT contributors – 5% ii. SSNIT Pensioners – 2.5%	Quarterly	NHIS
PROGRAMME 3: Social Services Delivery										
SUB-PROGRAMME 3: Social Welfare and Community Development										
9. Number of PWDs registered	Count of PWDs	Output	Total – 445 i. Male – 198	500 200 300	600 250 350	700 350 450	800 350 450	Total – 2,600 i. Male – 1,160 ii. Female – 1,440	Quarterly	SW-CD

			ii. Female - 247							
GOAL 3: PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
PROGRAMME 4: Environmental and Sanitation Management										
SUB-PROGRAMME 1: Natural Resource Conservation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
10. Hectors of degraded forest rehabilitated	Portions of rehabilitated forest	Outcome	72	75	80	85	90	-	Quarterly	BNP/ FC
PROGRAMME 4: Environmental and Sanitation Management										
SUB-PROGRAMME 2: Disaster Prevention and Management										
11. Number of communities sensitized on disaster prevention and management	Count of communities	Output	41	50	60	70	80	-	Quarterly	NADMO
PROGRAMME 5: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
SUB-PROGRAMME 1: Infrastructure Development										

GOAL 4: PROMOTE ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION

PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration
 SUB-PROGRAMME 2: General Administration

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
12. Number of town hall meetings organized on development plan implementation	Count of town hall meetings	Output	3	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	DPCU
13. Police Citizen ratio	Count of police personnel	Outcome	1:1,880	1:1,500	1:1,300	1:1,000	1:500	-	Quarterly	GPS
14. Number of sister city engagements with Ivory Coast	Count of visitation	Output	2	3	3	3	3	-	Quarterly	CA

GOAL 5: MAINSTREAM EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEMs

PROGRAMME 4: Environmental and Sanitation Management
 SUB-PROGRAMME 2: Disaster Prevention and Management

Indicators				Targets	Disaggregation		Responsibility
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	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2024	2026	2027	2028	2029		Monitoring Frequency	
15. Number of institutions responsible for disaster prevention and management trained	Count of disaster prevention institutions	Output	0	2	2	3	4	-	Quarterly	DPCU
16. Percentage increase in disaster response activities mainstreamed into development plans	Number of response activities	Output	2	5	7	9	15	i. Floods – 3 ii. Rainstorm – 5 iii. Bushfires – 5 iv. Hydro meteorological - 2	Quarterly	NADOMO DPCU

GOAL 6: IMPROVE PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration

SUB-PROGRAMME 3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

17. Percentage increase in the internally generated revenue	Absolute size in Amount collected	Outcome		15%	20%	25%	30%	-	Quarterly	Finance / DPCU
18. Percentage increase in Annual Action Plan implemented	Programmes and Projects completed	Outcome	88.5%	30%	40%	45%	50%	Projects – 40% Programmes – 60%	Quarterly	DPCU
19. Number of projects evaluations conducted	Count of evaluations	Output	0	2	3	4	5	-	Quarterly	DPCU / Area councils
GOAL 7: PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES										
PROGRAMME 4: Environmental and Sanitation Management										
SUB-PROGRAMME 2: Disaster Prevention and Management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
20. Number of communities sensitized on water and airborne diseases	Count of communities	Output	No Available Data	50	70	100	150	-	Quarterly	GHS / DPCU

21. Number of health personnel trained on essential protective measures against water and airborne diseases	Count of health personnel	Output	No Available Data	50	60	75	100	i. Male – 45 ii. Female - 55	Quarterly	GHS
PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration										
SUB-PROGRAMME 1: Finance and Revenue Mobilization										
22. Percentage release of funds budgeted for the management of water and airborne diseases	Absolute size of Amount budgeted	Outcome	No Available Data	60%	70%	80%	100%	-	Annually	DPCU
PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration										
SUB-PROGRAMME 3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination										
23. Number of water and airborne, and other disease-related Programmes included in the composite Annual Action Plan and Budget	Count of activities	Outcome	1	3	3	3	3	-	Quarterly	DPCU

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

7.3 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

An effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP and regular reporting will show the level of progress made towards the implementation of Plan and will enhance:

- ❖ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- ❖ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district
- ❖ Assess whether DMTDP targets were being met
- ❖ Identify achievements, Constraints and challenges
- ❖ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ❖ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ❖ Ensure equality in distribution of resources, accountability and transparency to all stakeholder
- ❖ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level

7.4 Strategy for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of results Matrix, Implementation, and M&E

Data gathering is so critical in the M&E activities for project management.

In the planning cycle, Data collection activity provides a fundamental bases for effective PM&E.

The DPCU will compile an inventory of all on-going programmes and projects in the District with the support of Departments, Development Partners and NGOs. This register will regularly be updated with details on each activity such as

- ✚ Start-time,
- ✚ Costs,
- ✚ Location
- ✚ Source of funding,
- ✚ Expected completion date,
- ✚ Status of project,
- ✚ Contract Sum
- ✚ Expenditure to date
- ✚ Project objective
- ✚ Project detailed description
- ✚ GSGDA thematic

- ✦ Name of contractor/consultant
- ✦ Footnote/Remarks etc.

Data will be collected from both the Primary and secondary sources. It will be collected from

- ✦ DPCU Meetings
- ✦ Field Visits
- ✦ Administration of questionnaires
- ✦ Office files/archives
- ✦ Progress reports
- ✦ Supervision by Works Department

Data validation will also be conducted to avoid errors and inconsistencies.

7.5 Development Evaluation

Evaluation is another key activity in the planning process. The DPCU will assess the performance of each project and programme when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention.

An effective evaluation will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

7.6 Considerations for Evaluation:

The following steps among others as outlined by NDPC will be followed:

- ✦ Assess the need for an evaluation by providing the background.
- ✦ Develop clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation
- ✦ Determine the type of evaluation to undertake
- ✦ Specify the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation
- ✦ Consider the cost of conducting the evaluation
- ✦ DPCU shall prepare the Terms of Reference (**TOR**).
- ✦ The developed TOR will be discussed with key stakeholders.
- ✦ The assembly will recruit a consultant in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, Act 663 of 2003 to facilitate the process.
- ✦ validate the evaluation report with stakeholders

- ✚ Disseminate the result and act on the findings and recommendations.

During the period of implementation of the DMTDP, an evaluation based on timing shall be adopted.

Thus, the Assembly will undertake **ex-ante, mid-term, final** (or terminal) and **ex-post evaluation**.

The District Assembly will subject the following projects to the Ex-ante, Mid-Term and Final (or Terminal) and Ex-post Evaluation.

- Establishment of 10No. Nurseries to produce 1.5 million coco nut seedlings to be distributed to farmers
- Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities at Ajumako
- construction of CHPS Compound at Hasowodze

7.7 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

The participatory M&E will be used for this 2021-2025 DMTDP under the NMTDF. By participatory M&E, it refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process.

During this process, these key stakeholders will be involved in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results.

The participatory M&E will be used by the DPCU to capture the perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in the society.

The DPCU will see to organize training workshops for representatives of NGOs, CBOs, Community members and other stakeholders on PM&E.

7.8 Purpose of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

The primary objective of PM&E is to build the capacity of communities to track the progress of their own development. In this case, data is collected on the progress of activities so that the communities can make their own decision about:

- ❖ What is working well;
- ❖ What is not working well; and
- ❖ How to proceed

The PM&E is carried out for purposes of learning, transparency and accountability and improved decision making in the design, during and after implementation of an intervention. The DPCU in collaboration with CSOs, NGOs and FBOs will work to come up with indicators that would enable the community members monitor on a regular basis.

The PM&E affords opportunity to the DCE, DCD, PM and MP to interact with CSOs and community members and to demonstrate results to their constituents as part of accountability and transparency.

7.9 How Participatory M&E will be done

In carrying out Participatory M&E, the District will undertake the following processes;

- Use Participatory Rural Appraisal Tools
- Identify key stakeholders
- Identify a lead facilitator
- Determine the performance questions
- Determine the resources and time available
- Define a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant
- Train the team to carry out the PM&E

7.10 The Evaluation Report

Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation will be carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested in a particular project/programme have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population/community.

The first ex-post facto Evaluation will be conducted by the district one year after project completion when its impact should be evident.

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

Programme and Evaluation Report

- A. Programme/Project Identification
 - A1. Project Title
 - A2. Project Code No.....
 - A3 Project Location.....

- A4 Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Evaluation Agency (s).....
- A6 Date of Evaluation.....

Evaluation Reports

Objectives:

- The programme/project objectives have been achieved?
- The programme/project objectives are still relevant?
- the programme/project supported the policy as planned
- the project objectives have not been achieved where reasons will be assigned
- Any policies will need adjustment and reasons will be given to those objectives which are shown to be no longer relevant as result of the evaluation.

Time and Finance:

- Was the project completed within time schedule? If not state length of over-run
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over expenditure.
- Did funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If not what short falls occurred.
- Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not, state over expenditures.

Beneficiaries and Benefits:

1. Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached.
2. Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state falls.
3. Are the benefits at the planned quantities level? If not, state shortfall.
4. Are revenues at the planned level? If not, state fall.
5. Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

Operations

- Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
- Are project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure

7.11 Summary of how the DMTDP would be Monitored and Evaluated

a. Monitoring:

The District Assembly will adopt the following processes to ensure effective monitoring of its programmes and projects for the four-year term of the implementation of the DMTDP:

- i. The DPCU will constitute the District M&E Team. The team will be made up of representatives of the District Planning Coordinating Unit led by the District Coordinating Director and District Planning Officer.
- ii. M&E Plan for the four-year term will be developed by DPCU together with the sector agencies
- iii. Quarterly monitoring will be conducted.
- iv. Identify Resources and Logistics that will be required for effective monitoring.
- v. Identify Programmes, Projects, and Activities based on funding sources
- vi. Undertake Field Visit as part of Data Collection
- vii. Hold quarterly review meetings to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring activities

The DPCU at the District level is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the decentralised agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the Development and design of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and procedures.

Again, it is required to provide an oversight responsibility for district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes. The actual monitoring of projects shall be done by relevant decentralised departments, agencies and District sub-structures.

At community level, unit committees would be tasked to assist in the day-to-day monitoring. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

b. Evaluation

- ✚ The assembly will adopt various types of evaluation to assess extent of implementation of the programmes and projects being executed during the four-year term. The evaluation will also highlight on the impact of the programmes and projects
- ✚ The types will include Mid-term Evaluation, Terminal Evaluation and Specific Evaluation and Studies
- ✚ A participatory approach will be adopted for each of these evaluation methods.
- ✚ Tools such as community scorecards, interviews and other PRA Methods will be used
- ✚ District and Area Council levels of evaluation will be focused

7.12 Summary of M&E BUDGET

This is the budget that will be needed to carry out effective M&E activities in the district. It is also the budget stated for M&E activities for the 4-year plan. Every year, a percentage of such an amount will be required for the year's M&E exercise. From the table below an amount of GHc 700,000.00 will be required for the M&E activities for the next four (4) years.

The table below gives the summary of budget for activities to be carried out.

Table 54 Summary of M&E BUDGET

NO.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET GHc
1.	DMTDP Monitoring	300,000
2.	DMTDP Evaluations	180,000.00
3.	Data Collection and Review Meetings	120,000
4.	QPR&APR Preparation & Reporting	100,000
Total		700,000

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

7.13 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

Activities	Time frame																Actors	Budget (Ghc)
	2026				2027				2028				2029					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING																		
Quarterly monitoring																	DPCU	240,000
Mid-year review																	DPCU	12,000
Monitory of PWDs activities																	SWCD	5,000
Project inspection																	Inspection Team	42,000
LEAP beneficiaries																	SWCD	5,000
Annual Progress Report																		
Data collection																	DPCU/STAT	15,000
Preparation of APR																	Planning Unit	6,000
DPCU Meeting																	Planning Unit	44,800
Quarterly Progress Reports																	Planning Unit	12,000
DMTDP Evaluation																		
Mid-year review and evaluation																	DPCU	12,000
Terminal evaluation																	DPCU	12,000

7.14 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management Learning in this context is the systematic process of creating, capturing, sharing, and effectively utilizing knowledge to improve decision-making, performance, and innovation across planning and development projects.

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become very necessary in the development paradigms. This is to ensure continues improvement, sustainable and avoid repeating mistakes. It also ensures harnessing the best practices for the best outcome in the process of implementing activities. Table 7.5 below shows details of knowledge mapping matrix for learning.

Table 55 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project management	Project management team	Project plan, reports, lessons learned	Limited knowledge of methodologies to be adopted
Financial management	Financer Officer, Accountant	Financial report, budget, accounting software	Insufficient knowledge of financial forecasting
Community engagement	Community development officer, social workers	Community feedback, focus group, survey	Limited understanding of community needs and expectations
Infrastructure development	Engineer, contractor, Technician	Technical specifications, construction manuals	Lack of knowledge about sustainable infrastructure practice
Monitory & Evaluation	M&E Officer, researchers	Evaluation reports, data analysis, research studies	Limited expertise in data analysis and interpretation

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

7.15: Competency Matrix for Learning

The competency matrix will help us to identify, assess and develop the skill and knowledge of individuals, the various sectoral decentralise departments, stakeholders or the team in implementing the District Medium Term Development Plan

Table 56 Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Project management	Project planning, risk management, methodologies	Ability to develop project plans, manage risk and adapt to changes	Develop project plans, identify and mitigate risk
Financial management	Budgeting, financial reporting, financial analysis	Ability to prepare budget, financial reports and analyse financial data	Prepare accurate budget, financial reports and analyse financial data to inform decision-making
Leadership and communication	Effective communication, Team building, conflict resolution	Ability to communicate effectively, build high performing teams and resolve conflict	Communicate effectively, build and lead high performing teams and resolve conflict in a constructive manner
Data analysis and interpretation	Data collection, data analysis, data visualization	Ability to collect, analyse and interpret data	Collect and analyse data, identify trends and present finding in a clear manner
Community engagement	Community needs assessment, stakeholder engagement, public hearings	Ability to assess community needs, engage stakeholders	Assess community needs, engage stakeholders, build relationship to promote community development.

Source: AEEDA-DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

Communication is one of the vital ingredients in any organization. This does not only promote transparency and accountability but also promotes development. In line with this, the District has put in place measures to ensure that its DMTDP, Annual Plans and development strategies are made available and accessible to the public in order to promote their participation.

The dissemination of the plan needs to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders:

8.1 Dissemination Strategies

The Medium-Term Development Plan would therefore be disseminated to its stakeholders through;

- a. **The Direct Representatives of the People**
- b. **Public Hearings**

After the analysis of the district's profile and the draft proposal on the harmonized action plans, the first public hearing at the Area Council level was organized. The fora afforded the stakeholders at the sub-district levels the opportunity to make inputs into the draft plan proposals.

- c. **A second Public Hearing was also organized on the Final Draft Plan.**

This also afforded the stakeholders another opportunity to approve and own the plan. Similar public hearings would be organized at the Area Councils within the planned period to brief the people on their rights, responsibilities and roles as well as receive contributions from the people

- d. **Formation of Local Project Implementation Committees:**

At the local level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form Local Project Implementation Committees, which would be responsible for the organization of the people, monitoring and inspection

of projects together with the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would ensure that contractors execute projects without unnecessary delays and inform the DPCU on actions to take.

- ❖ All heads of department and other implementation agencies would be given copies of the plan to facilitate implementation to minimize disparities.
- ❖ Copies of the 2021–2025 MTDP would also be submitted to the Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs operating in the district to enhance coordination in the implementation of development.
- ❖ District Assemblies were requested to form Development Communication Committees. The Committee shall be chaired by the Presiding Member with the Public Relations Officers/Information Officers as Secretary.

e. Creation of Awareness

To create public awareness on the roles of the various stakeholders in the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and activities, the Assembly will take the advantage of the existence of local FM stations; Breeze, community information centres and other electronic media to educate the public on various stakeholders' roles towards the implementation of the Assembly's development plan.

f. Access to Information and Service Delivery

To promote effective decentralization in the district, the following measures have been put in place in order to make information easily accessible to the public;

Public Relation Office will be created so that people can access information from the office.

- ❖ Bill boards will be established at vantage points mainly to highlight major Assembly's projects and programmes to be undertaken within the period
- ❖ Notice boards too will be established at vantage points mainly to highlight major Assembly's projects and programmes to be undertaken within the year
- ❖ Assembly's projects and programmes will be documented in a form of flier and brochures which will be made available to the public.
- ❖ District Annual progress reports will be distributed to various departments

Table 57 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Organise Public Hearing (district level stakeholders meeting) on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP and the roles of various stakeholders on plan preparation and implementation spelt out	DPCU, Information Service Department, ECG, GWCL, Assembly Members and Traditional Leaders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	15 th /06/2029	DCD, DPO & PM
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them make inputs, abreast them with the contents and generally appreciate the Plan	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and Chairpersons of the Sub-Committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	20 th /07/2029	DPCU
3	Popular Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ To get the citizens involved during formulation, planning and implementation stages of programmes and activities in the plan. ✚ This will Create sense of ownership and sustainability of facilities provided in their respective communities ✚ It will also ensure openness, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and responsibility, which are a hall mark of good governance. 	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other Opinion Leaders, Representatives of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc.	15 th - 21 st /, 2026-2029	DCD & DPO
4	Meeting with Development planning Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development planning Sub-Committee Members	Hand-outs and round table discussions	20/07/2029	DCD, DPO, Chairman OfDev't Sub-committee
5	Adoption of 2026-2029 DMTDP	To validate and adopt the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Hand-outs and Audio Visuals	26 th /07/2029	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee

7	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed to determine whether implementation is on course and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, Gender Desk, Information Service Department, Assembly Members, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly (2026-2029)	DCD & DPO
8	Marketing District Medium-Term Development Plan	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2021-2025 in the Print Media and Electronic Media (Website)	DPCU, Development Partners, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Meetings and highlights shared on the Internet/Website	13 th /12/2029	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist
9	Reporting on Progress of Activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Departments and the Central Administration.	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly 2025-2029)	DCD, DPO
10	Distribution of Completed Document	To fulfil the requirement of National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) For recipients to be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC, MoF etc.	Soft and Hard Copies	October, 2029	DCD/DPO

Table 58 DPCU membership

No.	Designation	Status
1	District Coordinating Director	Chairman
2	District Planning Officer	Secretary
3	District Budget Officer	Member
4	District Director, Finance Department	Member
5	District Director, Health Department	Member
6	District Director, Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Member
7	District Director, Directorate of Agriculture	Member
8	District Director, Social Welfare and Community Development	Member
9	District Director, Physical Planning Department	Member
10	District Director, Works or District Engineer	Member
11	Convener of the Development Planning Subcommittee of the Executive Committee	Member
12	District Director, Disaster Prevention and Management Department	Member
13	District Director, Department of Trade and Industry	Member
14	District Director; Natural Resources Conservation, Department of Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	Member
15	A representative each of civic society, traditional authority, identified and selected by the District Planning Authority with the right to vote	Members
16	A maximum of five representatives of relevant non-decentralized Agencies and Organizations coopted by the District Planning Unit, with the right to vote	Members

Table 59 Members of Plan Preparation Task Team

No.	Name	Designation
1	John Ankrah	District Coordinating Director
2	Isaac Danso Asomani-Adjei	District Dev. Planning Officer – Secretary
3	Gilbert Acquah	District Budget Analyst
4	Ayitey Cobbison	Assistant Director IIA
5	Obed Obiri-Yeboah	Director, Agric
6	Eric Frimpong	Social Development Officer
7	Eric Inkoom	Head of Works/Engineer
8	Stella Gaisie	Physical Planning Officer
9	Emmanuel Arthur	District Internal Auditor
10	Stephen S. Tietoh	Director, Ghana Health Service
11	Sabina	Director, Ghana Education Service

Table 60 Specific Responsibilities in Monitoring and Evaluation

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation Criteria
1. Governmental/Non-Governmental Organizations/Donor or Partner Organizations	Training Reports, Review reports, level/extent of work done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Training Delivery ❖ Quality Assurance
2. District Assembly	Material supplies and work schedules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Stage of work ❖ Materials received and locally mobilized ❖ Timely released and the judicious use of same
3. Traditional Leaders/ Opinion Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds flow and usage ❖ Progress of work ❖ Quality of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Whether monies received are appropriately used
4. Area Council including Unit Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds flow and usage ❖ Progress of work ❖ Quality of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Whether there is value for money
5. Relevant technical agencies in the Region and District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Technical details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Technical Specifications

CONCLUSION

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is one of the Twenty-Two (22) Districts in the Central Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The Four-Year Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) of the District will require enormous investment to provide the inputs to the development needs of the district.

This plan is the output of a series of technical community-interface between the District Assembly and the communities on one hand and the District Medium-Term Development Plan Preparation Task Force on the other.

The plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economic development, empowering the youth with entrepreneurial skills, improving educational, water and sanitation, environmental, health and road infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially of the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the economy.

It is recommended that the District Assembly takes the necessary steps to get the plan implemented by involving all the stakeholders including the community, NGOs, identified groups, Assembly members and the sub-committees of the District Assembly. This is necessary because the document provides a framework within which development can take place within the district as well as a basis for such development.

Finally, it would be recalled that the plan was prepared with inputs from all including communities and therefore represents the view of the citizens and all other opinion leaders.

The challenge ahead of the District is to be able to mobilize required human and financial resources to facilitate the implementation of the programmes and projects to improve the living conditions of its citizens.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Bibliography

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2. National Development Planning Commission, *Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plans under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework. An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2025-2029*. April 2024.

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4. Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936)

5. Ghana Statistical Service, *2021 Population & Housing Census: Summary Report of Final Results*. May 2023.

6. Ghana Statistical Service, *2021 Population & Housing Census: District Analytical Report, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District*, October 2024.

7. Ghana Health Service, Ajumako Directorate, *Annual Health Service Report. 2026-2029*

8. Ghana Education Service, Ajumako Directorate, *Annual Education Service Report. 2022-2029*

Annex 2: Maintenance Programme

MMDA/MDAs are expected to develop a maintenance programme to ensure that all infrastructure/assets are properly maintained within their respective jurisdiction. The table below provides a template for a maintenance programme.

OFFICE BUILDINGS MAINTENANCE PLAN 2026-2029

Table 61: Maintenance plan

Type of infrastructure/Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance Start date- End date	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
District Assembly Office Building	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	18,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Works Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
District Magistrate Court	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Physical Planning Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Agric Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
NADMO Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
OFFICE BUILDING MAINTENANCE 2027					

District Assembly Office Building	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	18,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Works Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
District Magistrate Court	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Physical Planning Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Agric Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
NADMO Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works

OFFICE BUILDING MAINTENANCE 2028

District Assembly Office Building	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2028	18,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Works Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2028	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
District Magistrate Court	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2028	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Physical Planning Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2028	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Agric Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2028	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works

NADMO Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2028	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
OFFICE BUILDING MAINTENANCE 2029					
District Assembly Office Building	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	18,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Works Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
District Magistrate Court	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Physical Planning Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Agric Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
NADMO Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
OFFICIAL BUNGALOWS MAINTENANCE 2026-2029					
BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2026					
Magistrate' Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2026	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2026	15,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Teacher's Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2026	4,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works

Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2026	5,000	Osedzi	Central Admin, Works
BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2027					
Magistrate's Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2027	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2027	15,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Teacher's Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2027	4,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2027	5,000	Osedzi	Central Admin, Works
BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2028					
Magistrate's Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2028	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2028	15,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Teacher's Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2028	4,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2028	5,000	Osedzi	Central Admin, Works
BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2029					
Magistrate's Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2029	10,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works

DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2029	15,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Teacher's Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2029	4,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works
Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2029	5,000	Osedzi	Central Admin, Works

CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2025-2029

CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2026

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Hasowodze	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Osedze	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Asempanyin	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Denkyendua	Central Admin, Works
JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	6,000	Distict-Wide	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	4,000	Ajumako (GESDI)	Central Admin, Works

Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	40,000	District- Wide	Central Admin, Works
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CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2027

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Hasowodze	Central Admin, Works
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CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Osedze	Central Admin, Works
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CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Asepanyin	Central Admin, Works
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CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Denkyendua	Central Admin, Works
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JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	6,000	Distict-Wide	Central Admin, Works
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Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	4,000	Ajumako (GESDI)	Central Admin, Works
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Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	40,000	District- Wide	Central Admin, Works
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CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2028

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Hasowodze	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Osedze	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Asepanyin	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Denkyendua	Central Admin, Works
JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	6,000	Distict-Wide	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	4,000	Ajumako (GESDI)	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	40,000	District- Wide	Central Admin, Works

CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2029

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Hasowodze	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements,	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Osedze	Central Admin, Works

	Repainting, Repairs				
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Asempanyin	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Denkyendua	Central Admin, Works
JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	6,000	Distict-Wide	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	4,000	Ajumako (GESDI)	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	40,000	District- Wide	Central Admin, Works
ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2025-2029					
ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2026					
Road	Spot improvement, reshaping, grading	Aug-Oct 2026	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2026	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot	Aug-Oct 2026	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works

	Improvement, grading				
Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2026	7,000	Bisease, Enyan Maim	Central Admin, Works
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2026	20,000	Essiam, Essiam Denkyira	Central Admin, Works

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2027

Road	Spot improvement, reshaping, grading	Aug-Oct 2027	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2027	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot Improvement, grading	Aug-Oct 2027	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2027	7,000	Bisease, Enyan Maim	Central Admin, Works
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2027	20,000	Essiam, Essiam Denkyira	Central Admin, Works

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2028

Road	Spot improvement, reshaping, grading	Aug-Oct 2028	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2028	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works

Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot Improvement, grading	Aug-Oct 2028	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2028	7,000	Bisease, Enyan Maim	Central Admin, Works
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2028	20,000	Essiam, Essiam Denkyira	Central Admin, Works

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2029

Road	Spot improvement, reshaping, grading	Aug-Oct 2029	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2029	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot Improvement, grading	Aug-Oct 2029	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2029	7,000	Bisease, Enyan Maim	Central Admin, Works
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2029	20,000	Essiam, Essiam Denkyira	Central Admin, Works

BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2026-2029

BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2026

Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2026	10,000	10 Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2026	2,000	abontre	Central Admin, Works

Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2026	2,000	Kwanyako A beadze	Central Admin, Works
BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2027					
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2027	10,000	10 Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2027	2,000	Obontre	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2027	2,000	Kwanyako A beadze	Central Admin, Works
BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2028					
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	10,000	10 Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Obontre	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Kwanyako A beadze	Central Admin, Works
BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2029					
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	10,000	10 Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Obontre	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Kwanyako A beadze	Central Admin, Works

Annex 3: Glossary

Term	Definition
Activities	The collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve an output.
Assumption	Positively-stated external factors which are important for the success of the intervention, are probable (not certain/unlikely) to happen, and are beyond its control.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of proposed projects and physical activities prior to major decisions and commitments being made.
Evaluation	The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
Goal	The long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention
Impact	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended
Indicator	A unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is being made towards the achievement of an intended result (objective).
Monitoring	The routine collection and analysis of information in order to track progress, check compliance and make informed decisions for project/programme management
Objective	The intended results of an intervention which can split by levels of increasing significance, for example outputs, outcomes and goal.
Outputs	These are goods and services to be produced in given period in order to achieve stated objectives.
Policy	A general course of action or proposed overall direction that a government or other institution is, or would be, pursuing and which guides ongoing decision making.
Problem	An existing negative situation
Programme	A coherent, organised policy framework or schedule of commitments, proposals, instruments and/or activities that elaborates and implements policy, eventually comprising several projects
Project	A proposed capital undertaking, typically involving the planning, design and implementation of specified activities.
Stakeholder	A functional category of actors with a direct dependency on certain environmental resources, in terms of their use and management for specific goals. In many cases the stakeholder is also the 'primary actor'.
Strategy	This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and measurable targets for accomplishing a goal. They mark interim steps towards achieving an agency's long-term mission and goal
Sub-Programme	A distinct grouping of services of activities that fall within the framework of a budget programme

Annex 4: Community Engagement



Ajumako Community.

COMMUNITY: AJUMAKO

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Ftwa Eguirba Edumada	Branch executive	[Signature]
2	Akumpong Assibi	Communicator	[Signature]
3	Albert Kwesi Oppong	Ebusua Rep. (ANDRA)	[Signature]
4	Ahana Mensa	Ebusua Rep.	[Signature]
5	Ftwa Fosu	Member	[Signature]
6	Ahanso Eedua	Member	[Signature]
7	Ahana Fosu	Member	[Signature]
8	Ftwa Nana	Member	[Signature]
9	Kwesi Nana	Member	[Signature]
10	Auntie Selma Amosie	Member	[Signature]
11	Agathe Hagan	Member	[Signature]
12	Agathe Kwame	Member	[Signature]
13	Emmanuel Mensah	Unit Committee	[Signature]
14	Enos Ebo	Unit Committee	[Signature]
15	Emmanuel Dada	Member	[Signature]
16	Lord Appul	Zonal Unit Organizer	[Signature]
17	restar Agyeon	Forum member	[Signature]
18	Daniel Kurson	Member	[Signature]
19	BENJAMIN ASORU	Member	[Signature]
20	S. K. Asante	Member	[Signature]
21	Megret Hagan	Member	[Signature]
22	Richard Ebo Mensah	Assembly member	[Signature]
23	Matthew Kwame	Member	[Signature]
24	JEREMIAH KURSON	Member	[Signature]
25	YAW SARKODIE MENSAN	Member	[Signature]
26	Isaac Rado	SM Unit Committee	[Signature]
27	Lucy Esi Essel	Member	[Signature]
28	Portia Amankwa	Member	[Signature]
29	John Mensah	Member	[Signature]
30	John Ocran	Member	[Signature]
31	Comfort Oppong	Member	[Signature]
32	Kingsley Agyeon	member	[Signature]
33	Lydia Boateng	Student	[Signature]
34	Michael Ofori	Member	[Signature]



Asempayin Community.

COMMUNITY: ASEMPAYIN

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Araba Amofuah		Araba
2	Ebenzer Aduah	Member UC	[Signature]
3	David Biney	Unit Committee	[Signature]
4	Samuel Awey Yahi	Executive Project	[Signature]
5	Alex Okun Nana	Request	[Signature]
6	Ekua Amoakwah	Obaspanyin	[Signature]
7	John Quansio	Coordinator	[Signature]
8	Kobina Adu	Unit Organiser	[Signature]
9	Grace Appiah	klompa Organiser	[Signature]
10	Emmanuel Arthur	J.A	[Signature]
11	David Ofari Boateng	NETO	[Signature]
12	Dominic Seth Aduah	MUS	[Signature]
13	Eric P. Boateng	SWED	[Signature]
14	Albert Adams	BPO	[Signature]
15	ERIC INKOOM	HEAD OF WORKS	[Signature]
16	Yussif Armah	B.A	[Signature]
17	Appiah Brian	HRM	[Signature]
18	Tahaya Muriem	STRON	[Signature]
19	Guzei Aduah	DBA	[Signature]
20	Stella Gaisie	P.A.S.	[Signature]
21	Jeffrey Ampah	ADLB	[Signature]
22	Mahomed Aboakodan	KYON	[Signature]
23	Yusif Zibo	Driver	[Signature]
24	James Aduah	Driver	[Signature]
25	Robert Gardiner	National Service	[Signature]
26	Daniel E. Siew	National Service	[Signature]
27	Mattia Kwakye Appiah	National R.M.U.C	[Signature]
28	Victor Mensah	ADPO	[Signature]
29	Mansah Yaw Saah	P.P.D	[Signature]
30	Evans Amos Mensah	Chairman (Work Comm)	[Signature]
31	Patrick Addo	Youth	
32	Emmanuel Mensah	Youth	
33	Thomas Boateng	Truck Driver	
34	Sandra Mensah	Committee member	



Ajumako Bisease Community.

BISEASE

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Eva Amugwandoh	Hon. Assembly member	[Signature]
2.	ALFRED INKOOM	Hon. Assembly member	[Signature]
3.	Lawrence Nke Arthur	Hon. Assembly member	[Signature]
4.	GOBFRED GAIGIE	HON. ASSEMBLY MEMBER	[Signature]
5.	KWISS ANWU	U. Committee	[Signature]
6.	Ephraim Abetomo	U. C	[Signature]
7.	Kwesi King Aidoo	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
8.	Robert ASSAN	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
9.	John Kwame Kyem	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
10.	Kojo Aricala	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
11.	Mamad Kumi Adan	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
12.	Issah Wode	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
13.	Fredrick Yabash	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
14.	Gabriel Fovon	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
15.	Isaac Inkoom	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
16.	Kobina Bedu	Obaatan	[Signature]
17.	Obaatan Sbydu	Obaatan	[Signature]
18.	Ebusua baatan Isata	Ebusua baatan	[Signature]
19.	Obaatan Kofi Adu	Obaatan	[Signature]
20.	Ebusua Kwame Akwe	Ebusua baatan	[Signature]
21.	Ebusua baatan Kwame	Attah	[Signature]
22.	Obaatan Manse	Obaatan	[Signature]
23.	Amo J.K Nyamekye	Obaatan	[Signature]
24.	Ebusua ADISSAH	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
25.	Obaatan Kwasi Afi	✓ ✓ ✓	[Signature]
26.	Mano Htamp Botwe	Odikro	[Signature]
27.	Louisa Botwe	Youth	[Signature]



Breman Bekoso Community.

COMMUNITY: Bekoso

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Kojo Etuagal	Farmer	K.E
2	Peter Enah	Chief Farmer	S.Y
3	Sade Ussah	Farmer	B.I
4	Benedict Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
5	James Binyi	Assembly Member	B.I
6	John Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
7	Efua Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
8	James Oboah	Farmer	B.I
9	Mr. Obeng-Arkor	Farmer	B.I
10	Richard Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
11	Osman Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
12	Solomon Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
13	Kwesi Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
14	Kobina Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
15	Abena Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
16	Hosina Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
17	Kwabena Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
18	Kojo Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
19	Edo Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
20	Ekema Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
21	Kwabena Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
22	Yaw Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
23	Kobina Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
24	Kojo Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
25	Abena Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
26	Edo Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
27	John Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
28	Kwesi Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
29	Kwesi Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
30	Abena Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
31	Kwesi Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
32	Kwesi Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
33	Kojo Agyemah	Farmer	B.I
34	Edo Agyemah	Farmer	B.I

COMMUNITY: Breman Bekoso

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Elizabeth Yeku	Farming	[Signature]
2	Abena Nnumah	Farming	[Signature]
3	Grace Nnumah	Farming	[Signature]
4	Grace Agyemah	Farming/Trade	[Signature]
5	James Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
6	Abena Agyemah	Fashion Designer	[Signature]
7	Kobina Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
8	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
9	Ekema Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
10	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
11	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
12	Fatimatu Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
13	Etuagal Beabice	Farming	[Signature]
14	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
15	Ekema Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
16	Kobina Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
17	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
18	John Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
19	Yaw Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
20	Issah Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
21	Kofi Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
22	Yaw Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
23	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
24	Mr. Oboah	Farming	[Signature]
25	Efua Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
26	John Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
27			
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COMMUNITY: Bekoso

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Yaw Agyemah		
2	Abena Agyemah		
3	Grace Agyemah		
4	Abena Agyemah		
5	Ekema Agyemah		
6	Abena Agyemah		
7	Abena Agyemah		
8	Kwesi Agyemah		
9	Edo Agyemah		
10	Abena Agyemah		
11	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
12	Abena Agyemah	Farming	[Signature]
13			
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Breman Essiam Community.

COMMUNITY: BREMAN ESSIAM

S/N	/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	51	BAMBACE AHIM SAGAT	WITNESS	[Signature]
2	52	SARAH OPPONG SARFO	CHURCH MEMBER	[Signature]
3	53	FUNICE ARKO	CHURCH MEMBER	[Signature]
4	54	Issah Mohammed	NATIVE	[Signature]
5	55	COMFORT ENYAN	CHURCH MEMBER	[Signature]
6	56	COMFORT MENSAH	CHURCH MEMBER	[Signature]
7	57	Augustina Forson	NATIVE	[Signature]
8	58	GRACE SAM	CHURCH MEMBER	[Signature]
9	59	SAMUEL KWESI BODOO	CHURCH MEMBER	[Signature]
10	60	DORA AMONAH		[Signature]
11	61	LINDA AGYE		[Signature]
12	62	CECILIA ABONGYE		[Signature]
13	63	ROSE NINDIE		[Signature]
14	64	LINDA AKUMIA		[Signature]
15	65	JAMES OBU		[Signature]
16	66	Henry Eshaw	Steward	[Signature]
17	67	Samuel Baiden	Church Member	[Signature]
18	68	John Essiam	Church Member	[Signature]
19	69	Hannah Annah	Church Member	[Signature]
20	70	Diana Amponsah	Church Member	[Signature]
21	71	Avethy Darkoh	Church Member	[Signature]
22	72	Rebecca Abaidoo	Church Member	[Signature]
23	73	Gifty Dora Baidoo	Church Member	[Signature]
24	74	Rebecca Hoagard	Church Member	[Signature]
25	75	Eusebeth Epan	Church Member	[Signature]
26	76	Charles Osei Annan	Church Member	[Signature]
27	77	Amisah, Ezi	Teacher	[Signature]
28	78	Robert Gardner	National Service	[Signature]
29	79	Daniel F. Saw	National Service	[Signature]
30	80	Richard Amako	Youth	[Signature]
31	81	Ruth Mensah	Youth	[Signature]
32	82	Samuel Ousu-Ansah	Youth	[Signature]
33	83	Xavia Asare	Trainer	[Signature]
34	84	Yaw Mensah	Driver	[Signature]
35	85	Adelaide Baamah	Student nurse	[Signature]
36	86	Cynthia Agyei	Trainer	[Signature]
37	87	Ekanobeth Mensah	Farmer	[Signature]
38	88	Francisca Amako	fashion designer	[Signature]
39	89	Georgina Borkye	student	[Signature]
40	90	David Quaye	Trainer	[Signature]

COMMUNITY: ESSIAM

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Emmanuel Aho	Internal Affairs	[Signature]
2	Daniel Oton Boateng	ISIT#0	[Signature]
3	Stella G. Gaisie	P.P.D	[Signature]
4	Eric Frimpong Boateng	Soc. Wk. & Com. Devt	[Signature]
5	Joseph Shani	DELO	[Signature]
6	Albert Adams	P.P.O	[Signature]
7	Yusuf Aymah	BA	[Signature]
8	Yahaya Muniu	SHAM	[Signature]
9	Gracia Akpan	Dea	[Signature]
10	ERIC IKIYOM	WORKS HEAD	[Signature]
11	EBENEZER ABRAHAM-OYER	HEAD TEACHER (MATH)	[Signature]
12	ANNAH ALBERT	LOCAL COORD. CHAIR	[Signature]
13	ANNA KOBINA NKETIAH	TEACHER, METHUEN ST	[Signature]
14	Nimph Evans	RETIRED	[Signature]
15	Alister Y. Bido	Tailoring	[Signature]
16	Amical Francis	Teaching	[Signature]
17	Maricela Omentel	Teaching	[Signature]
18	Murugesan Anuomah	S.H.S	[Signature]
19	Seth Essahie	Tell	[Signature]
20	Naw Saah Mensah	P.P.D	[Signature]
21	Victoria Tuckson	Not working	[Signature]
22	Matilda Otabil	Not working	[Signature]
23	Anita Otabil	Not working	[Signature]
24	Sarah Odumuyi	Trainer	[Signature]
25	Mawuak Ayikpah	Teacher	[Signature]
26	Lynna Donkoh	Teacher	[Signature]
27	Andrews Anaman	Teacher	[Signature]
28	Josiah Mensah	Teacher	[Signature]
29	Emmanuel Adokoh	Choir	[Signature]
30	John Ametrah	P.P.T	[Signature]
31	Walter Patrick Ansah	Priest in charge	[Signature]
32	Rebecca Anisah	Herb. Associate	[Signature]
33	Christopher Mensah	Herb. Associate	[Signature]
34	Israel K. Kessiah	Herb. Associate	[Signature]
35	Hana Borko IV	Herb. Associate	[Signature]
36	Dr. Shina Torrance III	Herb. Associate	[Signature]
37	Edwige Kyere Atta Yeboah	Herb. Associate	[Signature]
38	Nancy Mensah	Herb. Associate	[Signature]
39	Benjamin Asare	Not working	[Signature]
40	David Ousu-Ansah	Teacher	[Signature]



Ajumako Entumbil Community.

COMMUNITY: Entumbil

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Edmund Arthur	Assembly member	[Signature]
2	Benjamin Ewusi Afari	Youth	[Signature]
3	Bontewach Felicia	Youth	[Signature]
4	Richard Adobaw	Youth	[Signature]
5	Shadrack Kpoadu	Youth	[Signature]
6	Alex Maand Arthur	Farmer / Ebusua paanyin	[Signature]
7	Kwame Kaya	Ebusua paanyin	[Signature]
8	Nana Kwadwo Tebeah	Maankwad	[Signature]
9	Mr. Arkoh Terson	Ebusua paanyin	[Signature]
10	Kwabena Asare	Oman Kyeame	[Signature]
11	Kwabena Amond	Oman Kyeame	[Signature]
12	Ebusua paanyin Kofi Oduro	Ebusua paanyin	[Signature]
13	Opanyin Yaw Allah	Ebusua paanyin	[Signature]
14	Osiripi Kofi Adoh	Nana Osiripi	[Signature]
15	Sophene Kwadwo Akomani	Sophene	[Signature]
16	Emmanuel Koomson	Regent	[Signature]
17	Alice Amako	Committee member	[Signature]
18	Barbara Agyei	Fashion designer	[Signature]
19	Charles Ousu	Taxi driver	[Signature]
20	Diana Adde	Trader	[Signature]
21	Edward Boatye	Student	[Signature]
22	Florence Mensah	Trader	[Signature]
23	Gabriel Asarte	Barber	[Signature]
24	Hannah Ousu	Farmer	[Signature]
25	Isaac Ousu	Driver	[Signature]
26	Jemima Boatye	Fashion designer	[Signature]
27	Jean Ayemang	Carpenter	[Signature]
28	Expamin Amankwa	Farmer	[Signature]
29	Caleb Ousu	Maon	[Signature]
30	Daniel Asare	Committee member	[Signature]
31	Emmanuel Boatye	Youth	[Signature]
32	Felix Mensah	Youth	[Signature]
33	Gabriel Adde	Youth	[Signature]
34	Henry Ousu-Ansah	Student	[Signature]
35	Isaac Agyei	Farmer	[Signature]
36	Joseph Kum	Fashion designer	[Signature]
37	Kevin Boatmah	Committee member	[Signature]
38	Lawrence Amartey	Driver	[Signature]
39			
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COMMUNITY: Entumbil

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Jenny Bese	Service Personnel	[Signature]
2	Daniel Amah	Tiler	[Signature]
3	Flavio Barden	Carpenter	[Signature]
4	Bernard Anyan	Mason	[Signature]
5	Rose Mensah	Women Organizer	[Signature]
6	Bright Okor	Student	[Signature]
7	Stephen Okoh	Unit Committee chair	[Signature]
8	Rita Yamaah	Trader	[Signature]
9	Foster Bekoe	Seamstress	[Signature]
10	Kojo ANIPONG	FAMISING	[Signature]
11	Nana Kwadwo Toso	Tufuhene	[Signature]
12	Isaac Danful	Funeral Committee Sec	[Signature]
13	Kwesi Bedu	Unit Committee	[Signature]
14	Victoria Quaye	Trader	[Signature]
15	Christine Anabi	Fashion designer	[Signature]
16	Flavio Ayemang	Mason	[Signature]
17	Felicia Asate	Trader	[Signature]
18	Isaac Ousu	Carpenter	[Signature]
19	Jemima Mensah	Business woman	[Signature]
20	Kelvin Boatye	Tiler	[Signature]
21	Linda Amako	Farmer	[Signature]
22	Matthew Adlai	Farmer	[Signature]
23	Naa Adjeley Ousu	Trader	[Signature]
24	Oscar Opan	Businessman	[Signature]
25	Phoebe Agyei	Farmer	[Signature]
26	Richmond Asante	Fashion designer	[Signature]
27	Rosemary Boatmah	Trader	[Signature]
28	Samuel Ousu-Ansah	Driver	[Signature]
29	Sandra Mensah	Fashion designer	[Signature]
30	Salomon Amartey	Farmer	[Signature]
31	Theresa Ayemang	Farmer	[Signature]
32	Thomas Kum	Businessman	[Signature]
33	Ursula Ousu	Student	[Signature]
34	Victor Boatpong	Driver	[Signature]
35	Vivian Adde	Student	[Signature]
36	William Ayemang	Farmer	[Signature]
37	Yaa Asare	Trader	[Signature]
38	Yaw Mensah	Taxi Driver	[Signature]
39	Abigail Boatmah	Student	[Signature]
40	Yesta Ousu	Fashion designer	[Signature]



Enyan Abaasa Community.

ENYAN-ABAASA

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Kwesi Sam Addison		
2.	Amaela John	Elder	
3.	Opate Douglas	Elder, CDE	
4.	James K. Oquaye	Deputy Elder	
5.	Dennis Ninsin	Coordinator	
6.	Selma Osei	Hair dresser	
7.	Amos B. Kwame	Member	
8.	Daphne Doss	Member	
9.	Martha Eshun	Member	
10.	Samuel N. Hagan	Member	
11.	Emmanuel C. Oquaye	Member	
12.	Kofi Ashman	Member	
13.	Francis Akua Nyarko	Member	
14.	Millicent H. Ninsin	Member	
15.	Victoria Vanlal	Member	
16.	Philomena Denton	Member	
17.	Daniel Nyame	Member	
18.	Emelia Yanson	Member	
19.	Sofiea Boateng	Member	
20.	Abena Boateng	Member	
21.	Kes. Beha E. A. Agyemang	Member	
22.	Abena Boateng	Member	
23.	Samuel Gyasi	Member	
24.	Helena Gyasi	Member	
25.	Grace Tobi	Member	
26.	Eric Kromah	Member	
27.	S. Kwaku Gyasi	Member	

ENYAN-ABAASA

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Eric Kwaku Ampemang	Headmaster	
2.	Eric Kwaku Ampemang	Govt. Approver	
3.	Isaac Prince Agyemang	Headteacher	
4.	Eric Akomang	Headteacher	
5.	Dr. Grafti Sanku	CHURCH OF CHRIST	
6.	Grace Osei Mensah	Headteacher	
7.	Musa Ibrahim Dankeh	Headteacher	
8.	Anthony Arhin	Headteacher	
9.	John Gyasi	Headteacher	
10.	Samuel Doko (Noy)	Retired	
11.	Samuel Osei	Committee	
12.	Isaac Boateng	Elder	
13.	E. Boateng	Committee	
14.	Patience Boateng	Party	
15.	Samuel Boateng	Committee	
16.	John Osei	Committee	
17.	Alma Agyemang	Committee	
18.	Mercy Boison	Committee	
19.	Gertrude Boateng	Hairdresser	
20.	Eric Boateng	Chief	
21.	Kofi Akomang	Farmer	
22.	Jane Nyame	Farmer	
23.	Eunice Eguir	Hairdresser	
24.	Rebecca Gyasi	Member	
25.	Selina Kromah	Committee	
26.	KALO ABBAN	EVENT	

ENYAN-ABAASA

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Joseph K. Mensah	Assembly Head	
2.	Ama Boateng		
3.	Okomakra Kwame Agyemang	Chief	
4.	Okatekyi Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
5.	Nana Ama Ninsin	Acting	
6.	Nana Agyemang Agyemang	Acting	
7.	Nana Kofi Osei	Guest	
8.	Nana Osei	Guest	
9.	Nana Gyasi	Acting	
10.	Nana Osei	Acting	
11.	Nana Agyemang Agyemang	Acting	
12.	Okomakra Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
13.	Okomakra Agyemang	Acting	
14.	Abena Boateng	Acting	
15.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
16.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
17.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
18.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
19.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
20.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
21.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
22.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
23.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
24.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
25.	Kofi Agyemang	Acting	
26.	Emmanuel Osei Gyasi	Youth	



Enyan Denkyira Community.

ENYAN DENKYIRA

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Ebusuapanyin Kwame Idy	Abusua panyin	[Signature]
2.	Ebusuapanyin Kwame Ahi	Omanaban abasi.	[Signature]
3.	Nana Esiintso I	Akokoben	[Signature]
4.	Nana Ekua Konde I	Akwamuhin	[Signature]
5.	Nana Ampaado II	Juafoke	[Signature]
6.	Nana Okunwaji Ednah I	Adonkoben	[Signature]
7.	Nana Kroka Danfo IV	Bendumban	[Signature]
8.	Obayeme Kesi Arnold	Obayeme	[Signature]
9.	Osabansima Okiku VI	Omanban	[Signature]
10.	Opayin Nuelata Ali	Opayin leader	[Signature]
11.	Ebusuapanyin Taw obeta	Agona Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
12.	Opayin Kajo Sam	Opayin leader	[Signature]
13.	Nana Kwame Ofori	Opayin leader	[Signature]
14.	Ebusuapanyin Koko Sam	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
15.	Nana Kwame Appiah	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
16.	Lidia Asare	Funeral Committee	[Signature]
17.	Denis Amoako	Funeral Committee	[Signature]
18.	Isaac Osei	Youth Member	[Signature]
19.	Oscar Ofori	Committee Member	[Signature]
20.	Richmond Asante	Committee Member	[Signature]
21.	Gandra Mensah	Secretary	[Signature]
22.	Taa Asare	Youth Committee	[Signature]
23.	Ursula Oduu Mensah	Committee member	[Signature]
24.	Florence Mensah	Youth member	[Signature]
25.	Charles Oduu Mensah	Committee member	[Signature]
26.	Nana Adeta	Youth	[Signature]
27.	Richard Mensah-Sam	Youth	[Signature]

ENYATI DENKYIRA

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	David Ocas	Safoben	[Signature]
2.	Kofi Agyemang	Oti Akwan	[Signature]
3.	Isaac Acquah	Missiema	[Signature]
4.	Hon. Daniel Obasi	Assembly member	[Signature]
5.	Harris Ofori	Registrar	[Signature]
6.	Francis Ofori	Head teacher	[Signature]
7.	Francis Ofori Mensah	Head teacher	[Signature]
8.	Kenneth Afofori	Head teacher	[Signature]
9.	Joseph Joseph	Volunteer	[Signature]
10.	Rev Sydney Akpan	Mic- Blessy	[Signature]
11.	Rev. Girma Thompson	Local Council Chairman/Akashan	[Signature]
12.	Edful Shadrack	Head teacher	[Signature]
13.	Yaw Lukoom	Volunteer	[Signature]
14.	Doris Arthur	Volunteer	[Signature]
15.	Muathu Nasir Ahmad Kwah	Iman Almuallim	[Signature]
16.	Casmus A. Eduah	Catholic Church	[Signature]
17.	Salem Kappan	Union committee	[Signature]
18.	Abass Abdulaye Asabil	Imman Zongo	[Signature]
19.	Zakaria A. Donkoh	Union Committee	[Signature]
20.	Isaac Ofori	Union Committee	[Signature]
21.	Kalme Ahmad	Union Committee	[Signature]
22.	Kajo HARUNA	Union Committee	[Signature]
23.	Francis Nwankwo	Sabo hane	[Signature]
24.	Abena Amos	Business koman	[Signature]
25.	Hansa Mensah	Okunpafo	[Signature]
26.	Peter Appiah	Funeral Committee	[Signature]
27.	Abigail Adu	Volunteer	[Signature]



Enyan-Maim Community.

ENYAN-MAIM

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Gabriel Amosuo	Assembly Member	[Signature]
2.	Rebecca Buckman	Appointee	[Signature]
3.	Francis Ankrak	Write Cometa	[Signature]
4.	Kwame USman	Unit committee	[Signature]
5.	Francis Abaidoo	Unit committee	[Signature]
6.	Kwesi Danso	Committee chairman	[Signature]
7.	Ebusuapanyin Kyo Mensah	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
8.	Ebusuapanyin Kwaku Ateba	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
9.	Ebusuapanyin Kofi Adom	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
10.	Ebusuapanyin Kofi Buku	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
11.	Ebusuapanyin Kofi Quansa	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
12.	Ebusuapanyin Kwaku Quansah (Regent)	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
13.	Ebusuapanyin Anzah	Ebusuapanyin	[Signature]
14.	Nana Kyen Akramah	Nana	[Signature]
15.	Omankradu Mensul	Omankradu	[Signature]
16.	Nana Kwaw	Acting President (C)	[Signature]
17.	Justice Anzah	Omankradu	[Signature]
18.	Okyeme Kubina Sam	Okyeme	[Signature]
19.	Samuel Yankful	Security	[Signature]
20.	Emmanuel Mensah	Youth	[Signature]
21.	James Quaye	Youth	[Signature]
22.	Doris Amosko	Funeral Committee	[Signature]
23.	Catherine Mensah	Secretary	[Signature]
24.	Angela Ansu-Ansah	Student	[Signature]
25.	Yaw Kumah	Funeral Committee	[Signature]
26.	Toul Ouisu	Youth	[Signature]



Ajumako Mando Community.

MANDO

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Akwanya Grace	Comm. Member	[Signature]
2.	Jamilou A. Clottey	Comm. Member	[Signature]
3.	Hannah Anderson	Comm. Chairperson	[Signature]
4.	Frederick Inkoan	Comm. Member	[Signature]
5.	Grace Okwan	Comm. Member	[Signature]
6.	Frank Gwam	Comm. Member	[Signature]
7.	Seth Oppri	Comm. Member	[Signature]
8.	Margaret Essal	Comm. Member	[Signature]
9.	Hon. Richard Dankoh	Assembly Mando	[Signature]
10.	Benjamin Asare	Youth	[Signature]
11.	NANANTOM		
12.	Nana Okombo	Abdul X Odikro	[Signature]
13.	Elnusapayin	Amish Appiah	[Signature]
14.	"	Niyedu Torson	[Signature]
15.	"	Kojo Asaboi F. D.	[Signature]
16.	"	Amma Korankyeuah	[Signature]
17.	Okyeame	Kwabir Okwan	[Signature]
18.	"	Kwame Agyei	[Signature]
19.	"	Kojo Adu	[Signature]
20.	Elnusapayin	Kwaku Badu	[Signature]
21.	Samuel Kumi	Pastor	[Signature]
22.	Michael Agyeman	Unit Committee	[Signature]
23.	Alexander Ametay	Committee member	[Signature]
24.	Emmanuel Dankoh	Youth	[Signature]
25.	Elior Asei	Youth	[Signature]
26.	Thomas Boateng	Committee	[Signature]
27.	Paul Awusi	funeral committee	[Signature]



Ajumako Ochiso Community.

Ochiso - BAA
ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Ocran John S.	teacher	[Signature]
2.	Ked Fofin	Headmaster	[Signature]
3.	Linda Okai	Youth Comm.	[Signature]
4.	Jonah Odum	Health worker	[Signature]
5.	Arthur Edmund	Health worker	[Signature]
6.	Eric Gresi	Health worker	[Signature]
7.	GABRIEL ETUANI	HEADMASTER	[Signature]
8.	Chief pastor S. Nwusu	Christian Council	[Signature]
9.	Obaatan Kwame Odum	Obaatan	[Signature]
10.	Obaatan Kwame Toonasi	Obaatan	[Signature]
11.	Okyeme Kwame Saka	Okyeme	[Signature]
12.	Okyeme Buabeng	Okyeme	[Signature]
13.	Pastor Akwasi Ghent	Pastor	[Signature]
14.	ROBERT R. Acquah	Co-Spioneer	[Signature]
15.	William Oting	community chairman	[Signature]
16.	Samuel Gyan	Youth	[Signature]
17.	Kofi Ofori	Local	[Signature]
18.	Samuel Jamson	Comm.	[Signature]
19.	Kojo Appiah	Unit Committee	[Signature]
20.	Kojo Sam	Committee	[Signature]
21.	Richard Eyan Hagan	Committee mem.	[Signature]
22.	Joseph Ghanson	Committee chairman	[Signature]
23.	Kofi Okraam	Committee	[Signature]
24.	Alice Jane Hagan	Holy disciples	[Signature]
25.	Solomon Munsah	unit committee	[Signature]
26.	Nana Ason Mireku	Assemblyman	[Signature]
27.	Nana Frimpong Mansa	IX King Ochiso street	[Signature]

Ochiso - BAA
ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Nana Kojo Dum IV	Onankraddie	[Signature]
2.	Emmanuel Htete	Pa. Stev	[Signature]
3.	Opamie Kwesi Akwasi	Obaatan	[Signature]
4.	Osai Nana Appiah	Resident	[Signature]
5.	Millicent Ampofo	Committee	[Signature]
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DISTRICT ASSEMBLY: AJUMAKO ENYAN ESIAM

PROJECTED POPULATION

NO.	ANNUAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS							
	Area Council Name	Community Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
			Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
1	Ajumako	Abrofoa	399	465	475	485	496	507
2	Ajumako	Ajumako	4141	4822	4928	5037	5148	5261
3	Ajumako	Assasan	1766	2057	2102	2148	2195	2244
4	Ajumako	Babinso	567	660	675	690	705	720
5	Ajumako	Eduyaw	804	936	957	978	999	1021
6	Ajumako	Essaman	1211	1410	1441	1473	1505	1539
7	Ajumako	Kwawompe	78	91	93	95	97	99
8	Ajumako	Nyankomase	90	105	107	109	112	114
9	Ajumako	Omanso	89	104	106	108	111	113
10	Ajumako	Tachiman	1652	1924	1966	2009	2054	2099
11	Ajumako	Oprowprow	40	47	48	49	50	51
12	Bisease	Adeambra	30	35	36	36	37	38
13	Bisease	Akropong	768	894	914	934	955	976
14	Bisease	Anyinasu	1113	1296	1325	1354	1384	1414
15	Bisease	Baakuma	94	109	112	114	117	119
16	Bisease	Bisease	12928	15055	15386	15725	16071	16424
17	Bisease	Boso	640	745	762	778	796	813
18	Bisease	Brofoyedur	1224	1425	1457	1489	1522	1555
19	Bisease	Burakwaa	42	49	50	51	52	53
20	Bisease	Cedaase	21	24	25	26	26	27
21	Bisease	Danso	10	12	12	12	12	13
22	Bisease	Dwenase	401	467	477	488	498	509
23	Bisease	Eduakrom	33	38	39	40	41	42
24	Bisease	Ekurakan	21	24	25	26	26	27
25	Bisease	Ekutsia	10	12	12	12	12	13
26	Bisease	Obrawogum Nkwanta	215	250	256	262	267	273
27	Bisease	Gyehadze	26	30	31	32	32	33
28	Bisease	Johnson	23	27	27	28	29	29

29	Bisease	Kokoben	3376	3932	4018	4106	4197	4289
30	Bisease	Kojo Kum	10	12	12	12	12	13
31	Bisease	Kumasi	1509	1757	1796	1835	1876	1917
32	Bisease	KwansaAkura	54	63	64	66	67	69
33	Bisease	Kweku Mbir	20	23	24	24	25	25
34	Bisease	Kwesi Edukwa	20	23	24	24	25	25
35	Bisease	Kofi GYESI	17	20	20	21	21	22
36	Bisease	Nananyankonpo	31	36	37	38	39	39
37	Bisease	Nsuprudo	20	23	24	24	25	25
38	Bisease	Obeng Krom	20	23	24	24	25	25
39	Bisease	Obrawogum	207	241	246	252	257	263
40	Bisease	Odumkwaa	76	89	90	92	94	97
41	Bisease	Offei	20	23	24	24	25	25
42	Bisease	Ohiamaadwen	66	77	79	80	82	84
43	Bisease	Okontomine	30	35	36	36	37	38
44	Bisease	Okyeso	14	16	17	17	17	18
45	Bisease	OworaAdjoa	118	137	140	144	147	150
46	Bisease	Sankose	41	48	49	50	51	52
47	Bisease	Senkusen	30	35	36	36	37	38
48	Bisease	Solomon	665	774	791	809	827	845
49	Bisease	Woarabeguan	14	16	17	17	17	18
50	Bisease	Yaw Edumadze	2	2	2	2	2	3
51	Breman Essiam	Anamonsi	223	260	265	271	277	283
52	Breman Essiam	Ahamakoramua	387	451	461	471	481	492
53	Breman Essiam	Bebobraden	75	87	89	91	93	95
54	Breman Essiam	Bekoso	495	576	589	602	615	629
55	Breman Essiam	Brahaso	2	2	2	2	2	3
56	Breman Essiam	BukariKrom	62	72	74	75	77	79
57	Breman Essiam	Denkyedua	251	292	299	305	312	319
58	Breman Essiam	Eduakrom	9	10	11	11	11	11

59	Breman Essiam	Essiam	7142	8317	8500	8687	8878	9074
60	Breman Essiam	Esua	256	298	305	311	318	325
61	Breman Essiam	Ekupong N0. 1	206	240	245	251	256	262
62	Breman Essiam	Ekupong N0. 2	2	2	2	2	2	3
63	Breman Essiam	Fawomanye	512	596	609	623	636	650
64	Breman Essiam	Mofranfaadwen	100	116	119	122	124	127
65	Breman Essiam	Okutoming N0.1	30	35	36	36	37	38
66	Breman Essiam	Okutoming N0.2	5	6	6	6	6	6
67	Breman Essiam	Osenaso	44	51	52	54	55	56
68	Breman Essiam	Pinanko	10	12	12	12	12	13
69	Breman Essiam	Suromensuro	69	80	82	84	86	88
70	Breman Essiam	Anhwiam	164	191	195	199	204	208
71	Breman Essiam	Kokwaado	185	215	220	225	230	235
72	Breman Essiam	Esslam New Site	431	502	513	524	536	548
73	Breman Essiam	Essiam Brigade	275	320	327	334	342	349
74	Enyan Abaasa	Abaasa	5184	6037	6170	6306	6444	6586
75	Enyan Abaasa	Attakwa	246	286	293	299	306	313
76	Enyan Abaasa	Budukwaa	358	417	426	435	445	455
77	Enyan Abaasa	Eduakrom	92	107	109	112	114	117
78	Enyan Abaasa	Eduansaokokod	495	576	589	602	615	629
79	Enyan Abaasa	Nsawadze	416	484	495	506	517	529
80	Enyan Abaasa	Obeiko/H.Centre	211	246	251	257	262	268
81	Enyan Abaasa	Obontser	505	588	601	614	628	642
82	Enyan Abaasa	Onyaadze	550	640	655	669	684	699

83	Enyan Denkyira	Abowinum	731	851	870	889	909	929
84	Enyan Denkyira	Ankukrom	752	876	895	915	935	955
85	Enyan Denkyira	Attanua	49	57	58	60	61	62
86	Enyan Denkyira	Arkokwaa	46	54	55	56	57	58
87	Enyan Denkyira	Awere N0. 1	12	14	14	15	15	15
88	Enyan Denkyira	Awere N0. 2	2	2	2	2	2	3
89	Enyan Denkyira	Aworodo	375	437	446	456	466	476
90	Enyan Denkyira	Amoanda	250	291	298	304	311	318
91	Enyan Denkyira	Badukrom	148	172	176	180	184	188
92	Enyan Denkyira	Bebobraden	165	192	196	201	205	210
93	Enyan Denkyira	Budukrom	11	13	13	13	14	14
94	Enyan Denkyira	Enyan Denkyira	5602	6524	6667	6814	6964	7117
95	Enyan Denkyira	Esaadze	219	255	261	266	272	278
96	Enyan Denkyira	Eyiakrom	331	385	394	403	411	421
97	Enyan Denkyira	Kokwado	331	385	394	403	411	421
98	Enyan Denkyira	Kwajokwaa	102	119	121	124	127	130
99	Enyan Denkyira	Nkodwo	1435	1671	1708	1745	1784	1823
100	Enyan Denkyira	Oboom	495	576	589	602	615	629
101	Enyan Denkyira	Ofosu	122	142	145	148	152	155
102	Enyan Denkyira	0w0mase	404	470	481	491	502	513

103	Enyan Maim	Akot0gua	731	851	870	889	909	929
104	Enyan Maim	Appiatsekwa	49	57	58	60	61	62
105	Enyan Maim	Asepanyin	602	701	716	732	748	765
106	Enyan Maim	Enyan Apaa	1137	1324	1353	1383	1413	1445
107	Enyan Maim	Enyan Maim	3921	4566	4667	4769	4874	4981
108	Enyan Maim	Eshiro	54	63	64	66	67	69
109	Enyan Maim	Kwansakwaa	54	63	64	66	67	69
110	Enyan Maim	Kwesi Gyan N0.1	98	114	117	119	122	125
111	Enyan Maim	Kwesi Gyan N0.2	53	62	63	64	66	67
112	Enyan Maim	Bodenkwa	250	291	298	304	311	318
113	Enyan Maim	Ogyamadze	2	2	2	2	2	3
114	Enyan Maim	Okuadze	95	111	113	116	118	121
115	Enyan Maim	Opepease	246	286	293	299	306	313
116	Enyan Maim	Oprowprow	58	68	69	71	72	74
117	Enyan Maim	Otsikwaa	15	17	18	18	19	19
118	Enyan Maim	Suminakwa	6	7	7	7	7	8
119	Etsi Sonkwa	Adanpankrom	10	12	12	12	12	13
120	Etsi Sonkwa	Adwenpaye	20	23	24	24	25	25
121	Etsi Sonkwa	Ahawoho	255	297	303	310	317	324
122	Etsi Sonkwa	Anhwiamkokoado	250	291	298	304	311	318
123	Etsi Sonkwa	Anomabokuma	130	151	155	158	162	165
124	Etsi Sonkwa	Anyinasu	196	228	233	238	244	249
125	Etsi Sonkwa	Asomdweyede	20	23	24	24	25	25
126	Etsi Sonkwa	Atwereboanda	352	410	419	428	438	447
127	Etsi Sonkwa	Aworodo	250	291	298	304	311	318
128	Etsi Sonkwa	Bewora	492	573	586	598	612	625
129	Etsi Sonkwa	Domeabra	14	16	17	17	17	18
130	Etsi Sonkwa	Dwnewoho	197	229	234	240	245	250
131	Etsi Sonkwa	Ebenezer	171	199	204	208	213	217
132	Etsi Sonkwa	Eboakura N0.1	23	27	27	28	29	29
133	Etsi Sonkwa	Eboakura N0.2	14	16	17	17	17	18
134	Etsi Sonkwa	Ekukrom	164	191	195	199	204	208
135	Etsi Sonkwa	Ekwamase	869	1012	1034	1057	1080	1104
136	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsikwaa	6	7	7	7	7	8
137	Etsi Sonkwa	Esikado N0.1	155	181	184	189	193	197
138	Etsi Sonkwa	Esikado N0.2	95	111	113	116	118	121

139	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Abeka	492	573	586	598	612	625
140	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Amoanda	162	189	193	197	201	206
141	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Sonkwa	3985	4641	4743	4847	4954	5063
142	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Fawomanye	512	596	609	623	636	650
143	Etsi Sonkwa	Kofi Sam	12	14	14	15	15	15
144	Etsi Sonkwa	Kosesan	303	353	361	369	377	385
145	Etsi Sonkwa	Kwekukwaa	246	286	293	299	306	313
146	Etsi Sonkwa	MesereNyame	174	203	207	212	216	221
147	Etsi Sonkwa	Morokrom	26	30	31	32	32	33
148	Etsi Sonkwa	Nkatsim	491	572	584	597	610	624
149	Etsi Sonkwa	Nkwantanam	75	87	89	91	93	95
150	Etsi Sonkwa	NyameBekyrer	985	1147	1172	1198	1224	1251
151	Etsi Sonkwa	Nyame Dom	20	23	24	24	25	25
152	Etsi Sonkwa	Obuame	394	459	469	479	490	501
153	Etsi Sonkwa	Ofabir	559	651	665	680	695	710
154	Etsi Sonkwa	Ogokrom	185	215	220	225	230	235
156	Etsi Sonkwa	Ohyira	192	224	229	234	239	244
157	Etsi Sonkwa	Osubu	36	42	43	44	45	46
158	Etsi Sonkwa	Samkwa	5	6	6	6	6	6
159	Etsi Sonkwa	TwereNyame	39	45	46	47	48	50
160	Etsi Sonkwa	ObraYeko						
161	Etsi Sonkwa	Kobina Egyin						
162	Mando	Attakurase	692	806	824	842	860	879
163	Mando	Ampia Ajumako	1316	1533	1566	1601	1636	1672
164	Mando	Edwumaim	145	169	173	176	180	184
165	Mando	Kromaim	2071	2412	2465	2519	2574	2631
166	Mando	Mando	2666	3105	3173	3243	3314	3387
167	Mando	Mando Aweano	1293	1506	1539	1573	1607	1643
168	Mando	Onwane	1961	2284	2334	2385	2438	2491
169	Mando	Twiekukrom	414	482	493	504	515	526
170	Ochiso-Ba	Abeadze	723	842	860	879	899	919
171	Ochiso-Ba	Addobaw	12	14	14	15	15	15
172	Ochiso-Ba	Afranse	565	658	672	687	702	718
173	Ochiso-Ba	Amia	1462	1703	1740	1778	1817	1857
174	Ochiso-Ba	Amoa	25	29	30	30	31	32
175	Ochiso-Ba	Ba	1834	2136	2183	2231	2280	2330
176	Ochiso-Ba	Baandam	23	27	27	28	29	29
177	Ochiso-Ba	Babianiha	581	677	691	707	722	738
178	Ochiso-Ba	Dampong	36	42	43	44	45	46

179	Ochiso-Ba	Dantaase	6	7	7	7	7	8
180	Ochiso-Ba	Entumbir	2870	3342	3416	3491	3568	3646
181	Ochiso-Ba	Eshiem	1480	1724	1761	1800	1840	1880
182	Ochiso-Ba	Esikado	765	891	910	931	951	972
183	Ochiso-Ba	Gyaadu	66	77	79	80	82	84
184	Ochiso-Ba	Gyansa	17	20	20	21	21	22
185	Ochiso-Ba	Hasowodze	639	744	761	777	794	812
186	Ochiso-Ba	Kwaatey	1	1	1	1	1	1
187	Ochiso-Ba	Kwanyarko	1536	1789	1828	1868	1909	1951
188	Ochiso-Ba	Kyebir	486	566	578	591	604	617
189	Ochiso-Ba	Ntananta	279	325	332	339	347	354
190	Ochiso-Ba	Ochiso	4104	4779	4884	4992	5102	5214
191	Ochiso-Ba	Osedzie	2339	2724	2784	2845	2908	2972
192	Ochiso-Ba	Kyirakronfo						
193	Ochiso-Ba	NyameBekeyre						
194	Ochiso-Ba	Otabaw						
195	Ochiso-Ba	Otwiwa						
196	Ochiso-Ba	Yeboah	85	99	101	103	106	108

CALCULATION OF THE POPULATION;

PROJECTED POPULATION = BASE YEAR POPULATION * (1 + POPULATION GROWTH RATE) ^ NUMBER OF YEARS OR PERIODS [PY = PX *(1+0.022) ^n. The population growth rate for the district is 2.2%]; PY represent the projected population and the PX represents the baseline population (2010)

Annex 5 : Public Hearing and Stakeholder Consultation

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

(2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan)

In accordance with the provisions of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District Assembly (AEEDA) conducted a Public Hearing and stakeholder consultation to solicit inputs into the preparation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

The Public Hearing formed part of the participatory planning process to ensure that the views, concerns and development priorities of stakeholders were adequately reflected in the MTDP.

The specific objectives of the Public Hearing were to:

1. Present the draft priority development issues and proposed interventions to stakeholders.
2. Obtain stakeholder inputs, comments and recommendations on the draft MTDP.
3. Promote transparency, accountability and ownership of the development planning process.
4. Ensure compliance with NDPC requirements on participatory planning.

Date and Venue

- **Date:** 2ND OCTOBER 2025
- **Venue:** ASSEMBLY HALL
- **District:** Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District

Stakeholders Present

- The Public Hearing was attended by a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including:
 - Traditional Authorities
 - Assembly Members
 - Heads of Decentralised Departments
 - Representatives of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
 - Women and Youth Groups
 - Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

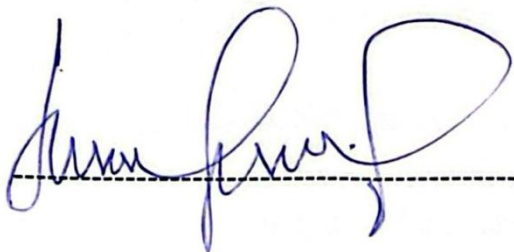
The inputs from stakeholders have significantly strengthened the quality and relevance of the MTDP.

Certification

We hereby certify that this Public Hearing and stakeholder consultation was duly conducted in accordance with NDPC guidelines and the outcomes were incorporated into the final 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan of the Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District Assembly.



HON. ANDREWS KOJO DOODO
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
AJUMAKO–ENYAN–ESSIAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ISAAC DANSO ASOMANI-ADJEI
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
AJUMAKO–ENYAN–ESSIAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

- Faith-Based Organisations
- Private Sector Representatives
- Opinion Leaders
- Staff of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)

Attendance sheets were circulated and duly signed by participants.

The District Planning Officer, on behalf of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), presented the key elements of the draft 2026–2029 MTDP, including:

- District profile and situational analysis
- Priority development issues
- Development goals, objectives and strategies
- Proposed programmes and projects
- Cross-cutting issues (gender, youth, environment, climate change and social inclusion)
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework

Stakeholders made valuable contributions and raised issues, including but not limited to:

- Improvement of feeder roads and transportation networks
- Enhancement of sanitation and waste management services
- Expansion of potable water supply
- Support for agriculture and local economic development
- Improvement in health and educational infrastructure
- Youth employment and skills development
- Environmental protection and climate change adaptation

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) responded to the issues raised and assured stakeholders that all relevant inputs would be reviewed and incorporated into the final MTDP where applicable. Priority concerns were integrated into the final development objectives, programmes and projects of the Plan.

The Public Hearing was conducted successfully and provided a platform for meaningful stakeholder engagement. The process enhanced transparency, inclusiveness and local ownership of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan of the Ajumako–Enyan–Essiam District Assembly.

Annex 6: Resolution of the General Assembly to adopt the 2026-2029 MTDP

A RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY TO ADOPT THE 2026-2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS Articles 240 and 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) mandate the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly to initiate, prepare, coordinate, and implement Medium-Term Development Plans for the District;

AND WHEREAS the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly has, in accordance with law and applicable policy guidelines, duly prepared the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan through a participatory planning process involving relevant stakeholders.

AND WHEREAS the draft 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan has been subjected to stakeholder consultations and a public hearing in compliance with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC);

NOW THEREFORE, the General Assembly of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly, at a duly convened meeting held on the 23rd day of December 2025, hereby adopts and approves the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan for implementation within the District;

AND IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the District Chief Executive is hereby authorised to transmit the adopted Plan to the Central Regional Coordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission for consideration and approval in accordance with law.

PASSED BY RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**HON. EVANS MENSAH
PRESIDING MEMBER
AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

Signature: 

Date: 24-12-2025

**HON. ANDREWS KOJO DOODO
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

Signature: 

Date: 24th December 2025