

**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA**  
**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHIEFTAINCY AND RELIGIOUS**  
**AFFAIRS**



**ATWIMA NWABIAGYA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**  
**DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)**

**UNDER THE THEME:**  
**“RESETTING GHANA AGENDA – CREATING JOBS, ENSURING**  
**ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”**

**DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT**  
**NOVEMBER, 2025**

## FOREWORD

In April 2025 the National Development Planning Commission issued guidelines to Metropolitans, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plans and Sector Plans for 2026-2029 under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2026-2029 of the government to succeed the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plans, which will elapse on December 31<sup>st</sup> 2025.

This 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly (ANND) has been prepared to give development direction for the district from the year 2026 to 2029 planned period, as required by the National Development planning systems Regulations (L. I. 2232 of 2016), Local Governance Act 936 of 2016, Land use and Spatial Planning Act 925 of and other legislative instruments.

The Charter of Ghana beyond aid, the global and regional development obligations, as well as the new development focus outlined by the Ghana infrastructure plan serve as further foundation in the preparation of this document. The AU Agenda 2063, SDGs, Ghana Spatial Development Framework and other provisions by state institutions like the Coastal Development Authority, Middle Belt Development Authority, and Northern Development Authority, Local Economic Development and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) were incorporated in the preparation of this document in delivering critical public goods and services. This DMTDP has been prepared in consultation with the NDPC, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector etc. to facilitate the preparation of development plans that are in line with National Development Aspirations.

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan for the Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly will position the district assembly not only critical public services but also facilitate the creation of jobs and wealth to support Ghana's transformation to Ghana Beyond Aid. The plan has also adapted the nation's current development focus and planning regulations.

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly therefore makes a clarion call on all stakeholders and investors to help implement the plan.

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**SOLOMON KWEKU ADJEI**

**DISTRICT COORDINATION DIRECTOR**

**ATWIMA NWABIAGYA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPs	:	Annual Action Plans
ABB	:	Activity Based Budgeting
AEAs	:	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
ANNDA	:	Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly
APRs	:	Annual Progress Reports
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	:	Basic Education Certificate Examinations
BH	:	Borehole
BRI	:	Building and Road Research Institute
CAG	:	Controller and Accountant General
CBOs	:	Community Based Organizations
CD	:	Community Development
CDPs	:	Community Development Plans
CHAG	:	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	:	Community Information Centre
CIP	:	Community Initiated Projects
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
DA	:	District Assembly
DMTDP	:	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DABD	:	District Advisory Board on Disability
DACF	:	District Assembly Common Fund
DAIDSC	:	District AIDS Committee
DBA	:	District Budget Analyst
DCD	:	District Coordinating Director
DCE	:	District Chief Executive
DED	:	District Education Department/Directorate
DEHU	:	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	:	District Education Over-Sight Committee
DHC	:	District Health Committee
DHD	:	District Health Department/Directorate
DHIS	:	District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT:	:	District Health Management Team
DMOH	:	District Management of Health
DPCU	:	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	:	District Planning Officer
DPs	:	Development Partners
DSPC	:	District Statutory Planning Committee
DTC	:	District Tender Committee
DVLA	:	Driver and Vehicle License Authority
EC	:	Electoral Commission of Ghana
ECG	:	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS:	:	Economic Community of West African States
EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	:	Expanded Programme on Immunization

FAA	:	Financial Administration Act
FBOs	:	Farmer Based Organizations
fCUBE	:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FIs	:	Financial Institutions
GAC	:	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
GFS	:	Ghana Fire Service
GHS	:	Ghana Health Service
GPS	:	Ghana Police Service
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GTB	:	Ghana Tourist Board
YEA	:	Youth Employment Agency
HA	:	Health Alliance
HDW	:	Hand Dug Well
HFH	:	Hope for Humanity
HIPC	:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
HVIP	:	Household Ventilated Improved Pit
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Activities
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	:	Junior High School
JSS	:	Junior Secondary School
KG	:	Kindergarten
KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASLOC	:	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	:	Maternal Clinic
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
MGCSP	:	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MoELR	:	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation
MOFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MOYS	:	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	:	Medium Scale and Middle Enterprises
MTDPF	:	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	:	National Disaster and Management Organization
NBSSI	:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	:	National Commission for Civic Education
NCDs	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission

NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization (s)
NHIA	:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	:	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NSS	:	National Service Scheme
NTDs	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OPD	:	Out-Patients Department
P&G	:	Parks and Gardens
PBB	:	Programme Based Budgeting
PBOs	:	Producer Based Organizations
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PL	:	Pit Latrine
PM	:	Presiding Members
PMTCT	:	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	:	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PS	:	Pipe Stand
PTAs	:	Parent-Teacher Associations
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWDs	:	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	:	Regional Co-ordinating Council
REP	:	Rural Enterprise Project
RPCU	:	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
RRS	:	Rural Relief Services
RuEP	:	Rural Electrification Project
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	:	Senior High School
SIF	:	Social Investment Fund
SMART	:	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SW	:	Social Welfare
T&CP	:	Town and Country Planning
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TBAs	:	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	:	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN	:	Water and Sanitation
WHO	:	World Health Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is the primary reference document that guides development interventions in the Atwima Nwabiagya North District. The Plan has been prepared in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026–2029, and also draws on other key policy documents, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030) and the African Union’s Agenda 2063. The DMTDP serves as a comprehensive guide for all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, private entities, and other stakeholders involved in addressing the development challenges of the District over the four-year plan period. It will form the basis for all development investments in the District, irrespective of the source of funding.

The preparation of the Plan was led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). Chapter One presents the current state of the District by reviewing the performance of the previous DMTDP (2022–2025) and analyzing existing development conditions and cross-cutting issues using maps, tables, charts, and other illustrations. A summary of the District’s key problems, community needs, and aspirations was compiled from a baseline socio-economic survey and extensive public consultations conducted across communities and Area Councils. These community inputs were validated at stakeholder meetings and used to identify and prioritize the District’s development issues. The prioritized issues were subsequently harmonized with the national priorities presented in the MTNDPF 2026–2029.

Chapter Two describes the harmonization of the District’s development problems and gaps with the thematic areas of the national framework. A compatibility analysis was conducted to establish the degree of alignment—whether strong, weak, or none—between identified issues and the national dimensions. The prioritization of issues involved a POCC analysis, first conducted by the Plan Preparation Team and later confirmed at a stakeholder validation forum.

Chapter Three outlines the overall development goal of the District, which is to improve access to basic social services—such as education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy, and transportation—while enhancing employment opportunities, information access, protection of the vulnerable, and overall quality of life. Development projects and programmes were determined based on population projections, the application of national planning standards, and an assessment of existing gaps. These were aligned with NDPC’s national objectives and strategies to ensure coherence between local and national development priorities.

Chapter Four presents the programmes, sub-programmes, projects, and activities formulated from the adopted strategies, structured according to the Programme-Based Budgeting approach and the dimensions of the national policy framework.

Chapter Five contains the Composite Annual Action Plans for 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029. These plans outline all programmes, projects, and activities to be implemented during the plan period, including their locations, implementation timelines, indicative costs, funding sources, and implementing agencies.

Chapter Six outlines the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the Plan. Monitoring will be undertaken at two levels—Activity Level and Output/Objective Level—while annual evaluations will be conducted by the DPCU to assess outputs and progress of the Annual Action Plans.

Chapter Seven describes the communication strategy used in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP to ensure broad participation, ownership, and support from stakeholders. It documents the public hearings, community engagements, and consultative meetings organized by the DPCU to raise awareness about the Plan.

A total estimated budget of **One Hundred Sixteen Million, Three Hundred Twenty-Nine Thousand ,Two Hundred Ghana Cedis (GHC 116,329,200.00)** is required to implement all four Annual Action Plans. Funding will be mobilized from IGF, DACF, GoG transfers, and grants from NGOs and Development Partners. Successful implementation of the MTDP 2026–2029 is expected to significantly improve the quality of life of residents through job creation, improved incomes, and greater access to basic social services.

## Conclusion

For the period 2026–2029, this DMTDP will serve as the development blueprint for the Atwima Nwabiagya North District. It is anticipated that all stakeholders, both within and outside the District, will provide the necessary support to advance development efforts, achieve the District’s goals and objectives, reduce poverty, and improve the living standards of all residents.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Introduction**

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly was established in March, 2018 with Legislative Instrument (L.I 2327) of 2017. The District was carved out of the then Atwima Nwabiagya District Assembly. The administrative capital of the district is Barekese. There are eighteen (18) towns in the district grouped into three (3) Area councils (Adankwame, Akropong and Barekese). Politically, the District is divided into 17 Electoral Areas.

This chapter provides a brief background of the district. This includes the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values and the organizational structure. The locational map of the district is also found in this chapter.

### **1.2. Vision, Mission and Core Values of Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly**

#### **1.2.1 Vision**

The Vision Statement of Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly is “to become a District Assembly of excellence in service provision for accelerated and sustainable development among all the District Assemblies in Ghana.”

#### **1.2.2 Mission**

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District exists to improve the living standards of the people through mobilization of resources and provision of services and socio-economic infrastructure for the total development of the District within the framework of good governance.

#### **1.2.3 Core Values**

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly is committed to providing timely, open and accountable services to our clients, interest groups, companies, individuals and all other stakeholders. The Core Values of the Assembly is the same as that of the Local Government Service which are as follows:

- Accountability,
- Client-oriented,
- Creativity,
- Diligence,
- Discipline,
- Integrity,
- Innovativeness,
- Timeliness and
- Transparency.

#### **1.2.4 Functions**

The District Assembly serves as the pivot of administrative and development decision-making within the district and constitutes the basic unit of local government administration in Ghana. In accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Assembly exercises

political and administrative authority, provides guidance and direction, and supervises all other administrative authorities operating within the district. As part of its core mandate, the Assembly is responsible for identifying the district's development problems and formulating appropriate strategies to address them.

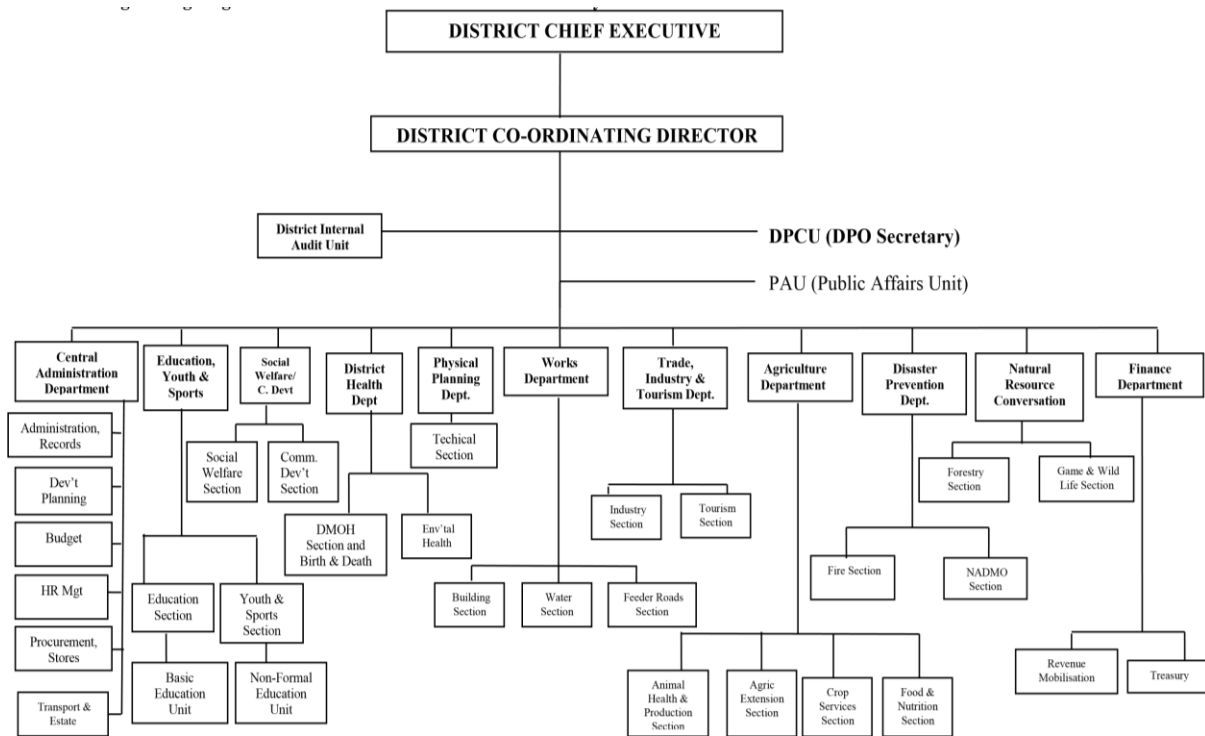
The functions of the Assembly as derived from the Local Governance Act, Act 936 (2016), section 12, include:

- Responsible for the overall development of the district;
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the district;
- Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment;
- Execute approved development plans for the district;
- Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
- Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

### **1.3. Organisational Structure**

According to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Chief Executive (DCE) is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly and supervises all departments of the Assembly. The DCE performs these responsibilities through the District Coordinating Director (DCD), who serves as the head of the administrative machinery of the District Assembly and the Secretary to the Assembly.

The Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating within the district—such as the District Works Department, Education Directorate, Health Directorate, Finance Department, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare, among others—constitute the line management structure that reports to the DCE through the DCD. Figure 1.1 presents the organogram of the District Assembly.



**Figure 1.1 Organogram of the District Assembly**

#### 1.4. Locational Map

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District lies approximately between latitude 6° 32'N and 6° 75'N, and between longitude 1° 36' and 2° 00' West. It is situated in the Western part of the Ashanti Region and shares common boundaries with Ahafo Ano South West (to the west), Offinso District (to the North), Kumasi Metropolis, Atwima Nwabiagya District and Kwadaso District (to the South), and Afigya Kwabre South (to the East). It covers an estimated area of 111.20 sq. km. The District capital is Barekese. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the district map in National, Regional contexts and the District map



## 1.5. Structure of the Plan

The 2026-2029 medium-term development plan of the Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly is structure into Eight (8) chapters as follows:

Chapter One presents a concise background of the district. It outlines the district's vision, mission, core mandate, statutory functions, and core values that guide its development operations. The chapter also describes the organizational structure of the District Assembly, highlighting the administrative and political arrangements that facilitate governance at the local level. A locational map of the district is included to show its geographic position, spatial characteristics, and boundaries.

Chapter Two provides an assessment of the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). It analyses the key development outcomes achieved, the factors that facilitated or hindered performance, and the lessons learned to inform the 2026–2029 planning period. The chapter also presents an analysis of the district's financial performance over the period 2022–2025.

This is followed by an overview of the existing conditions of the district, supported by pictorial evidence and an analysis of development implications. The profile covers aspects such as location and size, demographic characteristics, the local economy, major economic activities, infrastructure, social services, environment, and governance. The chapter concludes with a synthesis of key development issues, after which a SWOT analysis is conducted to outline strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. A needs assessment is then undertaken, along with development projections for the 2026–2029 planning period.

**Chapter Three outlines the prioritization of the key development issues** identified in Chapter Two. These issues have been ranked using an approved prioritisation tool and aligned with the five prioritized SDG targets identified by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to accelerate national progress toward the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

**Chapter Four presents the district's development goals, objectives, and strategies** for the 2026–2029 period. These have been formulated within the framework of the national development dimensions and are aligned with the national objectives contained in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026–2029. The chapter concludes with development proposals integrated into the district's spatial development plans.

**Chapter Five contains the Development Programmes and Programme of Action (POA)**, derived from the strategies outlined in Chapter Four. It provides the indicative medium-term cost of new and ongoing programmes as well as the financial strategy for mobilizing and utilizing resources throughout the 2026–2029 MTDP period. The chapter also outlines programmes subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), ensuring sustainability and alignment with long-term development goals.

**Chapter Six presents the Annual Action Plans (AAPs)** for the plan period 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029. Each AAP details the specific programmes and projects to be executed within the

year. For each intervention, the chapter specifies the project location, implementation timeline (in quarters), lead and collaborating agencies, estimated cost, funding sources, and responsible monitoring and evaluation agencies.

**Chapter Seven outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements for the implementation of the plan.** It provides a narrative on planned evaluations and includes a comprehensive M&E matrix with indicators, baselines, and targets. A management and learning framework is applied to support evidence-based planning, decision-making, implementation, and reporting over the plan period.

**Chapter Eight concludes the plan with the development communication strategy for disseminating the plan.** It states the communication objectives and purpose of the strategy, identifies the target audiences, including gender and vulnerable groups, and outlines key messages tailored to these audiences. The chapter ensures that communication of the plan is inclusive, participatory, and accessible.

## CHAPTER TWO

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ATWIMA NWABIAGYA NORTH DISTRICT

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter assesses the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). It identifies the development outcomes achieved during the period, examining both the factors that contributed to their attainment and those that hindered progress. Lessons learned from this period are highlighted to inform planning for the 2026-2029 MTDP.

The chapter also presents an analysis of the district's financial performance over the 2022-2025 period. It provides an overview of the existing conditions of the district, supplemented by pictorial representations of issues and their development implications. Key areas examined under the district profile include location and size, demographic characteristics, the economy, major economic activities, and other relevant socio-economic indicators.

The chapter concludes with a summary of key development issues. Identified strengths and opportunities are subjected to a SWOT analysis alongside weaknesses and threats that could impede development efforts. Finally, the chapter presents a needs assessment and projections for the district's development priorities for the 2026-2029 planning period.

#### 2.1 Performance Review of DMTDP (2022-2025)

The current District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2022–2025), titled “Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All,” outlines the District's strategic priorities across six key development dimensions: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment; Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability; Emergency Planning and Response (including the COVID-19 Recovery Plan); and Implementation, Coordination, and Monitoring & Evaluation.

To ensure effective implementation of the four-year DMTDP, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework was established to track the progress of programmes and projects. This framework allows project managers to take timely corrective actions when necessary. Stakeholders formulated a set of performance indicators to measure actual outcomes and impacts against the planned medium-term targets. The performance of Atwima Nwabiagya North District across the relevant development dimensions of the DMTDP, aligned with the NMTDPF (2022–2025), is summarized below:

**Table 2.1: Performance Review of AANDA’s MTDP 2022-2025**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Percentage increase in IGF	10%	25%	2025	18%	Target is on track but below expectations due to late rate collection
	Percentage change increase in fish production	35%	100%	2024	87%	
	Extension Service Personnel-Farmer ratio	1:2061	1:700	2024	1:1443	Limited extension officers
	Percentage increase in revenue	75%	100%	2021	90%	Percentage increase in revenue
	Youth unemployment rate	35%	20%	2025	28%	Skills training implemented but limited job creation
	Percentage of businesses registered	50%	70%	2025	60%	Improved business support
<b>Social Development</b>	Gross primary enrolment rate	85%	95%	2025	93%	Significant improvement due to GSFP and construction of classroom blocks
	Net enrolment rate (basic schools)	75%	90%	2025	85%	Sensitization of the community was beneficial
	Proportion of reported child protection cases managed effectively	95.00%	98.50%	2024	98.58%	
	Percentage of households with access to potable water	60%	80%	2025	70%	Borehole projects ongoing
	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel	65%	85%	2025	80%	Improved CHPS coverage

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Immunization coverage (children under 5)	75%	95%	2025	90%	Effective health outreach
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Percentage of roads in good condition	35%	50%	2025	40%	Road reshaping done but limited funding for surfacing
	Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation	50%	70%	2025	55%	Household latrine promotion ongoing
	Percentage of waste collected and disposed properly	45%	70%	2025	50%	Limited trucks and skips
	Percentage of households with access to electricity	65%	95%	2025	80%	Ongoing rural connections
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Percentage of citizens satisfied with Assembly services	50%	70%	2025	65%	Good improvement based on feedback meetings
	Percentage of functional sub-structures	25%	100%	2025	25%	Poor functioning of zonal councils
	Percentage of Assembly bye-laws enforced	40%	70%	2025	50%	Enforcement capacity improving
<b>Emergency Planning and Response</b>	Percentage of health facilities stocked with emergency supplies	20%	50%	2025	25%	Supported by the central government's COVID-19 response
	Percentage of population vaccinated	10%	50%	2025	5%	Very low Covid-19 vaccination
	Percentage of schools with WASH facilities	35%	75%	2025	55%	New WASH projects implemented
<b>Implementation, Coordination and M&amp;E</b>	Percentage of planned activities implemented annually	80%	100%	2024	90.3%	Steady progress despite funding delays

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Percentage of departments submitting timely reports	60%	100%	2025	70%	Compliance improving
	Percentage of projects monitored quarterly	50%	100%	2025	85%	Routine monitoring improved

From Table 2.1 above, the District recorded moderate progress in implementing its development targets, with several indicators showing improvement compared to the baseline, although a number of targets remain unmet due to structural and resource constraints.

Notable gains were recorded in fish production (87% of target) and revenue growth (90%), as well as in the social sector, where primary school enrolment, immunization coverage (90%), skilled birth attendance (80%), and child protection case management (98.58%) performed strongly. Access to potable water (70%) and electricity (80%) also showed steady progress toward their targets. In addition, implementation performance was high, with over 90% of planned activities executed annually, alongside improvements in monitoring and reporting.

However, performance in several areas remains below expectations. Youth unemployment (28%) is declining slowly due to limited job creation opportunities, while the farmer-to-extension officer ratio (1:1443) remains far from the desired level because of inadequate staffing. Internally Generated Fund (IGF) collection (18%) also fell short of the target due to delays in rate collection. Infrastructure and environmental indicators such as road conditions, sanitation, and waste management recorded slower progress mainly because of funding and equipment constraints. Governance performance was mixed, with improved citizen satisfaction with Assembly services, but sub-structures remain largely non-functional.

Emergency preparedness recorded the weakest performance, particularly with the COVID-19 vaccination rate at only 5%, far below the target. Overall, while significant gains were achieved in social services and plan implementation, challenges related to employment, local revenue mobilization, institutional functionality, and emergency response continue to affect the district's overall development performance.

## 2.2 Financial Performance (2022-2025)

The table below shows the financial position of the district for the year under review. It clearly simplifies the funding sources, the amount budgeted for over the years and its receivables. It's noted from the table that, Government releases over the period for DACF stands at Ghs 8,053,491.15 as against a budgeted amount of Ghs 24,465,129.75. IGF recorded an amount of Ghs 1,017,411.00 with an annual budget of Ghs 1,661,675.20.

IGF has become the major source of funding for the management of the assembly and its operation, it's therefore required that with the vast resources of the district, intensive data gathering be implemented to boost its accumulation

**Table 2.2: Financial Performance (2022-2025)**

Source of Funding	Total Estimated Cost	Total Amount Received	Variance
<b>GOG</b>	8,937,593.08	6,703,193.72	2,234,399.36
<b>IGF</b>	1,661,675.20	1,017,411.00	644,264.20
<b>DACF</b>	24,465,129.75	8,136,147.27	16,411,638.60

<b>DACF-MP</b>	1,223,256.49	510,723.58	712,532.91
<b>DACF-PWD</b>	733,953.89	238,227.28	495,726.61
<b>DACF-RFG</b>	2,146,062.00	465,466.95	1,680,595.05
<b>MAG</b>	7,391.40	-	7,391.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,175,061.81</b>	<b>17,071,169.80</b>	<b>22,186,548.13</b>

### 2.3.1 Implications on the Implementation of the MTDP (2022-2025)

The analysis shows that only 43.58% of the total estimated funding for the MTDP 2022-2025 was received over the implementation period. This significant gap of GHS 22.1 million had notable implications which include:

- Delayed projects. Key projects especially in health and education delayed due to the shortfall in funds especially from DACF and DACF-RFG.

### 2.3.2 Strategies Implemented to Improve Revenue Mobilisation

Revenue mobilisation was a critical component of local government administration, as it provided the financial resources necessary for the planning, implementation, and sustainability of development programmes and projects.

During the 2022–2025 planning period, the Atwima Nwabiagya North District was unable to achieve its revenue targets, resulting in significant funding gaps for priority interventions. This shortfall highlighted the need to adopt innovative and strategic measures to enhance local revenue generation. Strengthening revenue mobilisation not only ensured the financial sustainability of the District Assembly but also improved service delivery, promoted accountability, and reduced overreliance on central government transfers.

The strategies outlined below were intended to address the challenges encountered during the previous plan period and to provide a framework for increasing internally generated funds to support the District’s development agenda:

1. Periodically conducted property valuation updates and enforced timely payment of property rates.
2. Streamlined business registration, licensing, and renewal processes to improve compliance and reduce leakages.
3. Implemented digital platforms (mobile money, e-payments, and online portals) to reduce cash handling and improve transparency.
4. Identified untapped revenue sources—including informal businesses, market stalls, and vacant lands—and brought them into the tax net.
5. Educated residents and businesses on the importance of paying rates and taxes and the benefits of their contributions to local development.

6. Strengthened monitoring, auditing, and enforcement of arrears to minimize revenue losses.
7. Trained revenue officers in modern revenue collection techniques and provided performance-based incentives to boost productivity.
8. Conducted frequent internal and external audits to identify gaps, reduce leakages, and strengthen accountability.

### 2.3.3 Challenges to Revenue Mobilisation

Despite the strategies employed by the district to improve revenue mobilisation, some challenges persist including:

1. **Low Compliance and Payment Defaults:** Many residents and businesses fail to pay rates, fees, and levies on time, reducing revenue inflows.
2. **Limited Revenue Base:** Untapped informal businesses, unregistered properties, and other potential revenue sources constrain collection capacity.
3. **Inefficient Collection Systems:** Reliance on manual methods and weak technology adoption leads to delays, errors, and leakages.
4. **Inadequate Staff Capacity:** Revenue officers lack sufficient training, tools, and incentives to enhance performance.
5. **Limited Public Awareness:** Citizens have low understanding of the importance of paying taxes and the link between revenue and district development.

### 2.3.4 Conclusion and Way Forward

The funding gap during the 2022–2025 MTDP significantly constrained the full implementation of planned programmes and projects. Nevertheless, the District made commendable efforts to enhance internally generated funds (IGF) through digitalisation and administrative reforms.

Moving forward, sustained improvements in local revenue mobilisation, combined with increased transparency, strategic donor engagement, and timely disbursement of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), will be critical to ensuring the successful implementation of the 2026–2029 DMTDP.

## 2.4 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

This section presents an overview of the existing conditions in the district, providing a comprehensive understanding of its socio-economic, demographic, and environmental characteristics.

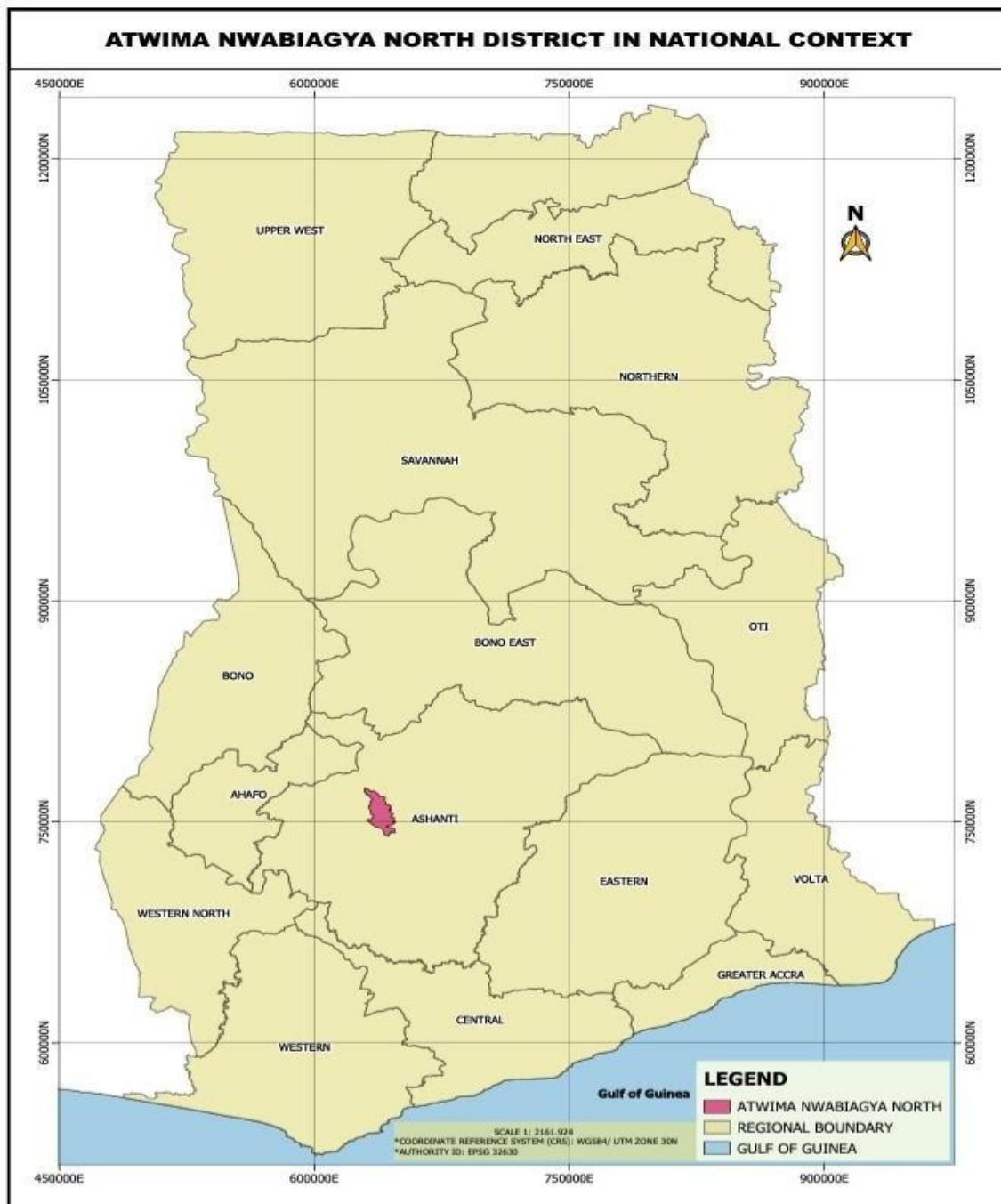
The diagnosis is supported with maps, charts, and other visual tools where appropriate to enhance clarity and accessibility of information. Key aspects examined include the district's location and size, population distribution, economic activities, infrastructure, social services, and natural resources.

By highlighting these features, the section also discusses their development implications, identifying both opportunities and constraints that may influence planning and implementation of the 2026–2029 DMTDP. This provides a foundation for evidence-based decision-making and prioritisation of interventions to promote sustainable development within the district.

### 2.4.1 Demographic Characteristics

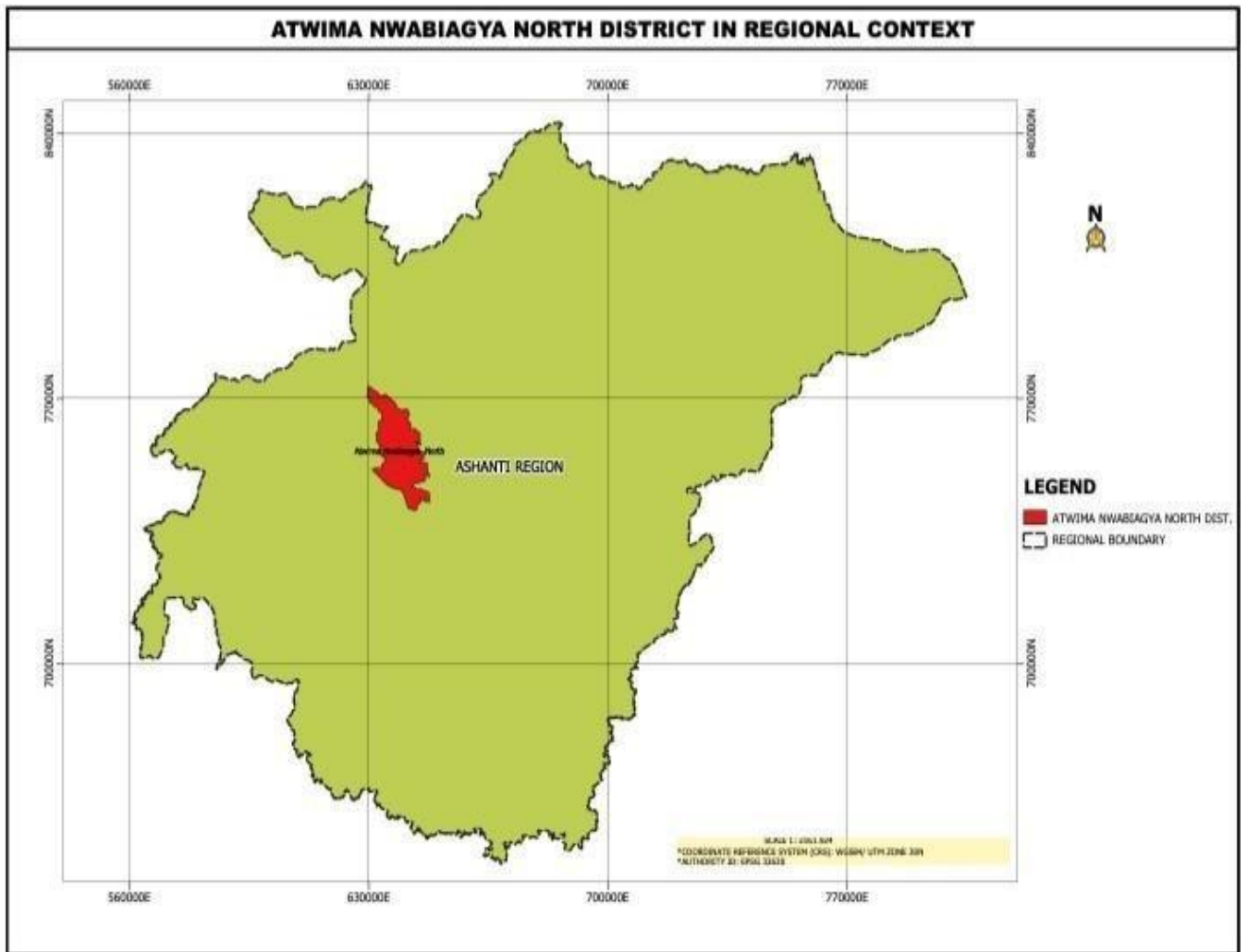
The Atwima Nwabiagya North District lies approximately between latitude 6° 32'N and 6° 75'N, and between longitude 1° 36' and 2° 00' West. It is situated in the Western part of the Ashanti Region and shares common boundaries with Ahafo Ano South West (to the west), Offinso District (to the North), Kumasi Metropolis, Atwima Nwabiagya District and Kwadaso District (to the South), and Afigya Kwabre South (to the East). It covers an estimated area of 111.20 sq. km. The District capital is Barekese. Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 show the district map in National, Regional contexts and the District map.

**Figure 2.1: Atwima Nwabiagya North District in National Context**



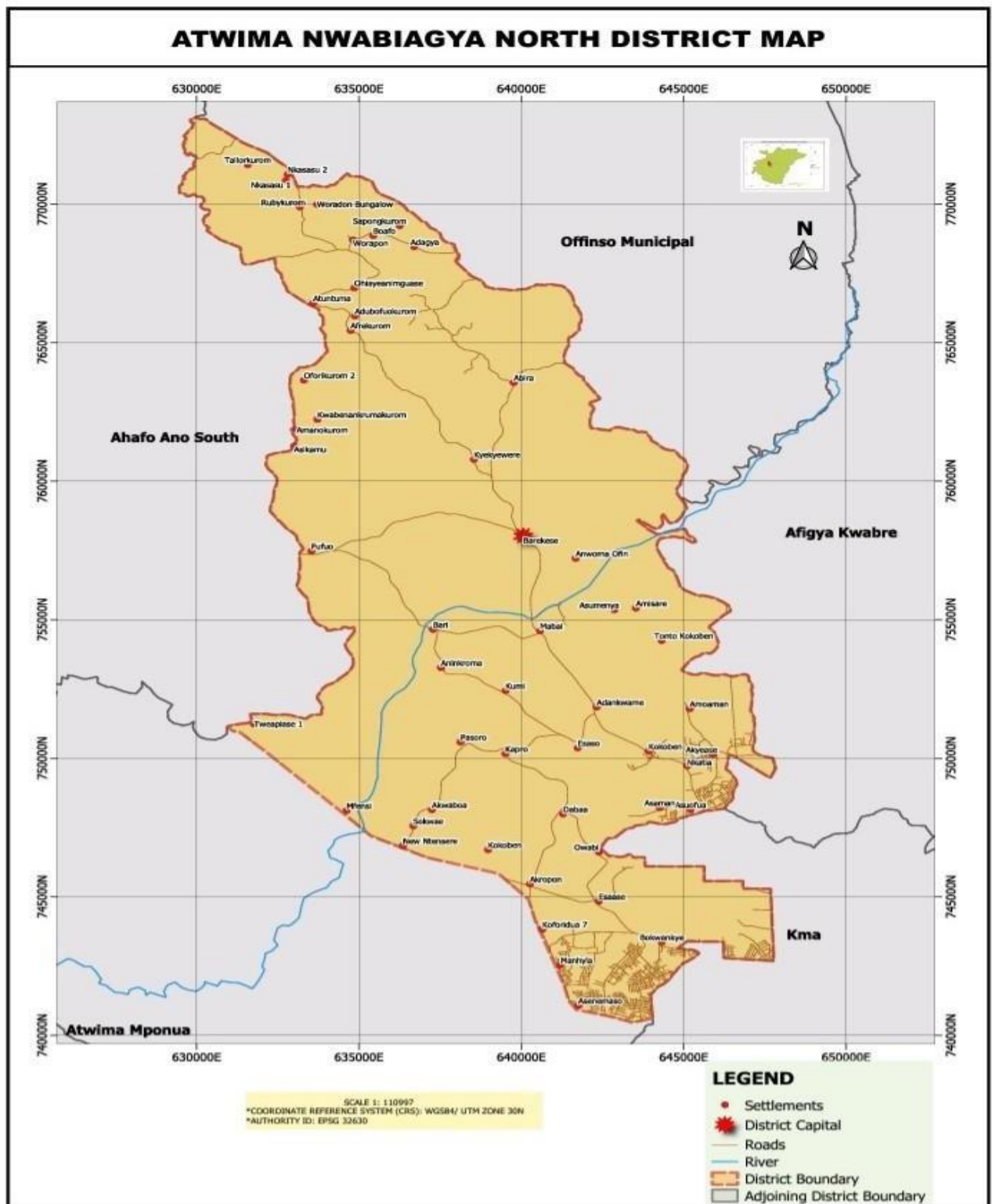
Source: Physical Planning Department, ANDA, 2025

**Figure 2.2: Atwima Nwabiagya North District in Regional Context**



Source: Physical Planning Department, ANNDA, 2025

Figure 2.3: Atwima Nwabiagya North District Map



Source: Physical Planning Department, ANNDA, 2025

#### 2.4.2 Topography, Drainage and Geology

Topographically, the land in the district is generally undulating with the highest elevation of about 70m above sea level. There are a number of waterlog areas and wider valleys with evidence of stream flow. The Owabi and Barekese dam are the main river which drains the surface area of the district. Farming activities are carried out close to the banks of most of the rivers and streams, thus considerably lowering volume of water in some of them. Measures are required to properly manage the water bodies in the district for sustainable livelihood and environment.

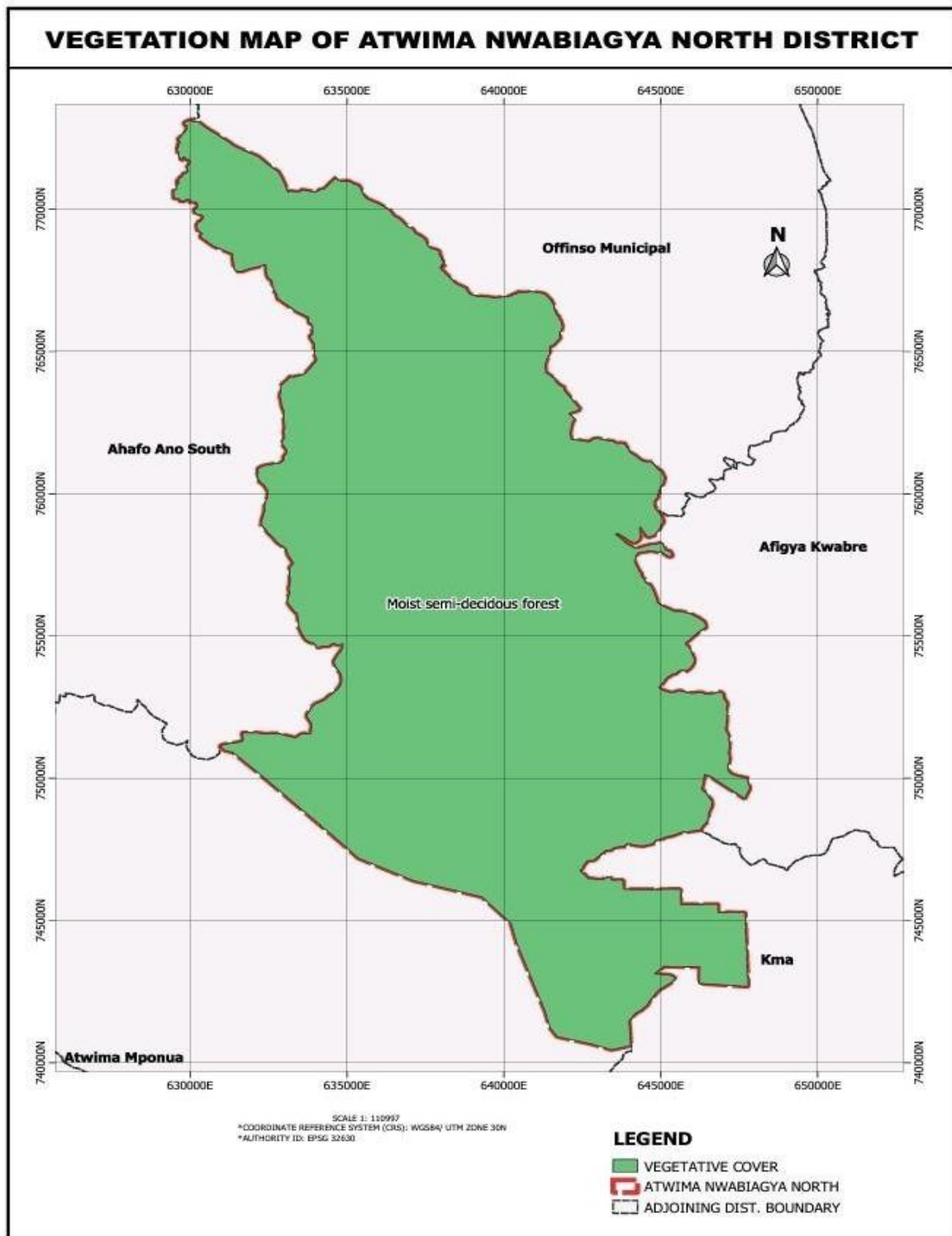
The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone, which is marked by double maximum with annual rainfall ranging between 170cm and 185cm. The major rainfall season is from Mid-March to July, and the minor season is between September and mid-November. Rainfall in the district is not distributed throughout the year. It is therefore not safe to rely solely on rain fed agriculture. Agriculture within the district must incorporate soil and water conservation measures at all times to ensure good yield.

Temperature is fairly uniform ranging between 27°C (August) and 31°C (March). Mean relative humidity of about 87 to 91 percent is characteristic of the district. The lowest relative humidity usually occurs in February/April when they are between 83 -87 in the morning and 48-67 in the afternoon.

The vegetation found in the district is predominantly the semi-deciduous type. The vegetation type has largely been disturbed by human activities (logging, farming, bush fires etc). However, there are some pockets of forest reserves available in the district. These include the Owabi Water Works Forest Reserves and Barekese Water Works Forest Reserve, which serve as water shed protection for the Offin and Owabi rivers. In addition, part of the Gyemena Forest Reserve is located in the District. In view of this, policies and measure have been put in place to mitigate the impact of some activities to save the reserves and rivers to improve the standard of living of people in the district.

The predominant soils in the district are the Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin Compound Associations and the Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations. Soils of the Kumasi-Asuansi Compound Associations are found at places like Ntesere, Atwima Koforidua, Akropong etc. Residential activities and sand winning have currently taken portions of these good agriculture lands. The Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations developed over Birimian Phyllites, Greywacks, Schist and Gneisses are very deep, red, well drained, and brown. Soils of the Bekwai-Nzema/Oda Complex Associations are found at places like Fufuo, Mfensi, Barekese, Adankwame, Akropong, Besease, Wurapong, etc. The district is underlain by the Lower Birimian rocks, which consist of phyllites, greywaches, achists and gneiss, and the Cape Coast Granite which are of considerable economic importance since they bear Gold and clay deposit for ceramics and brick making.

Figure 2.4. Vegetation map of Atwima Nwabiagya North District



Source: Physical Planning Department, ANNDA, 2025

### 2.4.3 Climate Change and Data Analysis

Increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has resulted in increased global warming, the impact of which is being felt in the District with visible evidence. They include change in rainfall patterns, storms, altered patterns of agriculture and associated crop failure and intermittent flow of streams among others. These changes are threats to the achievement of development priorities of the district thus development effort must be made to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects and also reduce greenhouse effects.

**Table 2.3: 2026-2029 Climate Variability and Change Analysis**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Community/Area</b>	<b>Enhancement / Adaptation measures</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Flooding	Akropong, Mfensi, Abrafo-Kokobeng, Asuofia, Owabi, Koforidua and Ntensere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early warning education prior to raining season</li> <li>• Education on building on water ways</li> <li>• Enforcement of District bye-laws on occurrences</li> </ul>	NADMO Natural Resource Conservation Agric. Dept Central Administration
Bushfires	Wurapong, Akwaboa, Mfensi, Esaso, Dabaa, Pasoro, Kapro, Adankwame and Barekese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-bush fire campaign.</li> <li>• Enforce appropriate law on illegal bush burners.</li> <li>• Train crop farmers in modern technology for farming</li> </ul>	NADMO/ Fire Service Agric Dept. Natural Resource Conservation.
Rainstorm	Wurapong, Akropong and Mfensi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting of trees to serve as windbreaks.</li> <li>• Early warning education prior to the raining season.</li> <li>• Engagement of professionals with house roofing.</li> </ul>	NADMO/Fire service
Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress. (e.g. Rice, cassava, maize)		Provide extension service and training in climate smart agriculture	Agric. Dept Central Administration
Logging activities	Wurapong and Barekese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce appropriate law on illegal chain saw operators</li> <li>• Education populaces on the dangers it will bring to future generation.</li> </ul>	Natural Resource Conservation
Increased competition for water for rural and urban needs due to drought and water shortage	District Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources. E.g. construction of boreholes</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of non- functioning boreholes.</li> </ul>	

2.4.3.1 Key development issues in Climate Variability and Change

- Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues
- Limited awareness of Climate change and its impacts
- Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources
- Inadequate financial resources
- Inadequate early warning system
- Degraded urban waterfronts with potential for redevelopment
- Inadequate infrastructure to cope with the impacts of Climate change

To integrate climate change into the District’s Composite Program of Action, the Climate sensitive sub-programs have been selected:

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Health Delivery
- Water and Sanitation
- Roads and Transport Services
- Fisheries

2.4.3.2 Climate Risk and Adaptation.

The Climate risk and adaptation is in relation to the under-listed sub-programs: Climate Risk and Adaptation in respect to Agriculture.

<p><i>Productivity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress. (e.g. cassava, cocoa, maize)</li> <li>• Reduced animal feeding and decrease growth rate due to prolonged heat stress</li> <li>• Reduced fertility and milk production due to prolonged heat stress</li> <li>• Increased prevalence of parasite and disease that affect crops and livestock due to climate change</li> <li>• Reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from high temperatures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Food security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced yields of staple cereals and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures</li> <li>• Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and extreme weather events</li> <li>• Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes that impact local and global food production</li> <li>• Reduced willingness of farmers to invest in productivity enhancing assets due to price volatility and greater future price uncertainty.</li> <li>• Disproportionately negative effects on poor consumers, who spend most of their income on food</li> </ul>
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### 2.4.3.3 Measures Enhancement or Additional Resilience

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Increase Productivity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat tolerant</li> <li>• Promote adoption of livestock breeds better adapted to prevailing climate</li> <li>• Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e. develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos)</li> <li>• Implement activities to enhance the natural resource base (e.g. restrict slash and burn agriculture that increases erosion and reduces soil fertility)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Strengthen Food Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help farmers adapt cropping practices to ensure food security (e.g. altering cultivation, sowing times, cultivation more nutritious crops, modifying amount and timing of fertilizer application.)</li> <li>• Support improvement in processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products.</li> <li>• Support investments in technologies and management practices that will increase returns.</li> <li>• Provide extensions services and training in climate-smart agriculture</li> <li>• Expand access to markets, credit and insurance to encourage farmers to adopt new, climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices</li> </ul>
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### 2.4.3.4 Climate Risk and Adaptation in respect of Health Delivery

The Current and potential Future Climate Risks in respect of health delivery in the District are shown below

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vector -and Water-Borne Disease</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Altered transmission cycles resulting from shifts in the geographic range, seasonal presence and biting rates of disease vectors due to change in temperature, precipitation and ecology</li> <li>• Acceleration of the life cycle or emergence of new climate- sensitive disease vectors due to higher temperature and changing precipitation patterns.</li> <li>• Increase in incidence of diarrheal disease due to high temperatures, especially in dry seasons (e.g. cholera)</li> <li>• Increased risk of heat- related death or illness and preterm birth due to exposure to higher temperatures</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Health Facilities and Supply chain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction or disruption of sanitation and health facilities and access roads due to extreme events such as floods</li> </ul>
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2.4.3.5 Measures Enhancement or Additional Resilience Measures: *Additional resilience measures for water and sanitation are as follows:*

<p>Measures for Water Supply, Demand and Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g. the number and depth of boreholes, surface water supply, rainwater harvesting</li> <li>• Reduce water losses by fixing leaky infrastructure, regulating and enforcing water theft violation</li> <li>• Increase water efficiency in agriculture and industry through conservation agriculture and water-efficient irrigation practices</li> <li>• Educate consumers about water conservation</li> </ul>	<p>Strengthen Water and Sanitation Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate consideration for flooding and drought into design/upgrades/maintenance of intake, dams and underground water conveyance infrastructure</li> <li>• Locate the tank in an elevation that is high enough to provide adequate pressure despite low tank levels.</li> <li>• Site sanitation systems away from flood risk zones</li> <li>• Design pumping station above floodplain or use submersible pumps.</li> <li>• Replace latrines with dry or compost latrines to provide increased odour control and reduce water use.</li> </ul>
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2.4.3.6 Climate Risk and Adaptation in respect of Roads and Transport Services

Current and Potential Future Climate Risk in respect of roads and transport services in the district are detailed below:

<p>Transportation Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Premature deterioration of structures/equipments from thermal stress due to increased temperature</li> <li>• Higher levels of structural damage and road deterioration due to flooding caused by increase in heavy precipitation and inland flooding</li> <li>• Increased risk of wildfire damage to infrastructure due to drought</li> <li>• Disruption of transport and increased repair and maintenance cost from damage of roads due to increased intensity of storm surge</li> </ul>	<p>Services and Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased incidence of transportation services disruption, resulting in loss of access to critical destination and services and impeded restoration efforts of energy, water supply and sanitation and communication service due to increase in heavy precipitation and inland flooding.</li> </ul>
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*Measures Enhancement or Additional Resilience Measures*

Strengthen Transport Infrastructure	Maintain Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use improved asphalt/ concrete mixtures for roads</li> <li>• Increase drainage capacity to accommodate more or severe rainfall events</li> <li>• Establish green infrastructure buffer zones to absorb water runoff and reduce flooding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor changing environment conditions affected by climate (e.g. land erosion patterns, frequency and severity of inundation events) to understand evolving adaptation needs.</li> <li>• Increase financial and technical resources for more frequent maintenance and repairs to accommodate changes in temperature and precipitation.</li> <li>• Track changes in maintenance needs and schedules over time as adaptation action are implemented</li> </ul>

2.4.4 Religious Affiliation, Culture and Festivals

According to the 2010 district population and housing report, Christianity is the dominant religion in the district (89.7%), Islam (7.6%), Traditional Religion (0.1%), Other Religion (0.6%), and No Religion (2.0%). There is cordiality among the religious groups and this situation provides a good environment for the development of the district.

The predominant cultural practices in the district is the Asante culture, it is the culture being practiced by almost all the people in the region. The main language spoken in the district is Twi, and the most preferred food is fufu. The cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by both male and female to social gatherings like funerals, church, festivals, wedding, and naming ceremonies. The main dance is Adowa, kete, and Nnwomkro. There are traditional troupes in the district, which perform during occasional celebrations. Funerals, Puberty rites, Festivals (Akwasidae) are important cultural practices of the people in the district. The people in the district are mostly Ashantis' and don't have a major festival apart from the 'Akwasidae' which is observed by all traditional councils in Ashanti Region on regular basis. The 'Akwasidae' is celebrated in forty days intervals within a year, which means that the 'Akwasidae' is observed nine times in a year.

Chiefs and elders of the traditional council normally meet at the palace to pour libation and make sacrifices to the ancestors for protection. Besides, the chiefs meet the people at the palace to discuss issues concerning the Traditional Area, identify problems and suggest ways for development. Gifts especially drinks are presented to the Chiefs. The Chiefs serve the people with drinks to end the occasion.

#### *2.4.4.1 Attitudes and practices*

As reminiscence of the Ashanti's, the people in the Atwima Nwabiagya North District are very hardworking and hospitable people who work tirelessly to improve their living conditions and the district as a whole. They actively participate in cultural activities that are observed in the district such as: pouring of libation, child naming ceremonies, marriage rites, funeral rites, observation of 'Akwasidae' and other practices. Also, there is a spirit of voluntarism among the youth who actively participates in communal labour towards the development of their communities even though, there are some people who show negative attitudes towards cultural practices and therefore do not participate in its observations on the grounds of religion. Tuesdays and Fridays are the main sacred days of the people in the district. Some communities take advantage of these days to carry out community development activities.

## **2.5 Rural- Urban Split**

The district is predominantly rural with about 64.7 percent living in the rural areas of the district. Only 35.3% of the population lives in the urban areas. Some major settlements in the district include Asuofua, Barekese, Atwima Koforidua, Akropong and Adankwame. The situation therefore requires that the District Assembly put measures in place to ensure proper planning and management of the rural settlements and also provide the needed infrastructure and services for orderly growth.



## **2.6 Surface Accessibility**

### **2.6.1 Roads**

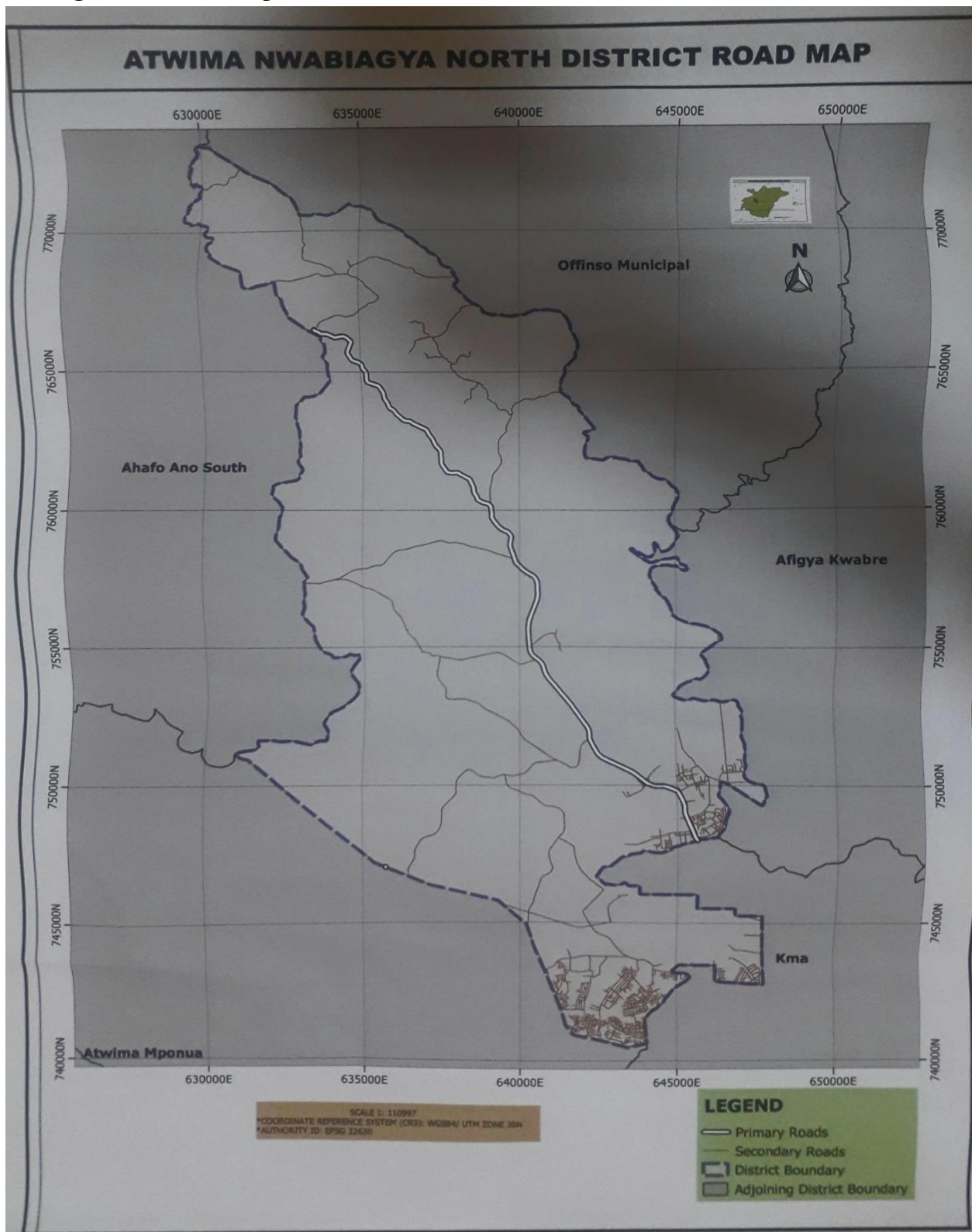
Roads are very important determinant of the accessibility of people to services and facilities. It is therefore necessary to analyze the road network and their conditions.

The district has a total road network of 115.3 kilometers. Out of these, 62.4 kilometers are bitumen surfaced roads. Motor vehicle remains an indispensable means of transport for most people in the district; the generally high level of poor roads in the district makes movement within and outside the district difficult and expensive.

However, the conditions of 23.8 km of the district's total road network are fair, whilst 68.4 kms are bad or poor as shown in Table 1.8. This analysis indicates that more needs to be done by the District Assembly and the Road Agencies to improve the condition of graveled roads in the district, especially those in the remote Cocoa and food crop growing communities to improve accessibility towards increased food production, access to market and reduce poverty.

Figure 2.6 and tables 2.4 and 2.5 provide the map, summary and detailed road network in the district and their condition.

Figure 2.6 Road Map of the District



Source: Physical Planning Department, ANNDA, 2025

Table 2.4: Summary of Length and Condition of Road Types in the District

Road Type	Length (Km)	Good		Fair		Poor	
		Km	%	Km	%	Km	%
Bitumen Roads	62.4	21.9	35.1	11.8	18.9	28.7	46.0
Graveled Roads	52.9	1.2	2.3	12.0	22.7	39.7	75.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>59.3</b>

*Source: District Feeder Roads, 2025*

Table 2.5: Length and Condition of Bitumen and Gravelled Roads

No.	Road Name	Length (Km)	Good (Km)	Fair (Km)	Poor (Km)
<b>Bitumen Surfaced Roads</b>					
1	Ntensere- Pasoro	1.0		√	
2	Akropong – Dabaa- Kapro	7.5	√		
3	Akropong – Essase – Owabi Dam	6.8			√
5	Abuakwa-Mfensi	7.2	√		
7	Esaso- Barekuma	6.2			√
8	Abrafo Kokobeng Jn-Abrafo Kokobeng	1.2			√
9	Barekese- Abira	10.8		√	
11	Adankwame- Esaso-Pasoro	10.0			√
14	Essaase- Owabi- Dabaa	4.5			√
16	Barekese – Fufuo	7.2	√		
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>62.4</b>			
<b>Graveled Roads</b>					
1	Fufuo-Adugyama	12.0		√	
2	Bonsua-Worapong	7.0			√
4	Bari-Kuma-Maabang	6.2			√
12	Abrafo Kokobeng-Dabaa	1.2			√
13	Barekese-Addaikrom	7.1			√
18	Fufuo-Asikam	7.2			√
19	Atamso Jn-Atamso-Yeboakrom	7.0			√
21	Hemang-Achiase-Nketia	1.0			√
22	Asuofua-Achiase-Amoaman	3.0			√
23	Asuofua-Asaman	1.2	√		
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>52.9</b>			

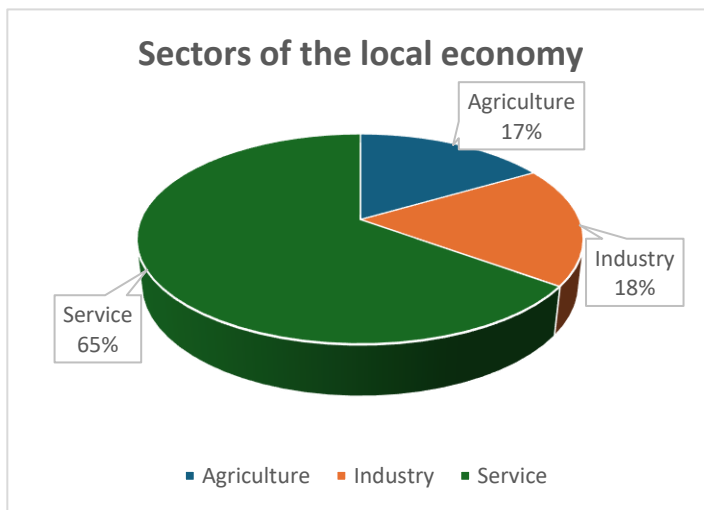
## 2.7 Economy

### 2.7.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The economy of Atwima Nwabiagya North District can be broadly categorized into four sectors: agriculture, industry, trading, and services. Despite its peri-urban nature, agriculture remains the dominant sector, employing approximately 50.7% of the labour force.

This is followed by the industrial sector, which employs about 17.4% of workers, and trading activities (buying and selling), which employ 14.5%. The service sector, including transportation, hairdressing, hospitality, and other services, employs about 17.4% of the labour force.

The industrial sector is largely dominated by small-scale manufacturing activities such as soap making, tie and dye production, gari processing, carpentry, and oil palm and palm kernel oil extraction. Medium and large-scale industries, including sawmills and similar manufacturing enterprises, also operate within the district. The composition of the local economy is summarized in Figure 2.6 below:



**Figure 2.6: Sectors of the Economy**

#### Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy, with crop farming and livestock rearing being the principal activities. Fishing is practiced on a limited scale.

##### (a) Crop Farming

Crop farming dominates agricultural activities. Major crops include maize, cassava, yam, cocoyam, ginger, oil palm, rice, citrus, cocoa, and plantain, mostly cultivated on a small-scale basis. A few farmers engage in medium to large-scale cultivation.

Given the proximity to the Kumasi Metropolis, some farmers are cultivating vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, garden eggs, cabbage, carrots, cucumber, and okra on a larger scale to meet

urban demand. The district has fertile soils and favorable climatic conditions suitable for rice and citrus production. Currently, about 9,000 hectares are devoted to citrus cultivation, making the district one of the leading citrus producers in the country.

**Table 2.6: Crops and Growing Areas**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Main Areas of Cultivation</b>
Oil palm	Abira, Ataase, Mfensi, Wurapong, Esaso, Fufuo, Barekese
Tomatoes	Daabaa
Garden eggs	Fufuo, Amakye Bare, Esaso
Pepper	Amakye Bare, Esaso, Achina
Maize	Fufuo, Barekese, Amakye Bare, Achina, Kintaa
Plantain	Wurapong, Ataase, Barekese, Boahenkwa
Yam	Esaase, Abira
Cassava	Kintaa, Barekese
Okra	Amakye Bare, Achina, Fufuo, Esaso
Cocoa	Wurapong, Amakye Bare, Fufuo, Barekese, Abire
Citrus	Ataase, Barekese, Amakye Bare, Abira
Rice	Adagya, Fufuo, Adankwame Ntensere, Barekese, Ataase, Achina, Fufuo, Aninkromah, Wurapong, Abira

*Source: MOFA, 2025*

### **(b) Livestock Farming**

The district hosts several large-scale poultry farms, including Darko Farms, Topman Farms, and Asare Farms, along with numerous medium and small-scale poultry operations. Other livestock such as goats, sheep, pigs, cattle, and grasscutters are reared primarily to meet household nutritional needs and supplement income.

**Table 2.7: Livestock and Poultry Production Areas**

<b>Type of Livestock</b>	<b>Main Production Area</b>
Goats	Boahenkwa, Wurapong,
Sheep	Wurapong, Boahenkwa
Cattle	Barekese, Nketiah, Adagya
Pig	Fufuo, Akropong
Poultry	Barekese, Akropong, Ntensere, Fufuo

## Credit Facilities

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, through programs such as Planting for Food and Jobs I & II (PFJ I&II), Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP-GH), Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ), and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), provides credit facilities to farmers. These include inputs such as piglets, seed maize, fertilizers, and weedicides. Additional financial support is available through local institutions via the Business Advisory Center (BAC).

## Post-Harvest Losses and Storage

Post-harvest losses remain significant due to poor handling, inadequate storage, and insufficient processing facilities. Improved ventilated narrow cribs are primarily used for maize storage, but other crops, including citrus, often face losses, forcing farmers to sell at low prices, especially during bumper harvests.

## Marketing and Processing

Middlemen, mainly from Kumasi, dominate the marketing of agricultural produce, buying directly from farms or markets and selling in urban centers. Promoting the patronage of locally produced food through programs such as the School Feeding Programme and second-cycle institutions could enhance farmers' incomes and market stability.

## 2.8 Social

### 2.8.1 Education

It is often said that education is a basic necessity for the development of every nation and for that matter a district. The District Assembly has taken keen interest in the development of education. This section analyses the current education situation including physical infrastructure, teaching staff strength, enrolment levels and academic performance at the basic level as well as ownership of existing facilities.

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District has a total of 329 education institutions spread across the district as at the beginning of 2020/2021 academic year. Out of this, Pre-school and Primary schools constitute 136 with 128 and 120 respectively. In terms of ownership there are 136 public and 193 private schools in the district. Table 1.16 gives an overview of school ownership in the District. It could be observed from the data that private participation in the education sector is encouraging. It is heartening to note that in view of the District Assembly's inadequate resources to accelerate the development of the education sector, the private sector is being motivated to participate in the sector.

**Table 2.8: Types of Educational Institution and Ownership, 2020/2021**

NO	TYPE OF SCHOOL	TOTAL NUMBER	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
1	Pre-School	128	46	82
2	Primary School	120	46	74
3	Junior High School	78	41	37
4	Senior High School	3	3	0

<b>Grand Total</b>	329	136	193
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*Source: District Education Directorate, 2025*

**Table 2.9: Distribution of Schools by Area Council**

<b>Area Council</b>	<b>Public</b>				<b>Private</b>			
	<b>Pre- School</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>JSS</b>	<b>SSS</b>	<b>Pre- School</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>JSS</b>	<b>SSS</b>
Akropong	9	9	8	1	23	20	11	0
Adankwame	9	9	8	1	9	8	3	0
Barekese	9	9	7	1	9	8	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>

*Source: District Education Directorate, 2025*

## Enrolment Levels

- **Pre-School**

The district has a total pre-school enrolment of 8,817 at the beginning of 2020/2021 academic year. As indicated in Table 1.17, there are more males than females in almost all the pre-schools in the Circuits except Asuofua and Akropong. This puts the pre-school male to female ratio on 50.89 % to 50.83%. Therefore, measures must be put in place to ensure that girl-child education is improved at this level. It is also important to mention that private schools are admitting almost half of the pupils despite their lower numbers compared to that of the public schools at this level.

**Table 2.10: Pre-School Enrolment by Circuit, Type of Ownership and Sex, 2020**

Name of Circuit	Enrolment									
	Public			Private			District Totals			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.		Percentage	
Female							Male	Female	Male	
Akropong	763	376	387	1209	588	621	964	1008	48.88%	51.12%
Adankwame	656	318	338	513	256	257	574	595	49.10%	50.90%
Barekese	1057	487	570	655	325	330	812	900	47.43%	52.57%
Asuofua	586	304	282	1776	892	884	1196	1166	50.64%	49.36%
Mfensi	576	277	299	712	350	362	627	661	48.68%	51.32%
Wurapong	314	152	162	0	0	0	314	152	48.40%	51.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>3952</b>	<b>1914</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>4865</b>	<b>2411</b>	<b>2454</b>	<b>4487</b>	<b>4482</b>	<b>50.89</b>	<b>50.83</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2025*

## Primary School

The district has a total primary school enrolment of 24,865 pupils at the beginning of 2020/2021 academic year. Similar to that of the pre-school, males are dominating in almost all the circuits except one. This makes the district's male to female ratio 49.82% to 50.1%. However, it can be seen that there has been little improvement in closing the gap from the pre-school level.

**Table 2.11: Primary School Enrolment by Circuit, Type of Ownership and Sex, 2020/2021**

Name of Circuit	Enrolment										
	Public			Private			District Totals				
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.		Percentage		
Total							Female	Male	Female	Male	
Akropong	3320	1668	1652	2755	1370	1385	6075	3038	3037	50.01%	49.99%
Adankwame	2220	1091	1129	1151	590	561	3371	1681	1690	49.87%	50.13%
Barekese	2712	1309	1403	1279	633	646	3991	1942	2049	48.66%	51.34%
Asuofua	3378	1676	1702	4083	2075	2008	7461	3751	3710	50.27%	49.73%
Mfensi	1680	798	882	1594	820	774	3274	1618	1656	49.42%	50.58%
Wurapong	693	358	335	0	0	0	693	358	335	51.66%	48.34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14003</b>	<b>6900</b>	<b>7103</b>	<b>10862</b>	<b>5488</b>	<b>5374</b>	<b>24865</b>	<b>12388</b>	<b>12477</b>	<b>49.82%</b>	<b>50.18%</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2025*

- **Junior High School**

The district has a total Junior High School enrolment of 11,336 students at the beginning of 2020/2021 academic year. Similar to that of the pre-school and primary school, males dominate with a ratio of 50.36% to 49.64% in the district. However, it can be seen that the JHS enrolment ratio of male to female is the same as that of the primary school.

**Table 2.12: Junior High School Enrolment by Circuit, Type of Ownership and Sex, 2020/2021**

Name of Circuits	Enrolment										
	Public			Private			District Totals				
	Total	Femal e	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.			Percentage	
Total							Female	Male	Female	Male	
Akropong	2034	1050	984	521	259	262	2555	1309	1246	51.23%	48.77%
Adankwame	1329	671	658	94	36	58	1423	707	716	49.68%	50.32%
Barekese	1327	623	704	236	122	114	1563	745	818	47.66%	52.34%
Asuofua	3446	1778	1668	943	474	469	4389	2252	2137	51.31%	48.69%
Mfensi	791	402	389	371	178	193	1162	580	582	49.91%	50.09%
Wurapong	244	116	128	0	0	0	244	116	128	47.54%	52.46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9171</b>	<b>4640</b>	<b>4531</b>	<b>2165</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>11336</b>	<b>5709</b>	<b>5627</b>	<b>50.36%</b>	<b>49.64%</b>

### School Infrastructure

School infrastructure at the pre-school and basic levels in the district is inadequate. Classrooms and furniture are inadequate, and some of the existing classrooms are poor. This is evident in Tables 2.13, 2.14 and 2.15.

There is therefore the need to improve the infrastructure situation at these levels so as to provide the right environment for effective academic work.

**Table 2.13: Pre-School Infrastructure by Circuits (PUBLIC)**

Name of Circuit	Total Enrol.	Classrooms and Class			Furniture:							
		Exiting		Backlog	Hexagonal Tables		Chairs		Mono Desk		Dual Desk	
		C'rooms	Classes		Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
Akropong	763	18	24	6	37	90	222	540				
Adankwame	656	17	21	4	33	77	198	462				
Barekese	1057	17	27	10	35	141	210	846				
Asuofua	586	19	23	4	37	61	222	366				
Mfensi	576	13	14	2	33	63	198	378				
Wurapong	314	7	9	2	14	39	84	234				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3952</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>2826</b>				

*Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2025*

**Table 2.14: Primary School Infrastructure by Circuits (PUBLIC)**

Name of Circuit	Total Enrol.	Classrooms and Classes			Furniture			
		Exiting		Backlog	Mono Desk		Dual Desks	
		Classroom	Classes		Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog
Akropong	3320	65	75	10			296	1364
Adankwame	2220	52	58	6			98	1012
Barekese	2712	66	68	2			127	1229
Asuofua	3378	81	95	14			619	1070
Mfensi	1680	35	38	3			226	614
Wurapong	693	23	25	2			414	206
<b>Total</b>	<b>14003</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>37</b>			<b>1780</b>	<b>5495</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2025*

**Table 2.15: Junior High School Infrastructure by Circuits (PUBLIC)**

Name of Circuit	Total Enrol.	Classrooms and Classes			Furniture				No of sch. With Library facilities
		Exiting		Back log	Mono Desk		Dual Desks		
		C'rom	Class		Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog	
Akropong	2034	44	49	5	829	1205			
Adankwame	1329	24	26	2	497	832			1
Barekese	1327	32	36	4	835	942			
Asuofua	3446	51	60	9	1202	2244			1
Mfensi	791	17	22	5	212	579			
Wurapong	244	12	13	1	119	125			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9171</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3694</b>	<b>5927</b>			<b>3</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2025*

### Teaching Staff

There are 2,398 teachers in the district comprising of 1,476 in public schools and 922 in private schools. At all levels of schools, public schools have more teachers than private except pre-school which the private have more teachers than public.

Also, in term of teacher's professionalism, the public schools have 93.8% of its teachers been trained while only 18.1% of private school teachers are trained.

**Table 2.16: Availability of Teacher by ownership and training**

Category of School	Grand Total	Public			Private		
		Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained
Pre-school	359	146	136	10	213	41	172
Primary School	941	452	442	10	489	127	362
Junior High School	752	532	520	12	220	107	113
Senior High School	346	346	330	16	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>1476</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>647</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2025*

The analysis of teachers to pupil's ratio indicates that, there are enough teachers in the district to handle students in the district within the four-year plan period. However, measures have to be put in place to ensure that the untrained teachers get trained and the already trained also get some levels of refresher trainings.

Tables 2.17, 2.18 and 2.19 present the breakdown of teacher in the district across the various circuits.

**Table 2.17: Pre- School Teachers by Ownership and Profession**

Circuit	Total Enrolment		No. of Teachers			Total Untrained	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
Akropong	763	1209	87	32	55	3	43
Adankwame	656	513	53	28	25	3	17
Barekese	1057	655	54	32	22	1	17
Asuofua	586	1776	102	29	73	2	61
Mfensi	576	712	63	20	43	0	34
Wurapong	314	0	5	5	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3952</b>	<b>4865</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>172</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2025*

**Table 2.18: Primary School Teachers by Ownership and Profession**

Circuit	Total Enrolment		No of Teachers			Total Untrained	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
Akropong	3320	2755	243	117	126	2	81
Adankwame	2220	1151	129	71	58	1	34
Barekese	2712	1279	148	86	62	0	56
Asuofua	3378	4083	297	118	179	2	142
Mfensi	1680	1594	109	45	64	0	49
Wurapong	693	0	15	15	0	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14003</b>	<b>10862</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>362</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2025*

**Table 2.19: Junior High School Teachers by Ownership and Profession**

Circuit	Total Enrolment		No of Teachers			Total Untrained	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
Akropong	2034	521	197	135	62	6	28
Adankwame	1329	94	107	90	17	2	5
Barekese	1327	236	116	87	29	2	25
Asuofua	3446	943	226	145	81	2	40
Mfensi	791	371	90	59	31	0	15
Wurapong	244	0	27	27	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9171</b>	<b>2165</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>113</b>

*Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2025*

## Supervision and Performance

Key problems and challenges affecting improved educational standard in the district include the following:

- Low academic performance at the basic school level
- High number of dilapidated classroom infrastructure
- High level of congestion in some schools
- Inadequate school furniture
- Weak supervision in schools

## Basic School Education

The District has a total of 283 basic schools made up of public (133) and private (150) schools. The basic schools are fairly distributed throughout the district which is easily accessible to all pupils. There has been significant increase in pupil enrolment at the basic school level from 2018/19 to 2020/21 academic year because of in-migration from Kumasi Metropolis especially in the peri-urban areas.

## Senior High School Education

With regards to SHS level of education, there are three (3) public SHS in the district located at Atwima Akropong, Adankwame and Barekese with male and female being student at two (2) and an all-male school at Akropong. All the schools are government assisted and benefiting from the free SHS flagship programme. The introduction of the Free SHS programme by the Government of Ghana in 2017/18 academic year has resulted in the disproportionate increase in enrolment levels vis-a-vis the limited number of physical infrastructures. Moving forward, the District should consider the setting up of additional senior high schools and upgrading existing ones with facilities such as additional classroom blocks, furniture, dining halls, administration and assembly hall blocks, computer and science laboratories, dormitories, institutional toilet and water facilities etc.

### 2.8.2 Health Care Facilities/Services.

Also, most of the existing facilities need to be expanded to meet the growing demand of the people.

**Table 2.20: Health Facilities by Area Councils and Type of Ownership**

Area Council	Hospital		Health Centre		Clinics		Maternity Homes		CHPS Compound
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Akropong	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Adankwame	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barekese	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

*Source: District Health Directorate, 2025*

The District has an Ambulance Service with only one ambulance that provides efficient and timely pre-hospital emergency medical care to the sick and the injured and transport them safely to nearby facilities. The ambulance bay which serves as an office for the service is located at Barekese. The District has a doctor population ratio of 1:6144 compared to the WHO standard of 1/44,363. The District needs to acquire more doctors in the short to medium term to boost the health needs of the growing population. The table below shows the top ten outpatient morbidity in the District from 2022 to 2024.

**Table 2.21: Morbidity**

2022			2023		2024	
No	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases
1	Uncomplicated Malaria	30835	Uncomplicated Malaria	35787	Uncomplicated Malaria	28600
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	10823	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	10619	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	8779
3	Rheumatism/Joint Pains/Arthritis	5535	Rheumatism/Joint Pains/Arthritis	5293	Rheumatism/Joint Pains/ Arthritis	5885
4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3592	Skin Diseases	3205	Skin Diseases	4738
5	Skin Diseases	3168	Diarrhoea Diseases	3192	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4736
6	Intestinal Worm	3017	Anaemia	2880	Anaemia	3624
7	Pneumonia	2706	Typhoid Fever	2493	Diarrhoea Diseases	2930
8	Diarrhoea Diseases	2669	Intestinal Worm	2382	Hypertension	2492
9	Anaemia	2657	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2306	Typhoid Fever	2315
10	Hypertension	1200	Pneumonia	2277	Intestinal Worm	2252

Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

## **2.9 Governance**

Political administration plays a critical role in resource mobilization and distribution for socioeconomic development at the local level. This underlines the importance of the administrative structure and functions of the Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly. The Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

### **The General Assembly**

The General Assembly comprised 24 Assembly members with 17 of them elected and 7 appointed by the state with one of them elected as a Presiding member to chair all Assembly meetings. The General Assembly sees to formulation of bye laws, approval of the annual composite budget, development plans and projects, security issues and matters from the Executive Committee requiring decisions or approval of the General Assembly as spelt out and stipulated by Act 936 of 2016.

### **The Executive Committees and the Chief Executive**

In the performance of its executive functions, Atwima Nwabiagya North District has the Executive Committee whose membership as stated in section 19 of the local governance Act 936, 2016 comprises of the Chief Executive as the Chairperson, the Chairpersons of the following sub- committees; Development Planning, Social Services, Finance and Administration, Works, Justice and Security.

### **The Sub-Committees**

The sub-committees which comprise various Assembly Members and Departmental Heads whose roles fall directly within the sub-committee's jurisdiction. Sub committees include Finance and Administration, Works, Development Planning, Social Services, Justice and Security, Education, Transport, Revenue Mobilization and Environment sub committees.

#### **2.9.1 The Central Administration and Heads of Decentralized Departments**

The Central Administration which is headed by the DCD who provides the needed support to the General Assembly and other sub-committees in the form of organization of meetings, provision of finance and logistics. It is also responsible for the timely production and distribution of minutes and notifying departments/units and officials on follow-up actions required of them.

### **The Sub - Structures**

The sub-structures serve as a link between the community and the District Assembly. They bring the process of decision making to the grass roots in society. To achieve this, public meetings are organized at the Town/Zonal Councils for communities to make their inputs on various issues such as the Medium-Term Development Plan and Environmental issues amongst others. The District has seventeen (17) electoral areas clustered under three (3) Zonal Councils

## 2.10 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

This section deals with an analysis of the strengths and opportunities that exist that could be utilized to address identified issues from the performance review and existing conditions. It also details the weaknesses and threats that can derail development efforts.

**Table 2.22** shows the application of SWOT analysis on the adopted prioritized development issues in Atwima Nwabiagya North District. The output of the SWOT analysis will refine the adopted prioritized issues of the District.

**Table 2.22: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)**

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Strength	Opportunities	Weakness	Threats
1	Early deterioration of road networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of constructional materials</li> <li>- Presence of Department of Urban Roads</li> <li>- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>- Inadequate internal financing</li> <li>Weak monitoring structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political will and government policy</li> <li>- Proximity to Regional Department of Urban road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>-High pressure on DACF</li> <li>-Low capacity of contractors</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraint and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.</p>					
2	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Available competent staff</li> <li>-High level of commitment from stakeholders</li> <li>-Availability of IGF</li> <li>-Availability of companies within the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unreliable internal funds</li> <li>More development gaps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political will and government policy</li> <li>- Availability of external funding sources</li> <li>- Availability of donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>-High pressure on DACF</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be</p>					

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Strength	Opportunities	Weakness	Threats
directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.					
3	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of health-related NGOs in the district</li> <li>- Availability of internal funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> <li>- Low level of household income</li> <li>Long distance in accessing health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of health-related NGO's (CHAG) etc.</li> <li>- Available national funds allocation</li> <li>- Existence of government policies</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low budgetary allocation</li> <li>- Inadequate external funds</li> <li>- Superstition beliefs of health issues</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges					
4	Inequitable access to and distribution of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Electricity Sub-stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF to electrification projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient and untimely release of external funds</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost</li> <li>- Communities willingness to support energy programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Illegal connection and wastage of power</li> <li>High poverty level of communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Ministry of Energy</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG</li> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>
Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inequitable access to and distribution of power to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, programme design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges.					
5	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of employable skills among youths</li> <li>- Existence of District Assembly</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apathy of the youth to be trained</li> <li>- Limited employable skills among the youth</li> <li>Low levels of income among people in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of YEA, PFJ, PFI, 1D1F programmes in the country</li> <li>- Presence of training institutes to train youths</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change of government and policies</li> <li>- Lack of data on unemployment</li> <li>- Lack of national programmes for employment creation</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated					

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Strength	Opportunities	Weakness	Threats
constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.					
6	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of constructional materials</li> <li>- Presence of Department of Urban Roads</li> <li>- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>- Inadequate internal financing</li> <li>- Weak monitoring structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political will and government policy</li> <li>- Proximity to Regional Department of Urban road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- High pressure on DACF</li> <li>- Low capacity of contractors</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks in the District. However, the identified constraint and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct</p>					
7	Poor drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Zoomlion staff in the District</li> <li>- Available space for construction of drains</li> <li>- Availability of labour for distilling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irresponsible dumping of refuse</li> <li>- Weak enforcement of by-laws</li> <li>- Limited number of drains within the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of national sanitation day</li> <li>- Availability of a Ministry of Sanitation</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs on sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-enforcement of sanitation laws</li> <li>- Weak national commitments towards drainage issues</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: the poor drainage system can be effectively manage using the availability of potentials and opportunities. The issues can be addressed through sensitization and environmental maintenance.</p>					
8	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Toll Booth in the District</li> <li>- Presence of numerous economic activities in the District</li> <li>- Availability of youths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High number of tax evaders</li> <li>- High rate of financial leakage</li> <li>- Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organizations and businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence on legal framework that support the DA to mobilize financial resources</li> <li>- Presence of NGOs and other Development Organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay in releasing funds by the NGOs</li> <li>- Generally low tax education</li> </ul>

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Strength	Opportunities	Weakness	Threats
<p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.</p>					
9	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Department of Social Welfare</li> <li>- Existence of the Disability Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High demand on the Disability Fund</li> <li>- Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NGOs</li> <li>- Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimize the identified challenges.</p>					
10	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of dept. of agriculture</li> <li>- Availability of Agriculture related NGOs</li> <li>- formation of MCACT and DAAS in the District</li> <li>- Availability of RELC session</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of technology</li> <li>- Lack of demonstration sites</li> <li>- Limited number of AEAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of government policies such as PFJ, PFI, ID1F, ID1 warehouse</li> <li>- Availability of policy that guides agriculture</li> <li>- Existence of agriculture NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of education of farmers</li> <li>- Inadequate access to modern technology</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The problem of storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds can be managed. The potentials and opportunities are used to maximize the constraints and challenges identified. This can be done through the implementation of post-harvest losses.</p>					
11	Inadequate access to veterinary services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Health facilities</li> <li>- Availability of reproductive health and family planning services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural and religious beliefs and practices</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of the NPC</li> <li>- Availability of donors/ Development Partners</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak implementation of national population policies</li> <li>- Declined in donor support</li> </ul>

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Strength	Opportunities	Weakness	Threats
<p>Conclusion: inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services can be improved since a lot of potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be minimized through awareness creation. The challenge can be address through improved funding and support.</p>					
12	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of entrepreneurial opportunities in the District</li> <li>- Existence of training centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited educational levels</li> <li>- Unpreparedness of the youth to venture into entrepreneurship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of national entrepreneurship programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor enabling environment</li> <li>- Strong competition</li> <li>- Limited access to start-up capital</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle issue of Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills in the District. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Sustainability concerns should be taken care of in the project design and implementation.</p>					
13	Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of MASLOC</li> <li>- Existence of financial institutions (Rural Banks and Microfinance)</li> <li>- Existence of Rural Enterprise Project (REP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral security for the credit</li> <li>- Past experience about credit disbursement</li> <li>- High interest rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NBSSI at the Regional level</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs such as IFAD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit</li> <li>- General low recovery of Loan Revolving Fund</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilize will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the District.</p>					
14	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of lands for sanitation facilities</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities</li> <li>- Existence of sanitation bye- laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate dumping sites</li> <li>- Improper management of disposal sites</li> <li>- Low level of IGF to fund sanitation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donor support towards sanitation problems</li> <li>- Existence of CWSA</li> <li>- Existence of Ministry of Sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irregular flow of funds</li> <li>- General poor sanitation habit</li> <li>- Non-implementation of national sanitation programmes</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observance of the national sanitation day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak enforcement of sanitation bye- laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of sanitation companies</li> </ul>	
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of Poor sanitation and waste management in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation and improved funding</p>					

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Strength	Opportunities	Weakness	Threats
15	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of government lands for educational infrastructure</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to support educational facilities through self-help</li> <li>- High communities' prioritization of need for school infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low community participation in school management</li> <li>- Low appreciation of educational importance</li> </ul> <p>Low level of IGF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of education base Donors and NGOs, DFID sector support</li> <li>- GETFUN D Assistance</li> <li>- Free SHS policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue with Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges</p>					

## 2.11 Estimated Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

In the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, MMDAs are required to make development projections, goals, objectives and strategies in relation to the adopted issues. This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. The preferred development options are also selected and assessed. Below are the projections for the District.

### 2.11.1 District Population Projections from 2026-2029

Planning is concerned with the future and therefore development planning should take into account the nature and characteristics of the population to be catered for in the plan period. To be able to achieve this, projections have been made into the plan period using the exponential method of population projection and some assumptions as explained below. Population dynamics depend on three vital demographic variables, namely: fertility, mortality and migration which determine the growth rate of population. Therefore, the assumption underlying the projections is stated below:

a. The growth rate of the district which is 2.1% will not change during the plan period.

The exponential method of population projection is given as:

$$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

Where  $P_o$  = the current (base year)

population  $P_t$  = the future population

$r$  = the population growth rate

t = the projection period  
in years e = 2.718282 which  
is a constant.

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the District was growing with an annual growth rate of 1.4 percent and the total population of the district was 155,025.

**Table 2.23 Projected population for the plan period (2026-2029)**

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	Male	Female
2025 (Base Year)	163,893	80,724	83,169
2026	165,831	81,666	84,165
2027	167,999	82,720	85,279
2028	170,175	83,774	86,401
2029	172,357	84,830	87,527

The total population of the district, according to the 2020 Population and Housing Census was 155,025 with an annual growth rate of 2.1%. The Census revealed that the district had a sex ratio of 94, indicating the presence of more females than males. The projected population of the district for 2025 is 191,251. The population growth of the district is influenced mostly by its proximity to Kumasi. Most people who work in Kumasi use most settlements in the district as dormitory towns and with the high pressure on land and residential facilities in the Kumasi Metropolis, most people find the district suitable to reside.

#### 2.11.2 Labour Force Projection

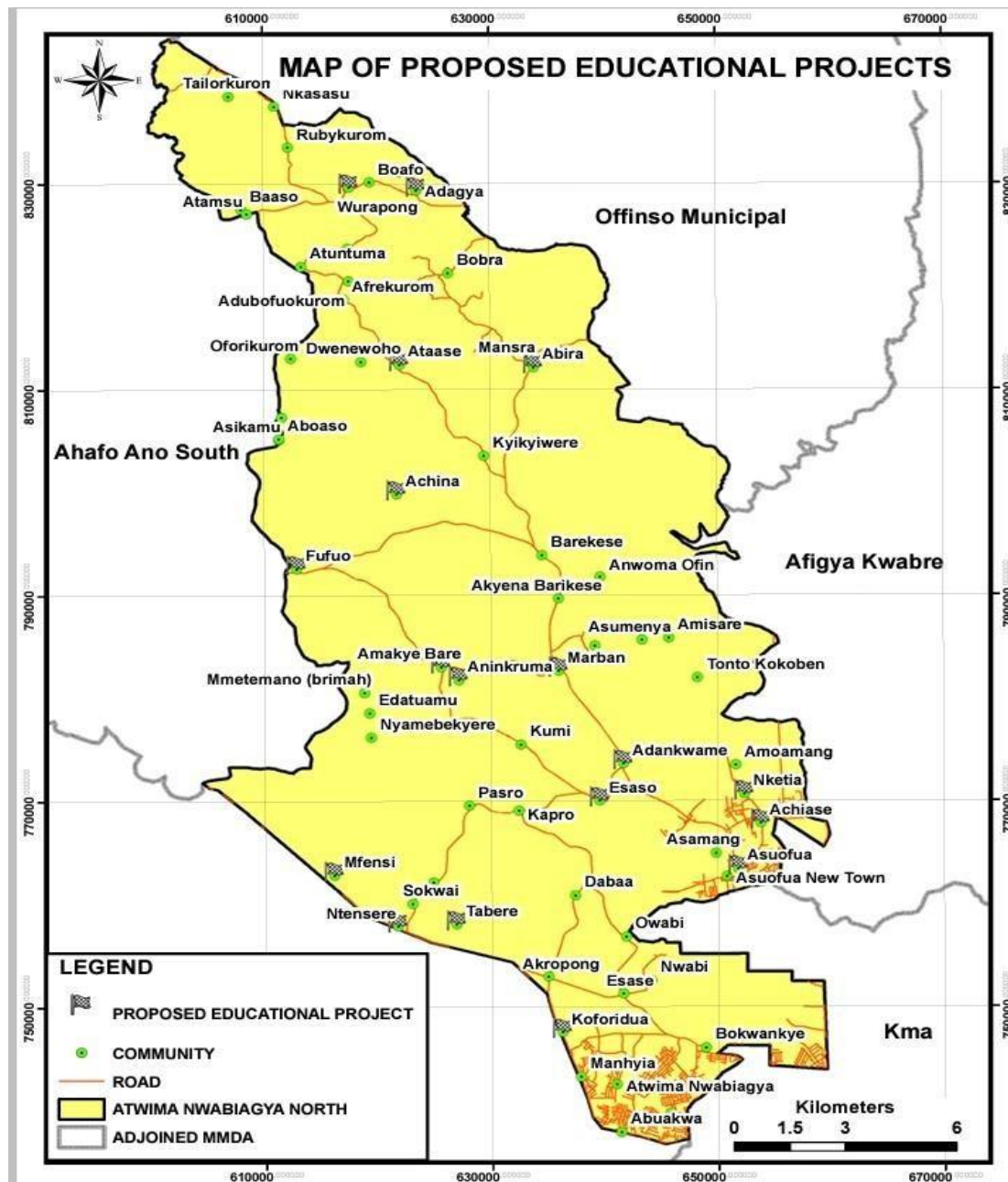
According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the unemployment rate in the district was about 8%. This rate is assumed constant throughout the planning period.

**Table 2.24: Projected Employment Statistics**

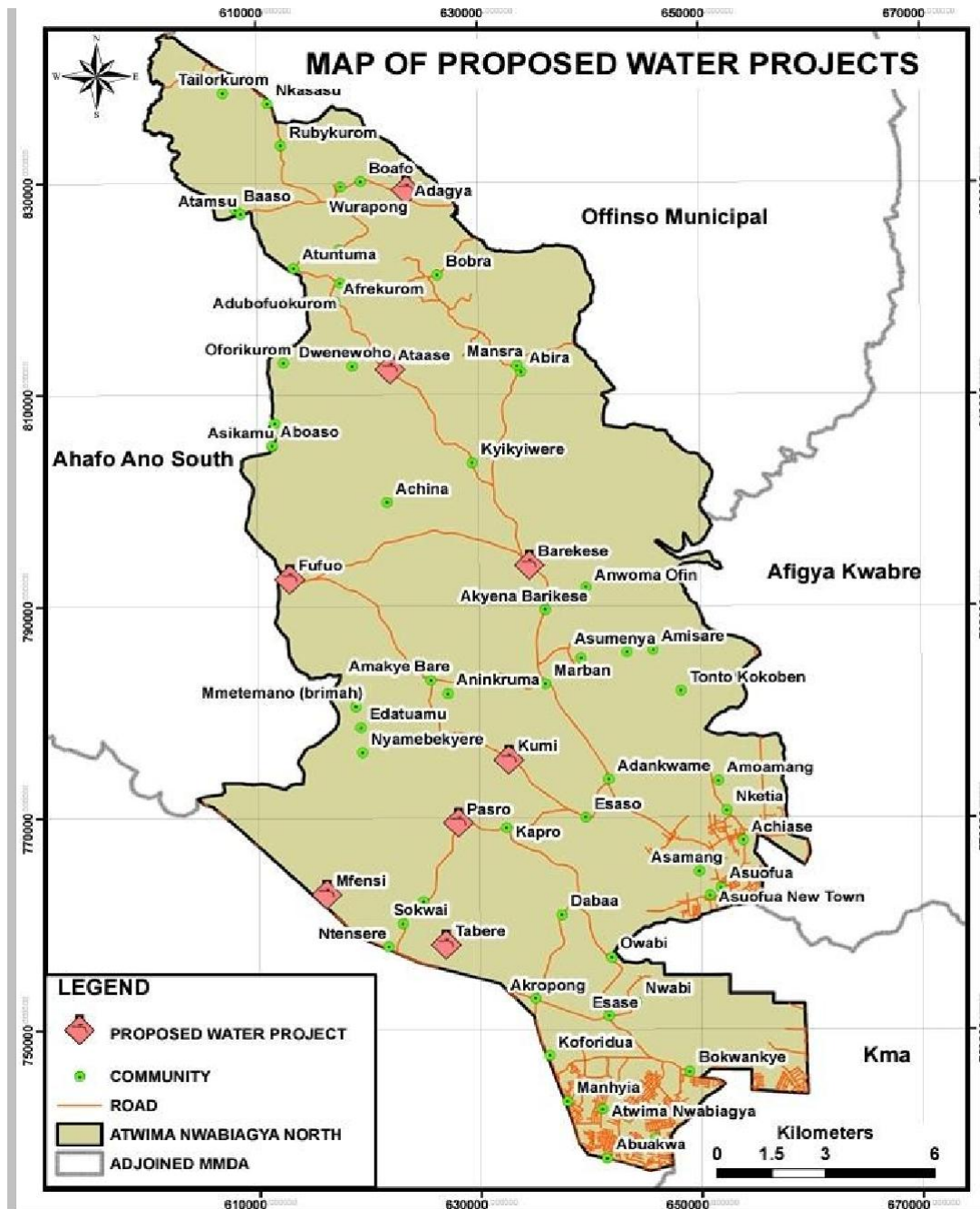
Year	Total Population	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed
2010	56,158	22,969	21,179	1,790
2021	74,752	27,545	25,407	2,138
2025	82,944	29,035	27,554	3,630

Source: STATISTICAL DEP'T/ANNDA/ 2025

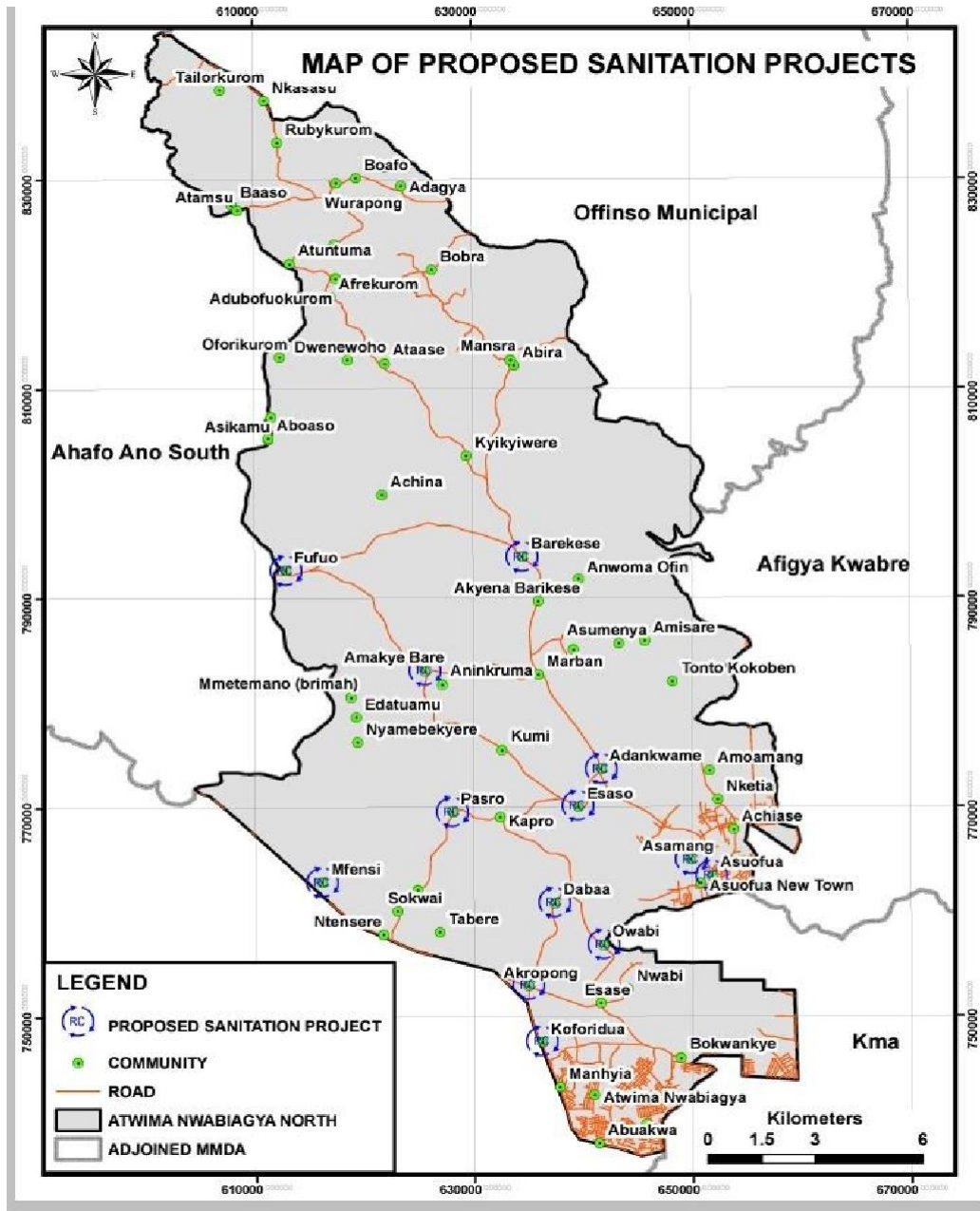
Figure 2.7: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS MAPS FOR 2026-2029



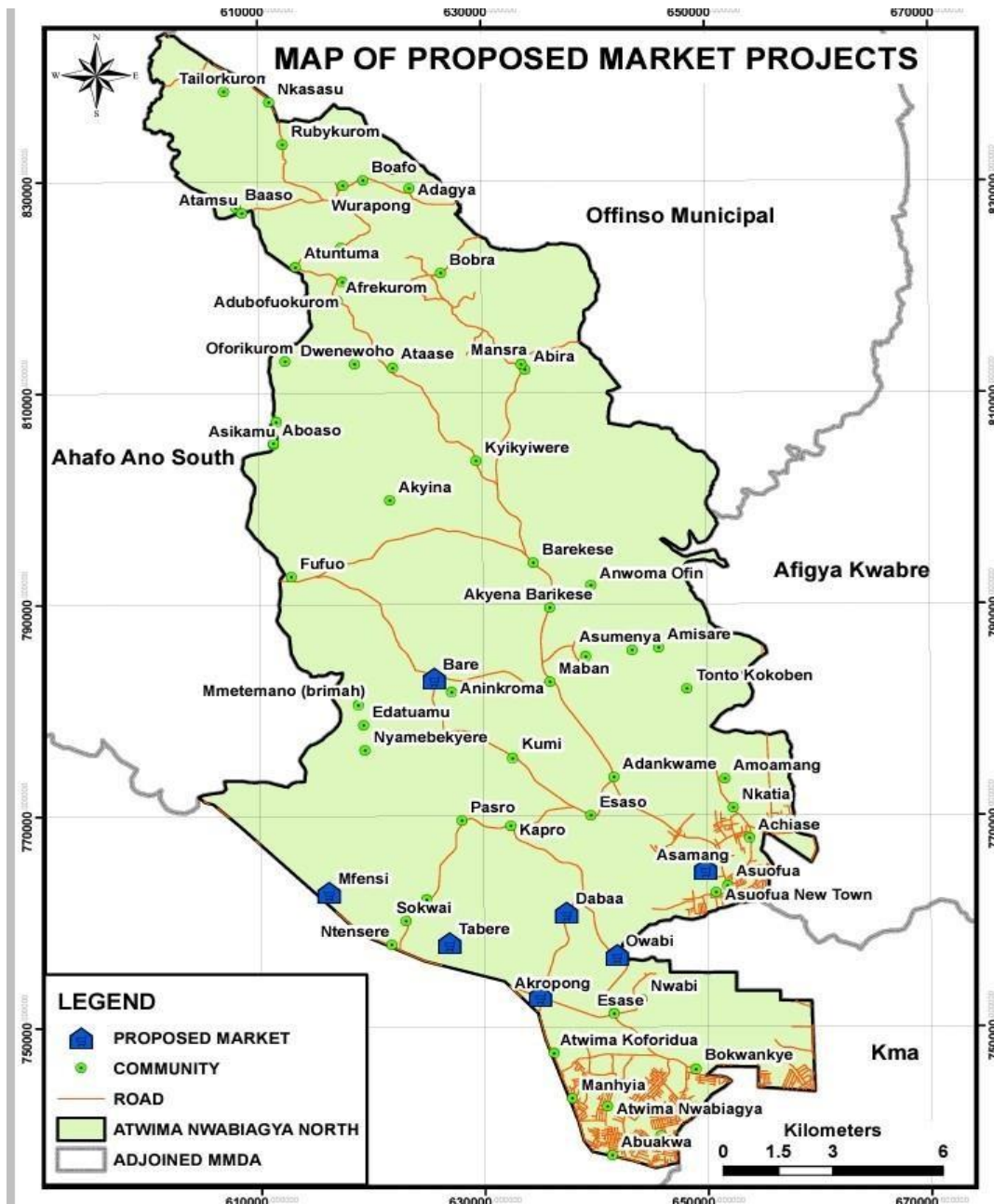
Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025

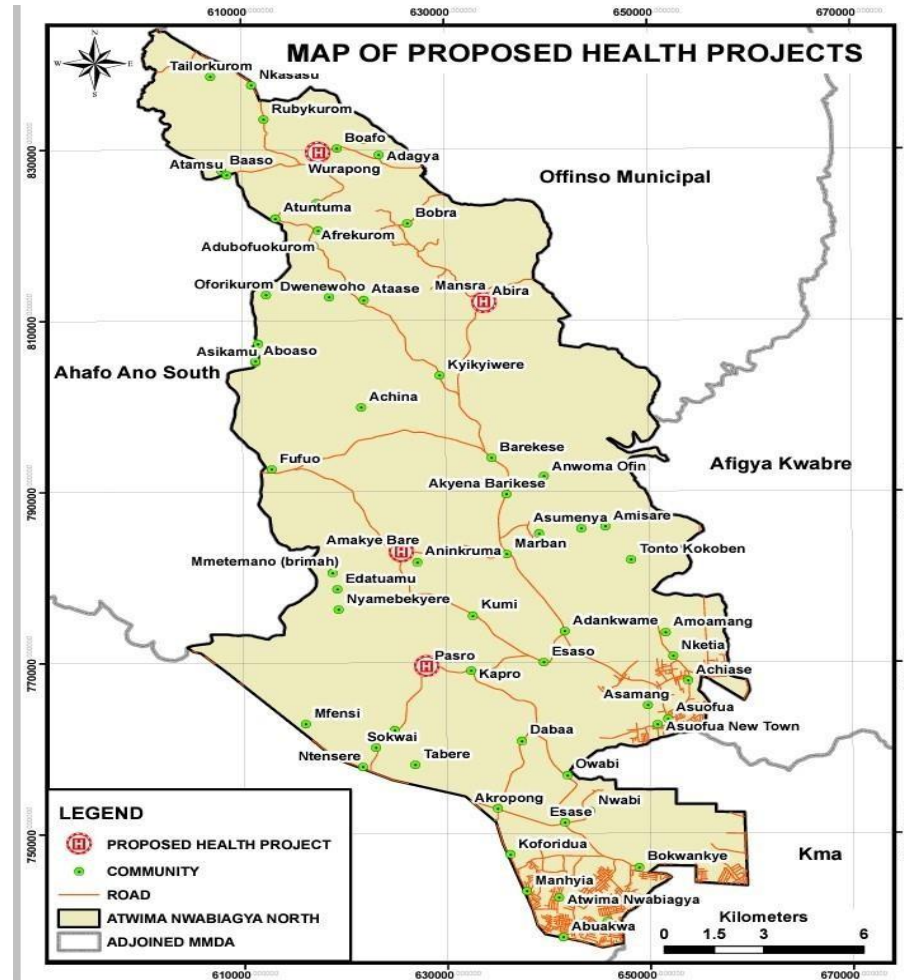


Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025

Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025





## CHAPTER THREE

### KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 3.0 Introduction

After identifying the issues from the existing conditions from 2021-2025 and also from the Community Action Plans, the next stage involves setting priorities on the issues identified. The prioritisation is based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. Appendix 6&7 tables the needs of all communities in the district. To be able to obtain maximum benefits from limited resources for implementation of interventions, the issues have been prioritised based on the following criteria:

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

The scale used for prioritisation is shown in Table 3.1. The result of the prioritisation is presented in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.1: Scale for Scoring Prioritized Issues/Problems**

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

### 3.1 Prioritisation Process

The prioritisation of development issues was guided by a structured and participatory approach aimed at identifying problems with the **greatest impact on people’s lives and long-term development outcomes**. This method ensured that limited resources would be directed toward interventions that yield the highest social, economic, and environmental returns. A core team of five (5) DPCU members came together to undertake this analysis.

### 3.2 Tool Used

Impact analysis tool was used for prioritizing the issues because it helps decision makers to understand the potential consequence of different interventions. By evaluating multiple scenarios such as the criteria used, it helps to compare potential impacts and prioritize the most significant benefits based on the rankings realized.

### 3.3 Methodology

The assessment followed a **multi-criteria analysis framework** using a scoring scale defined below, which measured the strength of the relationship between each issue and four key development criteria:

Score	Definition
1	Strong relationship
1	Weak relationship
0	No relationship
-1	Negative relationship

Each development issue was evaluated against the four criteria from **Table 2.4**. Issues were prioritized because they had

- highly severity and affect diverse populations, particularly marginalized groups.
- the potential to unlock broader economic benefits if addressed (e.g., youth unemployment, value addition).
- Direct links to essential human rights like healthcare, education, housing, and water access.
- Significant influence on sustainability and resilience, especially in the context of climate change, disaster risk, and gender equity.

The scores for each criterion were summed to produce a **total score**, and issues were **ranked** based on these totals.

### 3.4 Reasons for prioritisation

Issues that ranked highest (score = 8) included **high youth unemployment, inadequate sanitation and waste management services and inequitable access to quality education**. These were considered urgent due to their **multi-sectoral impact** which affects health, livelihoods, gender equity, and economic growth as well as their alignment with national and global development goals like the SDGs (Target 4.1, 6.2 and 8.5).

The issues that scored seven (7) were ranked second. Even though these issues did not score the maximum value of eight (8), they still demonstrate **strong relevance** across most of the evaluation criteria. Below are the core reasons why these issues were prioritized just below the top tier.

- Gaps in access to healthcare had high impact on rights and well-being but economic returns are indirect
- Low representation of women in governance has a strong gender equity case but limited immediate economic effect
- Low institutional capacity for climate adaptation has strong environmental link but less on human needs impact
- Early marriage and low retention among girls is crucial for social development and rights but less tied to economic multipliers in the short term
- Low engagement in agriculture has a high economic relevance but weaker link to environmental or social equity outcomes

Development issues that received a **total score of 4** were classified in the **lowest priority** during the teams prioritisation process. Though these problems are recognized as genuine concerns, their **overall impact, urgency, or strategic value** was comparatively limited based on the assessment criteria. A **score of 4** indicates that the issue was assessed to have a **weak relationship (score = 1) in all four areas** indicates that the issues are **less severe or urgent** compared to higher-ranked problems, has **minimal impact** on multiple sectors or broad-based development, does **not strongly benefit vulnerable groups** or support gender, climate, or environmental goals and it has **limited strategic return** on investment, especially when resources are scarce.

As a result of limited resources last ranked issues can be best approached as **part of long-term measures** rather than immediate development priorities.

In concluding on this, *the prioritisation exercise was evidence-driven, transparent, and inclusive. It ensures that **scarce development resources** are channeled into areas where they will have **the greatest positive impact** on both current and future generations, particularly the most marginalized.*

### **3.5 Prioritization of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues**

Cross-cutting issues remain critical to the sustainable development of Atwima Nwabiagya North District. The District will therefore prioritize targeted interventions to address HIV and AIDS, gender equality, climate change, population dynamics, and emerging sustainable development concerns as outlined below.

#### **1. HIV and AIDS**

HIV and AIDS continue to pose significant developmental challenges to the District. In line with the national response framework and the District's health objectives, the Assembly will intensify actions aimed at prevention, care, and support. Key interventions to be prioritized include:

- Intensifying public education and awareness creation on the prevention and management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), with emphasis on high-risk communities.
- Strengthening prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) through active collaboration with the District Health Directorate and CHPS facilities.
- Supporting children and dependents of Persons Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHAs) to access education and vocational skills training.
- Enhancing Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services across all Area Councils to help reduce new infections and encourage early detection and management.

#### **2. Gender Equality**

Gender equity is central to inclusive development within the District. The Assembly will continue to integrate gender considerations into all sectoral programmes to ensure equal opportunities for men, women, boys, and girls. Priority activities include:

- Facilitating access to economic empowerment initiatives for women, including support for agribusiness, micro-enterprise development, and skills training.
- Undertaking sustained public education on domestic violence and strengthening community structures for reporting and referral.
- Promoting women's empowerment through sensitization on leadership, decision-making, and rights protection.
- Conducting community-based sensitization programmes on the importance of girl-child education.

Mainstreaming gender equality across all District policies, programmes, budgets, and monitoring frameworks.

### **3. Climate Change Issues**

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District continues to experience the adverse impacts of climate change, particularly in the form of vegetation loss, erratic rainfall, reduced river flows, and increased incidences of wind and rainstorm disasters. To build resilience, the District will prioritize:

- Supporting communities vulnerable to climate-induced disasters through early warning systems and preparedness measures.
- Implementing afforestation and reforestation programmes to restore degraded lands and improve the perennial flow of rivers such as the Offin tributaries.
- Promoting climate-smart agriculture to reduce vulnerability of farmers to changing rainfall patterns and declining soil fertility.
- Strengthening community awareness on sustainable natural resource management.

### **4. Population Issues**

Population growth and migration have significant implications for service delivery and spatial development within the District. The District's proximity to Kumasi Metropolis continues to attract migrants seeking residential and agricultural land, turning several communities into peri-urban settlements. To address these demographic pressures, the Assembly will:

- Intensify family planning education and reproductive health campaigns to promote responsible parenthood.
- Monitor and manage internal migration patterns through improved spatial planning, land-use control, and community sensitization.
- Strengthen collaboration with traditional authorities to guide orderly settlement development and reduce the pressure on basic services.

### **5. Emerging Sustainable Development Issues**

Land-related challenges have intensified due to increasing demand for residential and commercial development driven by the District's closeness to Kumasi. These pressures have resulted in rising land prices and increased incidences of land disputes involving traditional authorities, land sellers, and prospective developers. These conflicts threaten peace, security, and orderly development within the District. The Assembly will therefore prioritize:

- Strengthening land-use planning and development control mechanisms to prevent unauthorized developments.
- Engaging traditional authorities and land management stakeholders to promote transparent and coordinated land allocation processes.
- Establishing conflict-resolution and mediation mechanisms to address land disputes and reduce tensions.
- Implementing public education on compliant land acquisition procedures to reduce cases of double and multiple land sales.

**Table 3.2: Prioritization of the Adopted Issues**

No.	NMTDPF (2026-2029)  DOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES	CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
		Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits of addressing it	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors		
1.	Limited modern markets	3	3	1	1	8	3RD
2.	Limited access to land	3	3	2	2	10	1ST
3.	Ageing farmer population	3	3	2	1	9	2ND
4.	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	3	2	3	0	8	3RD
5.	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	3	3	2	1	9	2ND
6.	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of Schools	3	2	2	2	9	2ND
7.	Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	2	3	3	2	10	1ST
8.	Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable Groups	2	1	2	1	6	5TH
9.	Inadequate nutrition education	3	2	3	1	9	2ND
10.	High cases of teenage pregnancy	3	2	2	3	10	1ST
11.	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	3	2	2	1	8	3RD
12.	Poor sanitation and waste management	3	2	3	2	10	1ST
13.	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	3	1	1	2	7	4TH

No.	NMTDPF (2026-2029) DOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES	CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
		Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits of addressing it	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors		
14.	Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable Livelihood	3	2	3	1	9	2 <sup>ND</sup>
15.	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable Groups	3	2	3	2	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
16.	Illegal logging of trees	3	2	2	3	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
17.	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	3	3	2	2	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
18.	Poor quality of roads	3	2	3	2	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
19.	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	3	1	2	3	9	2 <sup>ND</sup>
20.	Ineffective sub-district structures	3	2	2	1	8	2 <sup>ND</sup>
21.	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	3	2	1	3	9	1 <sup>ST</sup>
22.	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	3	1	1	7	3 <sup>RD</sup>
23.	Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	3	2	1	2	8	3 <sup>RD</sup>

No.	NMTDPF (2026-2029)  DOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES	CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
		Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits of addressing it	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors		
24.	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Personnel	3	2	3	1	9	2 <sup>ND</sup>
25.	Chieftaincy Disputes	3	3	2	2	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
26.	Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus	3	2	3	2	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
27.	Open defecation	3	2	2	3	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
28.	Delay in the release of approved funds	3	2	1	2	8	2 <sup>ND</sup>
29.	Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	3	2	3	1	9	1 <sup>ST</sup>
30.	Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	3	2	1	2	9	1 <sup>ST</sup>

### **3.6 List of Prioritized Development Issues**

1. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools
2. High cases of teenage pregnancy
3. Poor sanitation and waste management
4. Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools
5. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
6. Open defecation
7. Chieftaincy disputes
8. Decrease in hospital attendance due the fear of contracting the covid-19 virus
9. Poor accessible roads to tourist site
10. Limited access to land
11. Poor quality of roads
12. Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining
13. Illegal logging of trees
14. Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood
15. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel
16. Ageing farmer population
17. Poor road maintenance/ rehabilitation culture
18. Inadequate internally generated funds
19. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
20. Inadequate maintenance of facilities
21. Inadequate nutrition education
22. Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks
23. Limited modern market
24. Poor tourism infrastructure and services
25. Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources
26. Delay in the release of approved funds
27. Ineffective sub-district structures
28. Limited awareness to child rights and development issues
29. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
30. Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among vulnerable groups

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies to tackle the development issues identified. These goals, objectives and strategies are aligned to the National objectives of the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) 2026 to 2029.

It also provides spatial contexts of development proposals such as transportation, energy, education, health, agriculture, etc. for the MTDP where applicable.

#### 4.2 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

##### 4.2.1 Goals

Table 4.1 presents the goals identified to address the prioritized development issues. These goals take into consideration cross-cutting themes such as monitoring and evaluation, communication, maintenance of assets and knowledge management and learning.

**Table 4.1 Goals**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	No.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS
<b>Economic Development</b>	1	Limited modern markets	Develop and modernize market infrastructure.
	2	Limited access to land	Improve access to land for all development needs.
	3	Ageing farmer population	Attract youth into agriculture to replace ageing farmers.
	4	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Enhance tourism infrastructure and services.
	5	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	Improve road access to tourist sites.
<b>Social Development</b>	6	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	Strengthen supervision and monitoring of schools.
	7	Inadequate library facilities and services in	Provide adequate libraries and learning resources.

		communities and in schools	
	8	Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and STIs.
	9	Inadequate nutrition education	Improve nutrition education across communities.
	10	High cases of teenage pregnancy	Reduce teenage pregnancy through targeted interventions.
	11	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Strengthen maintenance of public facilities.
	12	Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve sanitation and waste management.
	13	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	Promote awareness of child rights and development.
	14	Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood	Strengthen youth skills, creativity, and livelihoods.
	15	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Expand social protection for vulnerable groups.
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	16	Illegal logging of trees	Reduce illegal logging and promote sustainable forestry.
	17	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	Protect water bodies from pollution and illegal mining.
	18	Poor quality of roads	Improve the quality of road infrastructure.
	19	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	Promote regular road maintenance and rehabilitation.
<b>Governance and Institutional Development</b>	20	Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen sub-district structures for effective governance.
	21	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Increase revenue mobilization capacity.
	22	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Enhance citizen participation in planning and budgeting.
	23	Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	Increase awareness on earthquake and disaster risks.

	24	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel	Improve health infrastructure and staffing.
	25	Chieftaincy Disputes	Promote peace and resolve chieftaincy disputes.
	26	Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus	Increase hospital attendance through health promotion.
	27	Open defecation	Eliminate open defecation in all communities.
	28	Delay in the release of approved funds	Ensure timely release of approved funds.
	29	Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	Increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF).
	30	Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	Strengthen financial, logistical, and human resource capacity.

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2025

#### **4.2.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix**

The Goal Compatibility Matrix is a planning tool used to analyse the relationships between the various development goals of the District. It helps determine how the goals reinforce or influence one another, thereby guiding the Assembly to make informed decisions in prioritizing and implementing development interventions. Table 4.2 presents the compatibility analysis of the identified development goals. In the matrix, **H** denotes *high compatibility*, **M** represents *moderate compatibility*, and **L** signifies *low compatibility* between goals.

**Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix**

Goals	Limited modern markets	Limited access to land	Ageing farmer population	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Inadequate nutrition education	High cases of teenage pregnancy	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Poor sanitation and waste management	Limited awareness on child rights and weak structures and inadequate sustainable livelihood	Inadequate and limited coverage of illegal logging of trees	Pollution of water bodies from illegal	Poor quality of roads	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation	Ineffective sub-district structures	Limited capacity and opportunities	Weak involvement and participation of	Limited awareness and education on	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and	Chieftaincy Disputes	Decrease in hospital attendance	Open defecation	Delay in the release of approved funds				
Limited modern markets		M	M	H	H	H	M	L	L	M	L	M	H	H	M	M	H	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	L	M	L	M	M	
Limited access to land	M		H	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L
Ageing farmer population	M	H		M	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	H	M	M		H	H	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	M	M
Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	H	M	M	H		H	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	L
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	H	H	H	H	H		H	M	M	L	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	L
Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	M	H	M	H	H	H		H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H
Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	L	L	L	M	M	M	H		H	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
Inadequate nutrition education	L	L	L	M	M	M	H	H		M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H
High cases of teenage pregnancy	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	H	M		M	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	M
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	M	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
Poor sanitation and waste management	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Goals	Limited modern markets	Limited access to land	Ageing farmer population	Poor tourism infrastructure and	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	Inadequate supervision and	Inadequate library facilities and schools	Limited knowledge of HIV and	Inadequate nutrition education	High cases of teenage pregnancy	Inadequate maintenance of	Poor sanitation and waste management	Limited awareness on child rights and	Weak structures and inadequate sustainable livelihood	Inadequate and limited coverage of	Illegal logging of trees	Pollution of water bodies from illegal	Poor quality of roads	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	Ineffective sub-district structures	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Limited awareness and education on	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and	Chieftaincy Disputes	Decrease in hospital attendance	Open defecation	Delay in the release of unavowed funds
Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	L
Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L		H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	H		M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	L
Illegal logging of trees	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	M	H		M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M
Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	H		M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Poor quality of roads	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	H	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H		M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H
Ineffective sub-district structures	L	H	H	M	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	H	M	M		H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	L	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	M	M	H	H	M	M	H		M	M	M	H	M	H	M
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	M	L	L	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H		H	M	H	M	M	M

Goals	Limited modern markets	Limited access to land	Ageing farmer population	Poor tourism infrastructure and	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	Inadequate supervision and	Inadequate library facilities and schools	Limited knowledge of HIV and	Inadequate nutrition education	High cases of teenage pregnancy	Inadequate maintenance of	Poor sanitation and waste management	Limited awareness on child rights and	Weak structures and inadequate	sustainable livelihood	Inadequate and limited coverage of	Illegal logging of trees	Pollution of water bodies from illegal	Poor quality of roads	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation	Ineffective sub-district structures	Limited capacity and opportunities	Weak involvement and participation of	Limited awareness and education on	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and	Chieftaincy Disputes	Decrease in hospital attendance	Open defecation	Delay in the release of approved funds	
Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	H	M	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L
Chieftaincy Disputes	L	L	L	M	L	L	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus	M	L	L	H	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Open defecation	M	L	L	H	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L
Delay in the release of approved funds	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L
Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	M	L	L	M	L	L	H	M	H	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	H	M	M	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	M	

#### **4.2.3 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes**

Table 4.3 presents the alignment between the District’s development goals, corresponding objectives, strategies, and programmes, and the National Policy Objectives outlined in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026–2029. This alignment ensures that the District’s development agenda is consistent with national priorities, promotes policy coherence, and strengthens the effectiveness of programme implementation across all sectors.

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
<b>Dimension/thematic Area: Economic Development</b>					
Limited modern markets	Develop and modernize market infrastructure.	Expand functional market spaces in key communities Improve safety and hygiene in market centres by 2029	1.4.2 Enhance domestic trade 1.4.7 Improve connectivity and reduce transport costs	Upgrade existing markets into standardised trading points Introduce organised stalls with basic services in high-demand zones	Domestic Trade Market Infrastructure Improvement
Limited access to land	Improve access to land for all development needs.	Support transparent land allocation Reduce delays in land documentation to 90 days by 2029	1.2.4 Promote strategic industrial development initiatives 1.6.1 Promote domestic production and supply of inputs	Work with traditional authorities to secure land banks Support community sensitisation on land documentation	Land Administration and Management
Ageing farmer population	Attract youth into agriculture to replace ageing farmers.	Increase youth-led agribusiness start-ups by 20% by 2029 Strengthen practical agriculture training for youth groups	1.6.7 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 1.6.2 Enhance agricultural production and agri-business	Support youth groups with extension services and starter inputs Facilitate access to financial support for youth agribusiness	Youth in Agriculture Support
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Enhance tourism infrastructure and services.	Improve Youth in Agriculture Support Programme by 15% in 2029	1.5.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry 1.5.2 Develop a competitive creative arts industry	Support basic upgrades at heritage sites Improve community-based tourism services	Tourism Development
Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	Improve road access to tourist sites.	Rehabilitate priority road links to tourist locations	1.5.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Identify and fix critical access routes	Transport Infrastructure Improvement

<b>PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
		Improve 100% of road signage to key sites by 2029	3.1 Improve the quality of road infrastructure (from infrastructure section)	Provide directional signs and safety markings	
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	Strengthen supervision and monitoring of schools.	Improve school inspection routines Strengthen teacher performance oversight by 2029	2.1.3 Harness the demographic dividend 2.1.1 Improve coordination of population governance	Conduct quarterly supervision visits Support regular reports on teacher performance	Education Quality Improvement
Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	Provide adequate libraries and learning resources.	Renovate 2 community libraries by 2029 Improve supply of learning materials by 2029	2.1.3 Harness the demographic dividend	Support refurbishment of existing libraries Facilitate book donations and digital learning spaces	Literacy and Learning Support
Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and STIs.	Expand district-wide HIV education to 100 schools by 2029 Strengthen school-based STI prevention learning by 2029	2.1.2 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Community outreach and peer education School-based health education sessions	Public Health Education
Inadequate nutrition education	Improve nutrition education across communities.	Strengthen nutrition learning in 50 schools by 2029 Increase community-level nutrition awareness by 2029	2.1.3 Harness the demographic dividend	Promote school feeding nutrition learning Support community nutrition demonstrations	Nutrition Improvement
High cases of teenage pregnancy	Reduce teenage pregnancy through targeted interventions.	Improve access to 5 adolescent-friendly services by 2029 Strengthen early pregnancy risks awareness in 20 community by 2029	2.1.2 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Support school and community sexual health sessions Strengthen engagement with parents and leaders	Adolescent Health Support

<b>PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Strengthen maintenance of public facilities.	Improve routine checks on 20 public buildings Extend lifespan of district assets by 2029	4.1 Strengthen public infrastructure management (in Governance and Infrastructure sections)	Prepare simple maintenance schedules Train community managers on basic maintenance	Public Asset Care
Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve sanitation and waste management.	Increase household and public waste collection by 30% in 2029 Reduce open dumping in all communities by 2029	3.3 Enhance sustainable and resilient food production system 3.2 Enhance agricultural production and agri-business (waste-related environmental protection link)	Support provision of bins and waste points Strengthen community clean-up enforcement	Environmental Health and Sanitation
Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	Promote awareness of child rights and development.	Strengthen child protection education by 2029 Improve community reporting on abuse cases	2.1.2 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 2.1.3 Harness the demographic dividend	Support community education on child protection Work with schools to improve rights awareness	Child Development and Protection
Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood	Strengthen youth skills, creativity, and livelihoods.	Support 1000 youth in practical skills training by 2029 Improve access to creative youth programmes	1.5.2 Develop a competitive creative arts industry 1.3.3 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Provide tools for youth skill centres Support local creative exhibitions	Youth Skills and Creative Support
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Expand social protection for vulnerable groups.	Strengthen district-level targeting Improve support systems for 100 vulnerable persons by 2029	2.1.3 Harness the demographic dividend	Support registration into existing social schemes Partner with groups to reach hard-to-reach households	Social Protection Support

<b>PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
Illegal logging of trees	Reduce illegal logging and promote sustainable forestry.	Improve community surveillance on tree felling Increase education on sustainable wood use by 2029	3.4.1 Strengthen protection of forest resources 3.4.2 Promote sustainable land and natural resource use	Support community forest volunteer groups Work with traditional leaders to protect tree zones	Natural Resources Management
Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	Protect water bodies from pollution and illegal mining.	Improve monitoring of 2 river bodies by 2029 Reduce harmful mining activities through district-level actions by 2029	3.4.1 Strengthen protection of forest and water resources 3.4.3 Strengthen climate and disaster risk actions	Increase river patrols in affected communities Support education on safe and legal mining practices	Environmental Protection and Water Safety
Poor quality of roads	Improve the quality of road infrastructure.	Fix priority sections of feeder and urban roads Improve safety features on community roads through the provision of pedestrian crossings, speed rumps by 2029	3.1.1 Improve road and transport infrastructure 3.1.2 Expand rural and urban road networks	Identify and grade critical road segments Install speed calming devices and road signs	Road and Transport Improvement
Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	Promote regular road maintenance and rehabilitation.	Improve routine road checks Strengthen community reporting on road conditions by 2029	3.1.1 Improve road and transport infrastructure	Support annual maintenance plans with the feeder roads department Engage communities to submit reports on damaged sections	Road Maintenance Support
Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen sub-district structures for effective governance.	Improve functioning of 3 area councils by 2029 Strengthen coordination between district departments	4.1.2 Strengthen local governance systems	Support routine meetings of sub-district bodies Provide simple logistics for community-level planning	Local Governance Support

<b>PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
		and sub-district offices by 2029			
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Increase revenue mobilization capacity.	Improve ratepayer data Strengthen fee collection systems	4.1.4 Improve public financial management	Update ratepayer database Train revenue collectors in basic tracking methods	Revenue Improvement
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Enhance citizen participation in planning and budgeting.	Increase attendance at community planning meetings Improve feedback systems for citizens	4.1.2 Strengthen local governance and participatory processes	Support zonal planning meetings Introduce simple feedback tools for community inputs	Participatory Planning and Budgeting
Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	Increase awareness on earthquake and disaster risks.	Improve community-level disaster sensitisation Strengthen school disaster education through the organisation of quarterly school visits by 2029	3.4.3 Strengthen climate and disaster risk actions	Support community drills and safety sessions Provide schools with simple disaster guides	Disaster Risk Education
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel	Improve health infrastructure and staffing.	Expand access to basic health facilities by upgrading 3 No. CHPS Compounds by 2029 Support district-level deployment of health workers	2.1.4 Strengthen primary healthcare systems	Upgrade selected CHPS zones Collaborate with the regional directorate to increase health worker postings	Health System Strengthening
Chieftaincy Disputes	Promote peace and resolve chieftaincy disputes.	Improve community dialogue systems by 2029 Support conflict management structures by 2029	4.1.3 Strengthen security and public safety	Facilitate mediation meetings with stakeholders Increase education on peaceful dispute resolution	Peace and Conflict Management
Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear	Increase hospital attendance	Improve public trust in health facilities	2.1.4 Strengthen primary healthcare systems	Conduct community health outreach	Health Promotion

<b>PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
of contracting the Covid-19 virus	through health promotion.	Strengthen education on safe service delivery by 2029		Support information campaigns on facility safety	
Open defecation	Eliminate open defecation in all communities.	Increase access to household and public toilets Improve community enforcement of sanitation rules by 2029	3.3.2 Improve environmental sanitation	Support household toilet construction Strengthen community monitoring of sanitation bylaws	Community Sanitation Improvement
Delay in the release of approved funds	Ensure timely release of approved funds.	Improve financial reporting timeliness through the submission of monthly reports by 2029 Strengthen follow-up actions on fund disbursement by 2029	4.1.4 Improve public financial management	Introduce early submission of required financial documents	Public Financial Management Support
Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	Increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF).	Improve compliance among ratepayers Strengthen billing and collection systems by 2029	4.1.4 Improve public financial management	Update property and business registers Support transparent revenue collection methods	Local Revenue Enhancement
Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	Strengthen financial, logistical, and human resource capacity.	Improve allocation of district logistics Strengthen operational capacity of departments by 2029	4.1.4 Improve public financial management 4.1.2 Strengthen local governance systems	Prepare departmental resource gap assessments Support phased procurement of essential logistics	District Capacity Strengthening

#### **4.2.4 Integration of Spatial Plans**

Atwima Nwabiagya North District, located within the Ashanti Region of Ghana, forms an integral part of the Greater Kumasi Metropolitan influence area. Owing to its strategic proximity to Kumasi, the District continues to experience rapid residential expansion and peri-urban transformation. This growth trend presents both opportunities and challenges for sustainable spatial and economic development.

A review of key planning documents, including the Greater Kumasi Spatial Strategy and the Ashanti Regional Spatial Development Framework (R-SDF), together with an assessment of the existing development conditions in the District, informed the preparation of a draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Atwima Nwabiagya North. The emerging SDF adopts a development trajectory that emphasizes industrial growth in the short term, transitioning into a service-driven economy in the long term.

The SDF proposes the expansion of existing industrial areas and the establishment of new industrial enclaves, guided by the economic potential of specific settlements within the District. A key pillar of the framework is the industrialization of agriculturally dominant communities, aimed at enhancing value addition, agro-processing, and local employment creation.

Furthermore, strengthening the artisan and small-scale manufacturing sector is prioritized due to its potential to significantly boost the District's local economy. Existing economic assets—such as the wood industry clusters and other emerging cottage industries—will be upgraded and supported to enhance competitiveness and encourage production for both domestic and external markets.

Overall, the SDF provides a structured pathway for harnessing the District's growth pressures while promoting sustainable land use, balanced economic development, and improved livelihoods across all communities.

Atwima Nwabiagya North District's development agenda for the 2026–2029 planning period is anchored on economic transformation, social development, and sustainable infrastructure delivery, in alignment with the national Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF). Guided by its strategic location within the Greater Kumasi peri-urban zone, the District seeks to harness emerging opportunities while addressing core structural gaps affecting livelihoods and service delivery.

#### **Economic Development**

The District aims to stimulate local economic growth by upgrading existing markets, improving access to serviced land for productive activities, and strengthening the business environment for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Efforts will focus on motivating youth participation in agriculture, promoting value addition, and supporting climate-smart and commercial farming systems to enhance livelihoods and food security. Safeguarding arable

land from uncontrolled development and improving access to financial services for farmers and local enterprises remain central to building a resilient and inclusive local economy.

### Social Development

In line with national priorities on human capital development, the District will expand opportunities for youth employment, enhance equitable access to quality education, and strengthen vocational and skills training. Improving health service coverage, expanding CHPS infrastructure, and intensifying community health education are also key priorities. Targeted interventions will be implemented to reduce teenage pregnancy, promote girl-child empowerment, and extend social protection to vulnerable populations. These strategies collectively aim to reduce poverty, bridge social inequality, and strengthen the District's human resource base.

### Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The District seeks to improve environmental sanitation, expand access to reliable water systems, and strengthen disaster risk preparedness through community-based resilience initiatives. Infrastructure investments will focus on upgrading community facilities, improving roads and drainage systems, enhancing settlement planning, and promoting safe, healthy living environments. Housing improvement, improved street lighting, enhanced ICT connectivity, and integrated spatial development planning will support orderly growth and ensure sustainable urban and peri-urban development across the District.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the Programme of Action for the District, derived from the development programmes formulated in Chapter Four following the identification of goals, policy objectives, and strategies. The programmes outlined are broad enough to accommodate multiple strategies and interventions required to achieve the District's development priorities for the 2026–2029 planning period.

In addition, the chapter provides the District's indicative financial strategy, which highlights the potential funding sources expected to support the implementation of all proposed programmes over the plan period. This includes central government transfers, Internally Generated Funds (IGF), development partner support, and other complementary financing mechanisms necessary to ensure effective and sustainable execution of the District's development agenda.

#### **5.2 Programme of Action**

This includes maintenance, monitoring, evaluation, knowledge, management and learning and communication. The PoA is a matrix that illustrates the development programmes, timeframe, cost, programme status and implementing institutions as shown in Table 5.1.

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Market Infrastructure Improvement					-	37,200,000.00	-	-			Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
<b>Youth in Agriculture Support</b>					27,900.00	279,000.00	186,000.00	93,000.00			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Land Administration and Management					93,000.00	186,000.00	158,100.00	-			Physical Planning Dept.	Central Adm.
SME Credit Access Expansion					18,600.00	93,000.00	37,200.00	-			BAC	Central Adm.
Value Addition and Agro-Processing					9,300.00	37,200.00	46,500.00	279,000.00			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs					9,300.00	9,300.00	27,900.00	-			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Youth Skills and Creative Support					4,650.00	37,200.00	9,300.00	-			BAC	Dept. of Agric
Education Quality Improvement					20,000.00	13,950,000.00	55,800.00	720,000.00			GES	Central Admin.

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Health System Strengthening					18,600.00	12,750,000.00	55,800.00	660,000.00			GHS	Central Adm.
Girl-Child Education and Empowerment					-	18,600.00	46,500.00	-			GES	Central Adm.
Skills and Technological Development					-	18,600.00	18,600.00	-			BAC	Central Adm.
Social Protection Support					74,400.00	2,790,000.00	93,000.00	539,400.00			SW&CD	Central Adm
Literacy and Learning Support					-	10,640,000.00	-	-			GES	Central Adm
Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation					-	186,000.00	93,000.00	-			GES	Central Adm.
Community Sanitation Improvement					-	12,750,000.00	465,000.00	-			DEHU	Central Adm
Water Infrastructure Expansion					-	7,280,000.00	-	-			WORKS	Central Adm.

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Disaster Risk Education					-	37,200.00	46,500.00	-			NADMO	Central Adm.
Renewable Energy Promotion					-	-	9,300.00	-			Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Road and Transport Improvement					18,600.00	-	4,095,000.00	-			Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Climate Adaptation Capacity Building					13,950.00	-	45,000.00	-			Dept. of Agric	NADMO
ICT Access and Infrastructure					-	930,000.00	94,000.00	-			MIS	WORKS
Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion					27,900.00	-	93,000.00	-			WORKS	Central Adm
Transport Infrastructure Improvement					-	950,000.00	465,000.00	-			WORKS	Central Adm
Public Sector Housing Development					-	-	3,720,000.00	816,000.00			WORKS	Central Adm.
Women in Leadership Promotion					-	-	27,900.00	-			Central Adm.	Gender Desk

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Improvement					-	-	372,000.00	-			FINANCE	Central Adm.
Community Policing Strengthening					-	372,000.00	27,900.00	-			Ghana Police Service	Central Adm
Programme and Project evaluation					-	186,000.00	186,000.00	-			DPCU	Central Adm.
Communication and stakeholder engagement					-	465,000.00	372,000.00	-			ISD	Central Adm
Asset Management					27,900.00	186,000.00	279,000.00	-			Works	Central Adm
Knowledge, management and learning					9,300.00	186,000.00	186,000.00	-			HRM	Planning Unit
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>373,400</b>	<b>101,537,100</b>	<b>11,311,300</b>	<b>3,107,400</b>				

### 5.2.1 Assumptions and Methodologies Used for Costing

To cost effectively for all the programmes, considerations have been made on assumptions that reflect the district's socio economic trends, infrastructure gaps and fiscal realities. In addition, benchmarks such as historical budgets were taken into consideration. Other assumptions are:

- Engineer's estimates
- Annual Inflation rate of 8-12% based on Bank of Ghana trends
- Annual population growth rate of 2.7%
- Cedi/USD exchange rate trends fluctuating between GHS10.3 and GHS15.5 per USD
- 6-10% wage increases for both skilled and unskilled workers
- Contingencies of about 10% as buffer

### 5.3 Programme Financing

Programme financing deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilize and utilize financial resources for the DMTDP (2026-2029). The Financial Plan outlines the total programme/project cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026-2029 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period.

This section takes into consideration sources of funding including internally generated funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and inflows from development partners. Table 5.2 shows the sources of funds and costs for the programmes. A total of One Hundred and Sixteen Million Three Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand Two Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH ₵116,329,200.00) will be needed by the Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly to finance the implementation of its 2026-2029 DMTDP.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the assembly's share of the DACF and various intervention programmes in the district such as: District Assembly Common Fund- Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and Donor Support.

**Table 5.2: Programme Financing**

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						TOTAL (B)	Gap (C)= (B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPS	OTHERS		
Market Infrastructure Improvement	37,200,000.00	-	-	31,620,000.00	-	-	-	31,620,000.00	-5,580,000.00
Youth in Agriculture Support	585,900.00	25,500.00	170,000.00	255,000.00	-	85,000.00	-	535,500.00	-50,400.00
Land Administration and Management	437,100.00	85,000.00	144,500.00	170,000.00	-	-	-	399,500.00	-37,600.00
SME Credit Access Expansion	148,800.00	17,000.00	34,000.00	85,000.00	-	-	-	136,000.00	-12,800.00
Value Addition and Agro-Processing	372,000.00	8,500.00	42,500.00	34,000.00	-	-	255,000.00	340,000.00	-32,000.00
Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs	46,500.00	8,500.00	25,500.00	8,500.00	-	-	-	42,500.00	-4,000.00
Youth Skills and Creative Support	51,150.00	4,250.00	8,500.00	34,000.00	-	-	-	46,750.00	-4,400.00
Education Quality Improvement	14,745,800.00	17,000.00	51,000.00	12,750,000.00	1,020,000.00	-	-	13,838,000.00	-907,800.00
Health System Strengthening	13,484,400.00	17,000.00	51,000.00	12,750,000.00	1,020,000.00	-	-	13,838,000.00	353,600.00
Girl-Child Education and Empowerment	65,100.00	-	42,500.00	17,000.00	-	-	-	59,500.00	-5,600.00
Skills and Technological Development	37,200.00	-	17,000.00	17,000.00	-	-	-	34,000.00	-3,200.00
Social Protection Support	3,496,800.00	68,000.00	85,000.00	2,550,000.00	-	493,000.00	-	3,196,000.00	-300,800.00
Literacy and Learning Support	10,640,000.00	-	-	9,520,000.00	-	-	-	9,520,000.00	-1,120,000.00

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						TOTAL (B)	Gap (C)= (B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPS	OTHERS		
Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation	279,000.00	-	85,000.00	170,000.00	-	-	-	255,000.00	-24,000.00
Community Sanitation Improvement	13,215,000.00	-	425,000.00	12,750,000.00	-	-	-	13,175,000.00	-40,000.00
Water Infrastructure Expansion	7,280,000.00	-	-	9,520,000.00	-	-	-	9,520,000.00	2,240,000.00
Disaster Risk Education	83,700.00	-	42,500.00	34,000.00	-	-	-	76,500.00	-7,200.00
Renewable Energy Promotion	9,300.00	-	8,500.00	-	-	-	-	8,500.00	-800.00
Road and Transport Improvement	4,113,600.00	17,000.00	42,500.00	-	-	-	-	59,500.00	-4,054,100.00
Climate Adaptation Capacity Building	58,950.00	17,000.00	3,867,500.00	-	-	-	-	3,884,500.00	3,825,550.00
ICT Access and Infrastructure	1,024,000.00	12,750.00	42,500.00	-	-	-	-	55,250.00	-968,750.00
Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion	120,900.00	-	85,000.00	850,000.00	-	-	-	935,000.00	814,100.00
Transport Infrastructure Improvement	1,415,000.00	25,500.00	85,000.00	-	-	-	-	110,500.00	-1,304,500.00
Public Sector Housing Development	4,536,000.00	-	425,000.00	850,000.00	-	-	-	1,275,000.00	-3,261,000.00
Women in Leadership Promotion	27,900.00	-	3,400,000.00	-	-	1,020,000.00	-	4,420,000.00	4,392,100.00
Revenue Improvement	372,000.00	-	25,500.00	-	-	-	-	25,500.00	-346,500.00

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						TOTAL (B)	Gap (C)= (B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPS	OTHERS		
Community Policing Strengthening	399,900.00	-	340,000.00	-	-	-	-	340,000.00	-59,900.00
Programme and Project evaluation	372,000.00	-	25,500.00	340,000.00	-	-	-	365,500.00	-6,500.00
Communication and stakeholder engagement	837,000.00	-	1,700,000.00	42,500.00	-	-	-	1,742,500.00	905,500.00
Asset Management	492,900.00	-	170,000.00	170,000.00	-	-	-	340,000.00	-152,900.00
Knowledge, management and learning	381,300.00	-	340,000.00	425,000.00	-	-	-	765,000.00	383,700.00
	<b>116,329,200.00</b>	<b>323,000.00</b>	<b>11,781,000.00</b>	<b>94,962,000.00</b>	<b>2,040,000.00</b>	<b>1,598,000.00</b>	<b>255,000.00</b>	<b>110,959,000.00</b>	<b>-5,370,200.00</b>

Source: DPCU, 2025

#### 5.4 Revenue Generation Measures

To close the identified funding gap of **GHS 5,370,200.00**, the Assembly will adopt a combination of revenue-enhancing strategies and expenditure management measures aimed at improving fiscal performance and ensuring sustainable financing of development priorities. The key measures include:

1. **Digitizing revenue collection systems** to minimize leakages, improve transparency, and strengthen real-time monitoring of IGF performance.
2. **Expanding the District's revenue base** through the registration of informal businesses and continuous updating of the property rate database to capture all rateable properties.
3. **Introducing performance-based incentives** for revenue collectors and departments that exceed their assigned targets to boost motivation and productivity.
4. **Strengthening the enforcement of Assembly by-laws**, particularly those related to building permits, business operating permits, and sanitation fees, to ensure compliance and improve collections.
5. **Enhancing revenue collection at the sub-district level** by empowering Town and Area Councils to play a more active role in mobilizing local revenues.
6. **Deepening engagement with development partners** and donor agencies to attract complementary funding for priority infrastructure and social sector projects.
7. **Promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** to reduce pressure on public funds, particularly in the areas of housing development, ICT infrastructure, and other capital-intensive projects.
8. **Aligning project selection and budgeting with national DACF** expenditure ceilings, especially for water and sanitation, education, health, and related sectors.

## 5.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

To ensure long-term sustainability and alignment with the strategic goals, the programmes that have been identified is subjected through analysis through the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The tool that has been used in Table 5.3 is the sustainability criteria matrix that evaluates 31 programmes across 20 sustainability criteria. (Appendix 3)

**Table 5.3: Sustainability Criteria Matrix**

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works <b>strongly against</b> the aim	Works <b>against</b> the aim	On balance has <b>neutral</b> effects on the aim	<b>Supports</b> the aim	<b>Strongly supports</b> the aim
Colour:	<b>Black</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Green</b>

### 5.5.1 General Observations

The sustainability test revealed that the implementation of the development programmes could help protect and promote the sustainable utilization of natural resources and ensure the retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems. The programmes would also contribute significantly to the prevention of land degradation and soil pollution/infertility across the district.

The implementation of these development programmes, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), would promote sustainable consumption of inputs through recycling, reduction, and reuse, particularly through environmental management, sanitation, and natural resources programmes that directly target pollution prevention and responsible resource use.

The sustainability test further revealed that the implementation of the development programmes would enhance access for all to basic needs, promote good hygiene, and contribute to the prevention of diseases — outcomes particularly driven by the Environmental Health and Sanitation, Community Sanitation Improvement, Public Health Education, Health Promotion, Health System Strengthening, Nutrition Improvement, and Adolescent Health Support programmes. The programmes collectively support gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels, promote equitable distribution of development benefits to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, and strongly foster awareness creation for attitudinal change across all communities in the district.

Regarding the economy, the implementation of the development programmes would contribute to strong and stable economic growth by stimulating domestic trade, developing market infrastructure, supporting youth in agriculture, and promoting tourism as a diversified revenue stream.

Furthermore, the programmes would increase innovation and the adoption of cleaner and more efficient technologies, encourage the retention of capital within the district, and promote the

development of downstream industries utilizing local raw materials. Institutional and governance programmes would provide the enabling environment and fiscal foundation necessary to sustain these developmental outcomes over the long term. The overall outcomes of the sustainability test indicate that the development programmes directly and comprehensively support Ghana's socio-cultural and economic development agenda without compromising the natural environment or the long-term sustainability of the district's resource base.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the Annual Action Plan of the Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly from 2026-2029. Annual Action Plans are the list of projects/activities that are implemented within a specified timeframe, usually one year. The Annual Action Plan details out Programmes and Sub- programmes, Broad activities, location, time frame, cost, programme status and implementing institutions/department (lead and collaborating).

To enhance the implementation of the MTDP 2026-2029, programmes, projects and activities are phased into four rolling Composite Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will translate resources into assets, goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organizing and managing resources needed to execute the plans are very crucial.

The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There will be a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Plans. In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

The Composite Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly and other private agencies (NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs). The Annual Action Plans form the basis for the preparation of the District Assembly's Composite Budget. However, it is expected that the implementation of the planned activities would be supported by timely inflow of resources per the implementation of the Annual Composite Budget. The Composite Annual Action Plans for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029 are presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 respective.

6.2 Annual Action Plans

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Institutional Capacity Development	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils/Revenue staff on LGS/Local government protocol etc	Administration					40,000	5,000				CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
	Undertake Project Management (award of Contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
	Provide funds for running cost of officials' vehicles	Administration					150,000					FINANCE	CA
General Administration and Management Support	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					100,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
	Provide funds for all national	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	celebrations' activities												
	Provide funds for organization of statutory committee/Adhoc meetings	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services (sanitation improvement package)	Administration					250,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects (CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS
Revenue Mobilisation and Improvement	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
	Prepare and implement Revenue	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)												
Public Engagement and Accountability	Organize 2 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					60,000					CA	FINANCE
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					70,000					CA	DPCU
Decentralisation and Sub-District Support	Provide logistics and financial support to sub-district structures	Barekese, Adankwame					60,000					CA	FINANCE
	Preparation 2026 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					60,000					CA	FINANCE
	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform Effectively	Administration					20,000					CA	FINANCE
Spatial Planning and Land Management	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Selected areas					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
	Conduct public education on land use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925 and	Selected areas					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	building permit acquisitions)												
	Prepare/Revise Planning schemes/structural plans	Selected locations					40,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement	Reshape/Rehabilitate 30km feeder roads	District wide Wurapong, Atamsu, Adagya &Boahen-Kwa					100,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of culvert/bridge/ drains	District wide							100,000			WORKS	CA
Market and Local Economic Infrastructure Development	Construction of 24hour economy market	Asuofua					300,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of 1no. market	Mfensi/barekese					400,000					WORKS	CA
Community Facilities Development	Completion of 1no. Community center	Asamang					400000					WORKS	CA
Health Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1no.CHPS compound	Esaso/Abira					500,000					WORKS	CA
Electricity and Public Lighting Improvement	Procure and install 250 complete street light bulbs	District wide					170,000					WORKS	CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Facilitate implementation of electricity to new areas of development	Daaba					100,000					WORKS	CA
	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of isolation ward/centre	Asuofua					500,000					WORKS	CA
	Extension of pipe borne	Fufuo											
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Infrastructure	Facilitate the revival of WATSAN committees	District wide					15,000					WORKS	CA
	Renovation of Mfensi D/A teacher's Bungalow and school	Mfensi/Adagya					40,000					WORKS	CA
	Procure of no. 200 Mono desks no.50 hexagonal rounds tables ,no.300 kindergarten chairs for some selected school in the district	some selected schools					61,000					EDUCATION	CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Education Infrastructure Development	Fencing of school block	Daabaa					549,678.50					EDUCATION	CA
	Extension of electricity and maintenance	District wide										WORKS	CA
	Construction of 3No. 3Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Sokwai, Akwaboa, Akropong, Adankwame, Wamsamire					600,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of Education Director's Residence	Barekese					456,000.00					EDUCATION	WORKS
Education Quality and Learning Support	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Resource Department of Education with funds and logistics for general administrative work	CA					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Monitor the conduct of Mock/BECE exams	CA					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Construction of 4unit nurses' quarters	Wurapong					549,678.50					HEALTH	CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Nutrition and Public Health	Educate food vendors and school feeding programme operators on nutrition within the district	District wide					10,000					HEALTH	CA
	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
	Resource Health Department with funds, medical supplies and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000					HEALTH	CA
	Provisions of urinal, toilet and water facilities in schools	District wide					80,000.00					EHU	WORKS
	Organize rabies prevention campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC
Social Protection and Welfare	Sensitize stakeholders on child protection in 3 communities	Selected communities					10,000					SW&CD	CA
	Sensitize general public on domestic violence in communities	Selected communities					6,000					SW&CD	CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct monitoring of day care centres, orphanage homes, and PWDs	District wide					5,000					SW&CD	CA
	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP
	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Conduct Community Based Training (CBT) in Soap Making for LEAP Beneficiaries	Selected communities					7,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
	Renovation in some selected buildings	District Wide					50,000					WORKS	CA
Women and Youth Empowerment	Organize technology improvement and packaging training in beauty care for women	Selected communities					2,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
	Conduct social education for women groups/girls on menstruation	Selected women groups					2,000					SWCD	CA/FOCAL GENDER
	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Barekese						10,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Development of the 2no. tourist sites	Owabi and Barekese					450,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
Agriculture Modernisation and Value Chain Development	Facilitate implementation of Agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000					AGRIC	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide										AGRIC	CA
Veterinary and Livestock Services	Construction of 1no. Veterinary clinic	Barekese					300,000					Agric.	CA
Environmental Management and Climate Adaptation	Undertake environmental safeguards activities on Projects	District wide					10,000	3,000				CA-PLANNING	WORKS
	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000					NADMO	CA
	Facilitate tree planting exercise ,climate change and adaptation	In selected areas					10,000					NADMO	FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.

Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	programmes in selected areas												
	Create awareness on the benefit of forests and wildlife conservation	Owabi and Barekese					10,000					FORESTRY	CA
Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management	Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector and monitor of public toilet	District wide					25,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
	Procure refuse skip containers, sanitary tools and Equipment	Selected communities					200,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
	Evacuation of 2 no. refuse in selected Communities	Mfensi					50,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
Security and Public Safety	Construction of 1no. district police station	Barekese					600,000					CA	GPS
	Support to community- initiated projects	Barekese					560,000					CA	DPCU
	Organized clean up exercises at CBC	District wide					7,000	2,000				HEALTH-DEHU	CA

### Annual Action Plan (2027)

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Institutional Capacity Development</b>	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Administration					30,000					CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
	Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
	Provide funds for running cost of officials vehicles	Administration					150,000					FINANCE	CA
<b>General Administration and Management Support</b>	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					100,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
	Provide funds for all national celebrations activities	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for organization of statutory committee/adhoc Meetings	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement Package	Administration					250,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Provide funds for contingency	Administration					90,000					FINANCE	CA
<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Improvement</b>	Construction of 1no police station	Koforidua					300000					WORKS	GPS
	Construction of fire service station	Asuofua					100000					WORKS	GNFS
	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects(CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS
<b>Public Engagement and Accountability</b>	Facilitate the organization of District Assembly elections	District wide					50,000					CA	ELECTORAL COMMISSION
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E)</b>	Prepare quarterly trail balance	Central Admin					40,000					FINANCE	CA
<b>Decentralisation and Sub-District Support</b>	Organize 2 No. training programme for revenue staff	Administration						5,000				HUMAN RESOURCE DEPT	FINANCE
	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
<b>Spatial Planning and Land Management</b>	Prepare and Implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA
	Organize 2 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					60,000					CA	FINANCE
	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					70,000					CA	DPCU

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement</b>	Provide logistics and financial support to sub-district structures	Barekese, Adankwame & Akropong					60,000					CA	SW&CD
	Preparation 2027 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					60,000					CA	FINANCE
<b>Market and Local Economic Infrastructure Development</b>	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively	Administration					20,000					CA	FINANCE
	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Barekese, Asuofia, Adankwame, Akropong etc					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
<b>Community Facilities Development</b>	Conduct public education on land use matters and building permit Acquisitions	Selected areas					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
<b>Health Infrastructure Development</b>	Prepare/Revise Planning schemes	Selected locations					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
<b>Electricity and Public Lighting Improvement</b>	Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Administration					10,000	5,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
	Reshape/Rehabilitate 25km feeder Roads	(Fufuo)District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction drains/culvert/bridge	District wide							100,000			WORKS	CA
	Procure and install 250 complete	District wide					170,000					WORKS	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	street light bulbs												
	Facilitate implementation of electricity to new areas of Development	Nfensi, Daaba					50,000					WORKS	CA
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Infrastructure</b>	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of 2no 3unit classroom block	Amakye-bare, Daaba					400,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of urinal toilet and water facilities	Selected schools							100,000			WORKS	CA
<b>Education Infrastructure Development</b>	Facilitate the revival of WATSAN Committees	District wide					15,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of 1no. community centre	Akropong					230,000					WORKS	CA
	Procure and distribute No. 400 school furniture	District wide					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Organize my first day at school event	District wide					4,000					EDUCATION	CA
<b>Education Quality and Learning Support</b>	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Renovation of D/A kg block	Barekese					30,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of 1no. ICT center	Daaba					80,000					EDUCATION	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Monitor the conduct of Mock/BECE exams	CA					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
<b>Nutrition and Public Health</b>	Organize HIV/HPT/DM and TB screening and education	District wide					20,000					HEALTH	CA
	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
	Construction of 1no. CHPS Compound	Pasoro					650,000					HEALTH	CA
	Resource Health Department with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000					HEALTH	CA
	Organize rabies prevention Campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC
<b>Social Protection and Welfare</b>	Conduct COVID-19 Active case search and contract tracing	District wide						20,000				HEALTH	CA
	Organize sensitization campaigns on teenage pregnancy	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	SWCD
	Sensitize stakeholders on child protection in 30 communities	Selected communities					10,000					SW&CD	CA
	Conduct monitoring of day care centres, orphanage homes, and PWDs	District wide					5,000					SW&CD	CA
	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP SECRETARIAT
	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Support for brilliant but needy students on scholarship scheme	District wide					40,000					CA	<i>EDUCATION</i>
<b>Women and Youth Empowerment</b>	Conduct Community Based Training (CBT) in Soap Making for LEAP Beneficiaries	Selected communities					7,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	<i>SWCD</i>
	construction of 1no.community center	Esaso					150,000					WORKS	<i>CA</i>
	Organize training workshop for 100 PWDs on financial Management	District wide					7,000					SWCD	<i>CA</i>
	Organize technology improvement and packaging training in beauty care for women	Selected communities					2,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	<i>SWCD</i>
	Conduct social education for women groups/girls on Menstruation	Selected women groups					2,000					SWCD	<i>CA/FOCAL GENDER</i>
<b>Agriculture Modernisation and Value Chain Development</b>	Construction of modern market facilities	Selected areas(Adankwame. Abira)					90,000					WORKS	<i>CA</i>
	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Barekese						10,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	<i>SWCD/CA</i>
<b>Veterinary and Livestock Services</b>	Organize trade show for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs)	District wide							50,000			TRADE AND INDUSTRY	<i>REP/CA</i>

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development		
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Environmental Management and Climate Adaptation</b>	Development of the 2no. tourist sites	Owabi and Barekese					450,000						DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000						TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
	Facilitate implementation of agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000						AGRIC	CA
	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected communities					50,000						AGRIC	CA
<b>Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management</b>	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide											AGRIC	CA
	Construction of 1no. veritinary clinic	Barekese					500,000						AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
	Organize alternative livelihood training programmes for women and youth	District wide					8,000						AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
	Undertake environmental safeguards activities on projects	District wide					10,000	3,000					CA- PLANNING UNIT	WORKS
	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000						DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Procure 1 No. storage facility	District Office/ NADMO					60,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Provide relief items to disaster victims	District wide					40,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	District wide					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA
	Create awareness on the benefit of forests and wildlife conservation	Owabi and Barekese					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Climate Change and Resilience project for small holder farmers	selected communities area owabi and barekese					15,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA /AGRIC/HR
	Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector and monitor of public toilet	District wide					25,000					HEALTH- DEHU	CA
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	District wide					50,000					HEALTH- DEHU	CA

SOURCE: DPCU/ANND/2025

**Annual Action Plan (2028)**

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Institutional Capacity Development</b>	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Administration					30,000					CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
	Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
	Provide funds for running cost of officials vehicles	Administration					150,000					FINANCE	CA
<b>General Administration and Management Support</b>	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					100,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
	Provide funds for all national celebrations activities	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for organization of	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
	statutory committee/adhoc meetings												
	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement Package	Administration					250,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for contingency	Administration					90,000					FINANCE	CA
<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Improvement</b>	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects (CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS
	Facilitate the organization of District Assembly elections	District wide					50,000					CA	ELECTORAL COMMISSION
	Prepare quarterly trail balance	Central Admin					40,000					FINANCE	CA
<b>Public Engagement and Accountability</b>	Organize 2 No. training programme for revenue staff	Administration						5,000				HUMAN RESOURCE DEPT	FINANCE
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E)</b>	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Decentralisation and Sub-District Support</b>	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA
	Organize 2 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					60,000					CA	FINANCE
<b>Spatial Planning and Land Management</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					70,000					CA	DPCU
	Provide logistics and financial support to sub-district structures	Barekese, Adankwame and Akropong					60,000					CA	SW&CD
	Preparation 2028 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					60,000					CA	FINANCE
<b>Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement</b>	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively	Administration					20,000					CA	FINANCE
	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Barekese, Asuafula, Adankwame, Akropong etc					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
<b>Market and Local Economic Infrastructure Development</b>	Conduct public education on land use matters and building permit acquisitions	Selected areas					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
	Prepare/Revise Planning schemes	Selected locations					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Community Facilities Development</b>	Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Administration					10,000	5,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
<b>Health Infrastructure Development</b>	Reshape/Rehabilitate 30km feeder roads	Asikam, kokoben Abrafo township, Pasoro-Sokwai, Asuofua, Asamang, Koforidua, Adankwame, Mfensi Asenie, Ataase					100,000					WORKS	CA
<b>Electricity and Public Lighting Improvement</b>	Construction of U-drains/culvert/bridge	Akropong .Tabere,koforidua ,barekese							100,000			WORKS	CA
	Procure and install 250 complete street light bulbs	District wide					170,000					WORKS	CA
	Facilitate implementation of electricity to new areas of development	Daaba					30,000					WORKS	CA
	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
	Drilling /Construction 8no. Boreholes	Mfensi, Tabere, Kumi, Pasoro, Fufuo, Barekese, Ataase and Adagya,Atamsu					500,000					WORKS	CA
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Infrastructure</b>	Construction 6 No. WC Toilets	Daaba, Esaso, Pasoro, Akropong, Koforidua, Amakye Bare,							100,000			WORKS	CA
	Facilitate the revival of WATSAN Committees	District wide					15,000					WORKS	CA
	Renovation and furnishing of 1noCHPS compound	Mfensi- Nyamebekyere					100,000					WORKS	CA
<b>Education Infrastructure Development</b>	Construction of 1no.mordern market	Pasoro					500,000					WORKS	CA
	Procure and distribute No. 400 school furniture	Adankwame and some selected schools					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Construction of 2no.ICT Centres	Adankwame &Achiase					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block	Mfensi,Attase					100,000					WORKS	CA
<b>Education Quality and Learning Support</b>	Construction of 1no. vocational and technical school for PWDs	Asuofuo					400,000					WORKS	SW&CD

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize my first day at school event	District wide					4,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Resource Department of Education with funds and logistics for general administrative work	CA					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
<b>Nutrition and Public Health</b>	Monitor the conduct of Mock/BECE exams	CA					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Construction of 2no. nurses' quarters	Wurapong & Amakye –bare					80,000					HEALTH	CA
	Organize HIV/HPT/DM and TB screening and education	District wide					20,000					HEALTH	CA
	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
	Construction 1 No. CHPS Compound at Pasoro and Renovation of 1no. CHPS Compound at Abira	Pasoro/Abira					600,000					HEALTH	CA
<b>Social Protection and Welfare</b>	Resource Health Department with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000					HEALTH	CA
	Organize rabies prevention Campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct COVID-19 Active case search and contract tracing	District wide						20,000				HEALTH	CA
	Organize sensitization campaigns on teenage pregnancy	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	SWCD
	Sensitize stakeholders on child protection in 30 communities	Selected communities					10,000					SW&CD	CA
	Conduct monitoring of day care centres, orphanage homes, and PWDs	District wide					5,000					SW&CD	CA
	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary Schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP SECRETARIAT
<b>Women and Youth Empowerment</b>	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Support for brilliant but needy students on scholarship scheme	District wide					40,000					CA	EDUCATION
	Conduct Community Based Training (CBT) in Soap Making for LEAP Beneficiaries	Selected communities					7,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
	Renovation of Ino.community center	Dabaa					30,000					WORKS	CA

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating	
	Organize training workshop for 100 PWDs on financial management	District wide					7,000						SWCD	CA
<b>Agriculture Modernisation and Value Chain Development</b>	Organize technology improvement and packaging training in beauty care for women	Selected communities					2,000						TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
	Conduct social education for women groups/girls on Menstruation	Selected women groups					2,000						SWCD	CA/FOCAL GENDER
<b>Veterinary and Livestock Services</b>	Facilitate the construction of modern market facilities	Asamang, Daaba, Owabi, Akropong Tabere, Bare Zongo & Mfensi					90,000						WORKS	CA
<b>Environmental Management and Climate Adaptation</b>	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Barekese						10,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
	Organize trade show for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs)	District wide							50,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	REP/CA
	Development of the 2no. tourist sites	Owabi and Barekese					450,000						DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
	Facilitate the rapid rehashing of road	Owabi tourist site					25,000					WORKS	CA
<b>Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management</b>	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
	Facilitate implementation of agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000					AGRIC	CA
	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected communities					50,000					AGRIC	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide										AGRIC	CA
	Organize training for agric value chain actors in agribusiness management	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
	Organize alternative livelihood training programmes for women and youth	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/SWCD
	Undertake environmental safeguards activities on projects	District wide					10,000	3,000				CA-PLANNING UNIT	WORKS

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Procure 1 No. storage facility	District Office/ NADMO					60,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Provide relief items to disaster victims	District wide					40,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	District wide					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA
	Create awareness on the benefit of forests and wildlife conservation	Owabi and Barekese					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Climate Change and Resilience project for small holder farmers	selected communities area owabi and Barekese					15,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA /AGRIC/HR
	Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector and monitor of public toilet	District wide					25,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
	Construction of 3no.toilet facility at R/C school	Ntensere										WORKS	GES

Development Programmes	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong	Lead	Collaborating	
	Procure 5 No. 12m <sup>3</sup> metal refuse skip containers, sanitary tools and Equipment	Selected communities					200,000						HEALTH-DEHU	CA
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Koforidua, Daaba, Mfensi, Adankwame, Asuofua & Asamang					50,000						HEALTH-DEHU	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						20,000						HEALTH-DEHU	CA

SOURCE: DPCU/ANNDA/2025

**Annual Action Plan (2029)**

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Institutional Capacity Development	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Administration					30,000					CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
	Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
	Provide funds for running cost of officials' vehicles	Administration					150,000					FINANCE	CA
General Administration and Management Support	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					100,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
	Provide funds for all national celebrations activities	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for organization of statutory committee/adhoc meetings	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services (sanitation improvement Package	Administration					250,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA
	Provide funds for contingency	Administration					90,000					FINANCE	CA
Revenue Mobilisation and Improvement	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects(CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Facilitate the organization of District Assembly elections	District wide					50,000					CA	ELECTORAL COMMISSION
	Prepare quarterly trail balance	Central Admin					40,000					FINANCE	CA
Public Engagement and Accountability	Organize 2 No. training programme for revenue staff	Administration						5,000				HUMAN RESOURCE DEPT	FINANCE
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
Decentralisation and Sub-District Support	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA
	Organize 2 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					60,000					CA	FINANCE
Spatial Planning and Land Management	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					70,000					CA	DPCU
	Provide logistics and financial support to sub-district structures	Barekese, Adankwame and Akropong					60,000					CA	SW&CD
	Preparation 2023 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					60,000					CA	FINANCE
Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively	Administration					20,000					CA	FINANCE
	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Barekese, Asuofua, Adankwame, Akropong etc					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
Market and Local Economic	Conduct public education on land	Selected areas					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	use matters and building permit acquisitions												
	Prepare/Revise Planning schemes	Selected locations					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
Community Facilities Development	Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Administration					10,000	5,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
Health Infrastructure Development	Reshape/Rehabilitate 30km feeder roads	Asikam, Barekese township, Pasoro-Sokwai, Adankwame, Asuofua, Asamang, Koforidua, Adankwame, Mfensi Asenie-Ataase, Amoaman, kokoben (District wide)					100,000					WORKS	CA
Electricity and Public Lighting Improvement	Construct 100 meter U-drains/culvert/bridge	Asensie & Koforidua							100,000			WORKS	CA
	Procure and install 250 complete street light bulbs	District wide					170,000					WORKS	CA
	Facilitate implementation of electricity to new areas of development	Adankwame, Owabi new site Fufuo and Barekese					30,000					WORKS	CA
	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of mechanized or Drilling /Construction 8no. Boreholes	Adubofuo, Afrakrom, and Abira					500,000					WORKS	CA
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Infrastructure	Construction of 1no. community center	Pasoro and Sokwai							120,000			WORKS	CA
	Facilitate the revival of WATSAN Committees	District wide					15,000					WORKS	CA
	Construction of 2no.modern market	Akropong ,Koforidua, Amakye-bare,Achiase					680,000					WORKS	CA
Education Infrastructure Development	Procure and distribute No. 400 school furniture	Adankwame and some selected schools					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Construction of 1no.3 units classroom block	Daaba										WORKS	EDUCATION
	Construction of 2no.ICT Centre	Adankwame &Achiase					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Construction of teachers' quarters	Wurapong										WORKS	EDUCATION
Education Quality and Learning Support	Construction 3No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Mfensi .Daaba					150,000					WORKS	CA
	Organize my first day at school event	District wide					4,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Resource Department of Education with funds and logistics for general administrative work	CA					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
Nutrition and Public Health	Monitor the conduct of Mock/BECE exams	CA					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Renovation of 1no 3unit classroom R/C Primary School	Esaso					25,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Construction of 1no. nurses' Quarters	Amakye –bare					180,000					HEALTH	CA
	Organize HIV/HPT/DM and TB screening and education	District wide					20,000					HEALTH	CA
Social Protection and Welfare	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
	Renovation of 1no. teacher bungalows	Mfensi					200,000					HEALTH	CA
	Resource Health Department with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000					HEALTH	CA
	Organize rabies prevention Campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC
	Conduct COVID-19 Active case search and contract tracing	District wide						20,000				HEALTH	CA
	Organize sensitization campaigns on teenage pregnancy	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	SWCD
	Sensitize stakeholders on child protection in 30 communities	Selected communities					10,000					SW&CD	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Women and Youth Empowerment	Conduct monitoring of day care centres, orphanage homes, and PWDs	District wide					5,000					SW&CD	CA
	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP SECRETARIAT
	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Support for brilliant but needy students on scholarship scheme	District wide					40,000					CA	EDUCATION
	Conduct Community Based Training (CBT) in Soap Making for LEAP Beneficiaries	Selected communities					7,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
Agriculture Modernisation and Value Chain Development	Renovation of 1no.community center	Dabaa					30,000					WORKS	CA
	Organize training workshop for 100 PWDs on financial Management	District wide					7,000					SWCD	CA
Veterinary and Livestock Services	Organize technology improvement and packaging training in beauty care for women	Selected communities					2,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
Environmental Management and Climate Adaptation	Conduct social education for women groups/girls on Menstruation	Selected women groups					2,000					SWCD	CA/FOCAL GENDER
	Construction of modern market facilities	Asamang, Daaba, Owabi, Akropong Tabere, Bare Zongo & Mfensi					90,000					WORKS	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Barekese						10,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
	Organize trade show for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs)	District wide							50,000			TRADE AND INDUSTRY	REP/CA
	Development of the 2no. tourist sites	Owabi and Barekese					450,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Facilitate the rapid reshaping of road at tourist site	Owabi					25,000					WORKS	CA
	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000					AGRIC	CA
	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected communities					50,000					AGRIC	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide										AGRIC	CA
	Organize training for Agric value chain actors in agribusiness management	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
	Organize alternative livelihood training programmes for women and youth	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY / SWCD
	Undertake environmental safeguards activities on projects	District wide					10,000	3,000				CA-PLANNING UNIT	WORKS

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Procure 1 No. storage facility	District Office/ NADMO					60,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Provide relief items to disaster victims	District wide					40,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	District wide					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA
	Create awareness on the benefit of forests and ildlife conservation	Owabi and Barekese					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Climate Change and Resilience project for small holder farmers	selected communities' area Owabi and barekese					15,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CA /AGRIC/HR
Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management	Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector and monitor of public toilet	District wide					25,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA

Development Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating	
	Procure 5 No. 12m <sup>3</sup> metal refuse skip containers, sanitary tools and Equipment	Selected communities(ESA SO,Barekese					200,000						HEALTH-DEHU	CA
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Koforidua, Daaba, Mfensi, Adankwame, Asuofua & Asamang,Barekese					50,000						HEALTH-DEHU	CA
	Facilitate implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						20,000						HEALTH-DEHU	CA

SOURCE: DPCU/ANND/2025

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 7.1 Introduction

Chapter Seven outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements established to track the implementation, performance, and impact of the District’s programmes and projects over the 2026–2029 planning period. The chapter presents the set of indicators formulated to measure progress toward the achievement of the goals, objectives, and development programmes detailed in the Programme of Action. These indicators form the basis for the Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework, which specifies baselines, targets, data sources, and reporting responsibilities.

The chapter further analyses the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders involved in the M&E process, particularly the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), which will coordinate data collection, validation, analysis, and reporting on all projects and activities implemented under the Plan. As part of the monitoring arrangements, the DPCU will adopt appropriate strategies and tools to ensure timely and accurate information gathering to support evidence-based decision-making.

In addition to monitoring, the chapter outlines the District’s evaluation arrangements, including the Evaluation Framework or Matrix that guides periodic assessments of programme relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. Provision is also made for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) to enhance accountability, transparency, and community ownership of development interventions.

Recognizing the critical role of knowledge management and learning in achieving sustainable development outcomes, the chapter highlights the frameworks and mechanisms (included in Appendix C) that will support continuous learning, documentation, dissemination, and application of lessons to improve planning, implementation, and reporting processes across the District.

#### 7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Table 7.1 depicts a stakeholder analysis by identifying the key stakeholders, their interests, roles and responsibilities in the M&E process which ensures overall seeks to ensure inclusivity and collaborative accountability.

**Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis**

Stakeholder	Interest in M&E	Role in M&E	Key Responsibilities
<b>District Assembly (DA)</b>	Ensure development effectiveness, transparency, and resource optimization.	Lead agency for M&E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approve M&amp;E plan and budget</li> <li>- Oversee implementation</li> <li>- Use findings in decision-making</li> </ul>

Stakeholder	Interest in M&E	Role in M&E	Key Responsibilities
<b>District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)</b>	Track overall development performance.	Technical coordination of M&E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare M&amp;E plans</li> <li>- Collect and analyze data</li> <li>- Compile reports</li> <li>- Coordinate stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>Decentralized Departments</b> (Education, Health, Agriculture, etc.)	Sector-specific development outcomes.	Sector data collection and reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Submit routine data</li> <li>- Support joint monitoring</li> <li>- Implement sector recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>Traditional Authorities</b>	Promote community well-being and development.	Community entry and mobilization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate access and engagement</li> <li>- Validate findings</li> <li>- Share local insights</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) / NGOs</b>	Transparency, rights, and improved service delivery.	Independent monitoring and advocacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor implementation</li> <li>- Contribute alternative data</li> <li>- Support community feedback</li> </ul>
<b>Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)</b>	Local-level accountability and service outcomes.	Ground-level feedback and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Track services</li> <li>- Engage in scorecards</li> <li>- Share community concerns</li> </ul>
<b>Private Sector / SMEs</b>	Enabling business environment and project impact.	Stakeholder in economic programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide feedback on SME interventions</li> <li>- Participate in programme reviews</li> </ul>
<b>Ghana Statistical Service (District Office)</b>	Data standardization and integrity.	Technical support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure data quality</li> <li>- Support analysis and reporting</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)</b>	Oversight and policy compliance.	Supervisory role.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review district reports</li> <li>- Offer technical backstopping</li> <li>- Conduct monitoring visits</li> </ul>
<b>National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)</b>	Policy harmonization and national reporting.	Oversight and data aggregator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide guidelines</li> <li>- Consolidate reports</li> <li>- Use data for national planning</li> <li>- Approve and certify plans</li> </ul>
<b>Development Partners</b>	Accountability and results from funded projects.	Technical and financial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fund M&amp;E activities</li> <li>- Participate in reviews</li> <li>- Support evaluations</li> </ul>
<b>Citizens / Beneficiaries</b>	Service quality and development outcomes.	Primary data sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide feedback through surveys</li> <li>- Participate in forums and scorecards</li> </ul>
<b>Media (Local FM, Print)</b>	Public accountability and awareness.	Dissemination of findings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broadcast M&amp;E results</li> <li>- Facilitate dialogue and feedback</li> </ul>
<b>Faith-Based Organizations</b>	Community development and service outreach.	Mobilization and sensitization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Share information</li> <li>- Participate in reviews</li> <li>- Collect local feedback</li> </ul>

### **7.3 Stakeholder Analysis**

Indicators have been formulated to track the objectives and level of implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the PoA and AAP. Table 7.2 presents the monitoring indicators, baseline and targets of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

**Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability</b>										
<b>Programmes:</b>										
22. Revenue Improvement										
30. Local Revenue Enhancement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage change in revenue generation	The proportional change in total internally generated revenue (IGF) collected in the current year compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	7.0%	10%	11.5%	12%	15%	By category: Rates Fees Licenses Rent Fines	Quarterly / Annually	Finance & Budget
Percentage change in capital investment of IGF	The proportion of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) allocated and expended on capital projects in the current year compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage	Impact	8.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	By project type: Infrastructure Social services	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 2: Ensure Improved Skills Development for Industry Programme:</b>										
15. Youth Skills and Creative Support										
Number of persons identified and trained in required skills	Total count of individuals (disaggregated by sex) who have been identified as needing skills training and successfully completed a recognised training programme in a given period	Output	35	50	75	100	120	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	BAC
Percentage change in unemployment rate	The proportional reduction in the share of the labour force that is unemployed in a given year, compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage change	Outcome	2%	5%	10%	15%	20%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	DPCU / BAC
<b>Objective 3: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development Programmes:</b>										
1. Domestic Trade										
2. Market Infrastructure Improvement										

Number of SMEs supported	Total count of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) that received any form of support (financial, technical, advisory or logistical) from the Assembly or its agencies during the reporting period	Output	5	10	12	14	20	By sector: Agriculture Trade Manufacturing Services	Quarterly	DPCU / BAC
Number of new businesses established	Total count of new businesses formally registered or licensed within the Municipality during the reporting period	Outcome	2	3	4	5	6	By sector: Agriculture Trade Services	Annually	DPCU / BAC
<b>Objective 4: Improve Post-Harvest Management Programme:</b>										
4. Youth in Agriculture Support										
Number of training sessions conducted for farmers on post-harvest management	Total count of organised training sessions delivered to farmers on post-harvest handling, storage, processing and marketing techniques during the reporting period	Input	2	4	4	4	4	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	MOFA
Percentage change in post-harvest losses	The proportional reduction in crop and food losses occurring after harvesting (during storage, processing and distribution) compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	5%	10%	15%	15%	15%	By crop type: Maize Cassava Rice Vegetables	Annually	MOFA
<b>Objective 5: Enhance the Application of Science, Technology and Innovation Programme:</b>										
4. Youth in Agriculture Support										
Number of farmers trained on existing agricultural technologies	Total count of farmers who received training on the use of existing modern agricultural technologies (improved seeds, fertilizers, mechanised equipment, etc.) during the reporting period	Output	15	50	50	50	50	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of farmers applying ICT in farming	Total count of farmers actively using information and communication technology tools (mobile applications, e-extension, weather apps, etc.) in their farming operations during the reporting period	Outcome	10	50	50	50	50	By sex: Male Female	Annually	MOFA
Percentage change in yield of selected crops	The proportional increase in output (measured in metric tonnes per hectare) of selected major crops (maize, cassava, rice) in the current year compared to the previous year	Impact	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%	By crop: Maize Cassava Rice	Annually	MOFA

**Objective 6: Promote Agriculture as a Viable Business among the Youth Programme:**

## 4. Youth in Agriculture Support

Number of youth trained in agro-businesses	Total count of young people (aged 15–35) who successfully completed a structured training programme in agribusiness, including production, value addition and marketing, during the reporting period	Output	10	50	50	50	50	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	MOFA / BAC
Number of youth employed in agro-businesses	Total count of young people (aged 15–35) actively engaged in agribusiness as employees or owner-operators at the time of reporting	Outcome	N/A	50	50	50	50	By sex: Male Female	Annually	MOFA / BAC
Percentage reduction in unemployment rate among youth	The proportional decrease in the share of young people (aged 15–35) who are unemployed in the current year compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage reduction	Impact	N/A	5%	10%	15%	20%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	DPCU

**Objective 7: Improve Production Efficiency and Yield Programmes:**

## 4. Youth in Agriculture Support

## 5. Tourism Development

Number of irrigation facilities constructed	Cumulative count of new irrigation schemes or facilities (boreholes, dams, furrow systems, pumping stations) constructed and commissioned within the Municipality	Input	1	2	3	4	5	By type: Small dams Boreholes Furrow systems	Quarterly	DPCU / MOFA
Number of improved planting materials supplied to farmers	Total count of certified improved seed varieties, seedlings and other planting materials distributed to registered farmers in the Municipality during the reporting period	Input	5	7	10	15	20	By crop: Maize Cassava Rice Vegetables	Quarterly	DPCU / MOFA
Percentage change in yield and production of selected crops	The proportional change in total agricultural output (metric tonnes) of selected crops in the current year compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%	By crop: Maize Cassava Rice	Annually	DPCU / MOFA
Percentage change in farmers' income	The proportional change in average annual income reported by farmers in the Municipality in the current year compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage	Impact	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	DPCU / MOFA

**Objective 8: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation Programme:**

**4. Youth in Agriculture Support**

Number of livestock farmers sensitized on disease outbreaks and prevention	Total count of farmers involved in livestock rearing who participated in awareness campaigns or training sessions on animal diseases and prevention strategies during the reporting period	Output	50	100	100	100	100	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	Vet / MOFA
Percentage change in livestock and poultry production	The proportional change in total number of livestock and poultry animals reared and marketed in the Municipality in the current year compared to the previous year	Outcome	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	By type: Poultry Cattle Goats Sheep Pigs	Annually	DPCU / MOFA / Vet
Percentage change in farmers' income from livestock	The proportional change in average annual income from livestock and poultry activities reported by farmers in the Municipality in the current year compared to the previous year	Impact	3%	10%	15%	20%	25%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	DPCU / MOFA

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Goal 2: Build a Healthy Society**

**Objective 1: Ensure Affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**

**Programmes:**

25. Health System Strengthening

27. Health Promotion

9. Public Health Education

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of nurses' quarters constructed	Cumulative count of residential accommodation units for nurses and health workers fully constructed and commissioned within the Municipality during the reporting period	Output	0	2	3	4	5	By type: Male quarters Female quarters	Annually	CA / GHS.
Percentage change in average travel time to access primary health care	The proportional reduction in the average time (in minutes) taken by community members to travel from their residences to the nearest functional primary health care facility, compared to the previous year	Outcome	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	By settlement: Urban Rural	Annually	GHS. / DPCU

Number of health facilities resourced with funds, medical supplies and logistics	Total count of health facilities (CHPS, clinics, health centres) that received adequate funding, medical supplies and operational logistics within the reporting period	Input	2	2	2	3	4	By type: CHPS Clinic Health Centre Hospital	Annually	CA / GHS.
Number of population registered with NHIS	Total count (in hundreds) of residents in the Municipality enrolled under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) as at the end of the reporting period	Output	50	70	100	150	200	By sex: Male Female	Annually	NHIS / DPCU
Percentage change in maternal mortality ratio	The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live births in the Municipality during the reporting period, representing the risk of death for pregnant women and those within 42 days of delivery	Impact	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	Female	Semi-annually	GHS.
Percentage change in HIV & AIDS incidence rate	The proportional reduction in new HIV and AIDS cases recorded among the population of the Municipality in the current year compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage	Impact	2%	5%	6%	7%	8%	By sex: Male Female	Semi-annually	GHS.
Percentage change in under-five mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under the age of five per 1,000 live births in the Municipality during the reporting period, indicating child survival outcomes	Impact	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	By sex: Male Female	Semi-annually	GHS.
Percentage change in children under-five malaria fatality cases	The number of deaths from malaria among children under five years of age per 10,000 population in the Municipality during the reporting period	Impact	0/10,000	0/10,000	0/10,000	0/10,000	0/10,000	By sex: Male Female	Semi-annually	GHS.
<b>Objective 1b: Improve Adolescent and Nutritional Health Programmes:</b>										
10. Nutrition Improvement										
11. Adolescent Health Support										
Percentage of children under five with adequate nutrition status	Proportion of children aged 0–59 months assessed as having normal nutritional status (not stunted, wasted or underweight) during routine community health monitoring, expressed as a percentage of total children assessed	Outcome	N/A	60%	70%	80%	90%	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	GHS. / DPCU
Number of adolescents accessing health services	Total count of young people aged 10–19 years who visited a health facility or attended a community	Output	N/A	200	300	400	500	By sex: Male	Quarterly	GHS.

	health outreach programme and received health services during the reporting period								Female		
<b>Objective 2: Enhance Inclusive and Equitable Access to, and Participation in, Quality Education at All Levels Programmes:</b>											
7. Education Quality Improvement											
8. Literacy and Learning Support											
Number of teachers' quarters constructed	Cumulative count of residential accommodation units for teachers fully constructed and commissioned within the Municipality during the reporting period	Output	1	1	2	3	4	By sex: Male Female	Annually	GES / CA	
Number of classrooms rehabilitated / renovated	Total count of existing school classrooms substantially rehabilitated or renovated to meet minimum quality standards during the reporting period	Output	1	2	2	2	2	By level: KG Primary JHS SHS	Annually	GES / CA	
Number of classrooms constructed	Total count of new school classrooms fully constructed and commissioned within the Municipality during the reporting period	Output	1	1	2	2	2	By level: KG Primary JHS SHS	Annually	GES / CA	
Number of school furniture sets provided	Total count of furniture sets (comprising desks and chairs) procured and distributed to schools within the Municipality during the reporting period	Output	200	300	400	420	450	By sex: Male Female	Annually	GES / CA	
Percentage change in Gross Enrolment Rate in basic and senior high schools	The ratio of total enrolment in basic and senior high schools (regardless of age) to the total population of the official school-age group for that level, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	By level: KG Primary JHS SHS	Annually	GES	
Percentage change in Net Enrolment Rate in basic and senior high schools	The ratio of children of official school age enrolled in basic and senior high schools to the total population of the corresponding official school-age group, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	74.5%	80%	85%	90%	100%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	GES	
Percentage change in Net Admission Rate in primary school	The ratio of new entrants to primary school who are of the official primary school entry age to the total	Outcome	95.7%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	GES	

	population of the same age group, expressed as a percentage									
Percentage change in Gender Parity Index in basic and senior high schools	The ratio of the number of girls enrolled to the number of boys enrolled at basic and senior high school levels; a GPI of 1.0 indicates perfect parity	Outcome	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	By level: KG Primary JHS SHS	Annually	GES
Percentage change in BECE pass rate	The proportion of candidates who sat for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) and obtained a passing grade, expressed as a percentage of total candidates from the Municipality	Outcome	87.2%	90%	95%	100%	100%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	GES
Percentage change in school retention rate (basic and SHS)	The proportion of students who started a given level of education and remained enrolled until the final grade of that level, expressed as a percentage of the original cohort	Outcome	85.03%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By level: Primary JHS SHS	Annually	GES
<b>Objective 3: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare Programme:</b>										
14. Child Development and Protection										
Reduction in number of reported child abuse cases	Total count of reported child abuse and neglect cases received and investigated by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development within the Municipality during the reporting period	Outcome	2	1	0	0	0	By sex: Male Female By age group	Quarterly	Dept. of SW & CD
<b>Objective 4: Strengthen Social Protection, Especially for Children, Women, Persons with Disability and the Elderly Programme:</b>										
16. Social Protection Support										
Reduction in number of reported cases of abuse against women	Total count of reported gender-based violence and abuse cases against women received, investigated and referred by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development during the reporting period	Outcome	2	0	0	0	0	By type: Domestic violence Sexual assault Other	Quarterly	Dept. of SW & CD
Proportion of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) supported	Total count of registered PWDs who received any form of support (financial, rehabilitation, assistive devices, or livelihood) from the Assembly or its agencies during the reporting period	Outcome	60	70	80	90	100	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	Dept. of SW & CD

Number of elderly / vulnerable persons registered under the LEAP programme	Cumulative count of elderly persons and vulnerable households enrolled in the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme within the Municipality as at the end of the reporting period	Output	127	135	150	170	180	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	Dept. of SW & CD
<b>Objective 5: Improve Access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services Programmes:</b>										
13. Environmental Health and Sanitation 28. Community Sanitation Improvement										
Percentage of population with access to household toilet facilities	The proportion of the population living in households with access to an improved toilet facility (flush/pour flush, pit latrine with slab, ventilated improved pit, composting toilet) expressed as a percentage of the total population	Outcome	40%	55%	60%	65%	70%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	EHU
Percentage of population with access to modern public toilet facilities	The proportion of the population with access to adequately maintained public toilet facilities that meet basic hygiene standards, expressed as a percentage of the total population	Outcome	42%	50%	60%	70%	80%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	EHU
<b>Objective 6: Promote Sustainable Water Resource Development and Management Programmes:</b>										
17. Natural Resources Management 18. Environmental Protection and Water Safety										
Number of sensitization programmes organized on water resource management	Total count of organised community and stakeholder sensitization programmes, workshops or campaigns on sustainable water resource management and watershed protection conducted during the reporting period	Input	2	4	4	4	4	By area: Urban Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept.
Number of trees planted for watershed protection	Total count of trees successfully planted in designated watershed areas, riparian zones and community green spaces within the Municipality during the reporting period	Output	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	By species: Indigenous Fruit trees Timber	Quarterly	Works Dept. / Agric. Dept.
<b>Objective 7: Improve Access to Safe and Reliable Water Supply Services for All Programme:</b>										
18. Environmental Protection and Water Safety										
Number of boreholes constructed	Cumulative count of new functional boreholes (including mechanized boreholes with hand pumps)	Output	18	19	22	23	25	By settlement: Urban Rural	Quarterly	DWST / DPCU

	sited, drilled, equipped and commissioned within the Municipality during the reporting period									
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water	The proportion of the total population of the Municipality with reliable access to an improved water source (borehole, piped water, protected spring) within a reasonable distance from their residence, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	50%	80%	85%	90%	100%	By settlement: Urban Rural	Quarterly	DWST / DPCU

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

**Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment**  
**Objective 1: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure and Services**  
**Programmes:**  
19. Road and Transport Improvement  
20. Road Maintenance Support  
6. Transport Infrastructure Improvement

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Length of feeder roads rehabilitated / maintained (km)	Total length of feeder roads (in kilometres) that have been rehabilitated, reshaped, graded or maintained to an acceptable standard within the Municipality during the reporting period	Output	15 km	25 km	25 km	25 km	25 km	By area: Urban Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept.
Length of drains constructed (km)	Total length of drainage channels (in kilometres) newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated within the Municipality during the reporting period, including open drains, covered drains and culverts	Output	1 km	2 km	2 km	2 km	2 km	By type: Open drains Covered drains Culverts	Quarterly	Works Dept.
<b>Objective 2: Expand the Digital Landscape Programme:</b>										
31. District Capacity Strengthening										
Number of ICT centres established in the district	Cumulative count of functional ICT centres — equipped with computers, internet connectivity and trained operators — established within the Municipality during the reporting period	Output	2	2	2	3	4	By area: Urban Rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of senior high schools connected to internet	Total count of senior high schools within the Municipality with active, functional broadband	Output	3	3	3	3	3	By school: Public Private	Annually	DPCU / GES

	internet connectivity installed and operational during the reporting period									
Percentage of population with access to internet facility	The proportion of the total population of the Municipality with access to internet services (via mobile, fibre, satellite or public ICT centres) expressed as a percentage of total population	Outcome	90%	92%	93%	94%	95%	By sex: Male Female	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 3: Promote a Sustainable, Spatially Integrated, Balanced and Orderly Development of Human Settlements Programme:</b>										
3. Land Administration and Management										
Number of sensitization campaigns on land use planning organized	Total count of community sensitization campaigns and public education activities on land use planning, building permits and spatial development conducted within the Municipality during the reporting period	Input	2	4	4	4	4	By area: Urban Rural	Quarterly	PPD / DPCU
Number of communities with approved planning schemes	Cumulative count of communities in the Municipality that have an approved spatial planning scheme prepared, approved by the relevant authority and published during the reporting period	Output	2	2	4	6	8	By area: Urban Rural	Annually	PPD / DPCU
Proportional change in developments without permit	The number of new developments identified through inspection that were constructed without the requisite building permit as a proportion of all new developments inspected in the reporting period	Outcome	20	19	18	15	10	By area: Urban Rural	Annually	PPD / DPCU
<b>Objective 4: Ensure Sustainable Extraction of Mineral Resources Programme:</b>										
17. Natural Resources Management										
Number of monitoring exercises carried out on stone quarry and sand winning sites	Total count of field monitoring visits, inspections and compliance checks conducted at active stone quarry and sand winning sites within the Municipality during the reporting period	Input	4	4	4	4	4	By resource type: Sand winning Stone quarry	Quarterly	PPD / DPCU
<b>Objective 5: Promote Disaster Risk Reduction and Build Community Resilience Programme:</b>										
24. Disaster Risk Education										
Number of disaster risk education programmes conducted	Total count of community sensitization campaigns, training sessions and public education events on disaster risk reduction, early warning and emergency preparedness conducted within the Municipality during the reporting period	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4	By area: Urban Rural	Quarterly	DPCU / NADMO

Number of communities with functional disaster preparedness plans	Total count of communities in the Municipality that have a documented, validated and communicated disaster preparedness and response plan in place as at the end of the reporting period	Output	0	3	5	8	10	By area: Urban Rural	Annually	DPCU / NADMO
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**Objective 6: Maintain and Protect Public Assets Programme:**

12. Public Asset Care

Number of public assets maintained / serviced	Total count of public assets (buildings, machinery, vehicles, equipment, recreational facilities) that received scheduled maintenance or repairs during the reporting period and were returned to functional condition	Output	N/A	10	15	20	25	By type: Buildings Equipment Vehicles	Quarterly	Works Dept. / DPCU
Percentage of public assets in functional condition	The proportion of all registered public assets within the Municipality assessed to be in good working/functional condition at the time of inspection, expressed as a percentage of total registered assets	Outcome	N/A	70%	80%	85%	90%	By asset class: Infrastructure Equipment Vehicles	Annually	Works Dept. / DPCU

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Goal 4: Strengthen Local Governance and Decentralization**

**Objective 1: Improve Decentralized Planning**

**Programmes:**

23. Participatory Planning and Budgeting

21. Local Governance Support

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of capacity building training sessions organized for sub-district executives	Total count of structured capacity building workshops, training sessions and seminars organised for elected and appointed officials at sub-district level (area/town council executives) during the reporting period	Input	2	3	3	3	9	By sex: Male Female	Annually	DPCU / HRU
Proportional change in popular participation in planning and budgeting activities	The proportion of community members who actively participated in district planning and budgeting activities (community needs assessment, town hall meetings, budget hearings) in the current	Outcome	50%	70%	80%	85%	90%	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU

	year compared to the previous year, expressed as a percentage										
<b>Objective 2: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization Programme:</b>											
21. Local Governance Support											
Number of Area / Town Councils with equipped offices	Total count of Area/Town Councils within the Municipality that have been provided with adequately equipped office space, furniture and basic working tools as at the end of the reporting period	Output	0	1	1	3	3	By sub-district: Area Councils Town Councils	Annually	CA	
Number of Area / Town Councils functioning efficiently	Total count of Area/Town Councils within the Municipality that are holding regular meetings, maintaining attendance records, and executing assigned functions as assessed during the reporting period	Outcome	0	3	3	3	3	By sub-district: Area Councils Town Councils	Annually	CA	
Number of development projects initiated at sub-district level	Total count of community development projects identified, planned and initiated through sub-district structures and formally included in the annual action plan during the reporting period	Outcome	1	2	2	3	3	By sub-district: Area Councils Town Councils	Annually	DPCU	
<b>Objective 3: Improve Popular Participation at District Level Programme:</b>											
23. Participatory Planning and Budgeting											
Number of town hall meetings organized	Total count of formally organized public town hall meetings held within the Municipality (at district and community levels) to engage citizens in governance, planning and accountability during the reporting period	Input	4	4	4	4	4	By level: District Community	Quarterly	CA	
Number of persons who participated in durbars and town hall meetings	Total count of individuals (disaggregated by sex) who attended and actively participated in officially organised durbars and town hall meetings during the reporting period	Output	100	200	200	300	300	By sex: Male Female	Quarterly	CA	
<b>Objective 4: Enhance Capacity for Policy Formulation and Coordination Programmes:</b>											
31. District Capacity Strengthening											
29. Public Financial Management Support											
Number of staff trained to build capacity	Total count of Municipal Assembly staff (disaggregated by sex) who successfully completed	Input	30	35	40	40	40	By sex: Male	Annually	HR / DPCU	

	at least one formal capacity building training, workshop or seminar relevant to their job responsibilities during the reporting period								Female		
Number of monitoring and evaluation activities carried out	Total count of formal monitoring and evaluation activities (field visits, data collection exercises, project reviews, progress report meetings) completed by the DPCU and partner departments during the reporting period	Outcome	4	4	4	4	4	4	By area: Urban Rural	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of development projects completed within schedule with improved quality of service delivery	Total count of development projects that were completed on time (within the agreed contractual schedule) and assessed to meet the required quality standards during the reporting period	Outcome	3	3	3	4	4	4	By area: Urban Rural	Quarterly	DPCU
Proportional change in overall development index	The overall percentage change in the level of development across the Municipality as measured by a composite development index capturing progress across key social, economic and infrastructure indicators	Impact	30%	40%	45%	50%	55%	55%	By area: Urban Rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 5: Promote Peace, Security and Conflict Management Programme:</b>											
26. Peace and Conflict Management											
Number of community peace and conflict resolution dialogues held	Total count of formally organized dialogue sessions, peace-building workshops and conflict resolution meetings held in communities within the Municipality during the reporting period	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4	4	By community type: Urban Rural	Quarterly	CA / DPCU
Number of reported conflict cases successfully mediated	Total count of formal conflict cases (land disputes, chieftaincy disputes, inter-community conflicts) that were referred to the district peace and conflict management mechanism and successfully resolved during the reporting period	Outcome	N/A	5	8	10	12	12	By type: Land Chieftaincy Inter-community	Quarterly	CA / DPCU

## 7.4 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results

Effective development planning and evaluation rely on robust, well-structured data management systems. The Monitoring Data Collection and Collation Matrix for 2026–2029 provides a strategic framework for the systematic gathering, organization, and analysis of performance data across all sectors. It specifies the key indicators, data sources, collection methods, reporting timelines, and required disaggregation categories necessary for measuring progress toward district and national development objectives. Table 7.3 presents the data collection matrix for the plan period, serving as a critical tool for ensuring operational efficiency, informed decision-making, and strengthened policy accountability.

**Table 7.3: Data Collection Matrix**

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Percentage of market facilities built and functional	Annually	Site inspections, project reports, interviews with market traders	By location	% of planned facilities completed and fully operational
Percentage of market upgraded	Quarterly	Contract register, site inspections	By market type, Upgrade level (minor or major)	% of markets improved relative to target
Percentage of youth engaged in agriculture	Quarterly	Enrollment data from Agric Dept.	By age group (15-35), by gender	% of youth enrolled relative to total target
Percentage of agricultural land preserved	Annually	Satellite imagery	By land type (forest, farmland), by size	% of land preserved vs. baseline year
Percentage of illegally mined farmland restored to productive use	Biannually	Land rehabilitation reports, field inspections, aerial mapping	By crop type, by location	% of affected land restored
Percentage of SMEs receiving loans	Quarterly	BAC quarterly reports	By sector, gender	% of qualifying SMEs granted loans
Percentage of agro processing facilities	Annually	Quarterly reports	By type of processing, location	% of targeted facilities established and operational
Percentage of farmers trained in climate change	Quarterly	Training reports	By gender, by type of climate topic	% of total farmers trained
Number of functional demonstration farms established	Quarterly	Site verification, project documentation	By type, by crop focus	Total number established and operational
Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Percentage of farmers trained or reached through demonstration farms	Quarterly	Farmer attendance, Reports	By gender, by location	% of farmers participating or benefitting
Percentage of youth employed	Quarterly	Quarterly reports	By sector (Agric, Services, etc.) by age, gender	% of youth employed relative to active labour force
Number of schools constructed	Annually	Field inspection reports, Annual Reports	By location	Total number built vs. target

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Completion rate	Annually	School records, EMIS data	By gender	% of pupils completing at all levels
Pass rate	Termly/Annually	Exams results	By grade, by gender	% of students passing standardized exams
Net enrollment ratio	Annually	Registration data, EMIS	By age, gender	% of eligible children enrolled in school
Percentage of girls retained in school	Termly/Annually	EMIS data	By grade, by age	% of enrolled girls still attending school at year end
Number of youth trained	Quarterly	TVET and BAC reports	By training type (technical, entrepreneurship), by gender	Total youth reached through training
Proportion of functional health facilities	Biannually	Health reports	By facility type (CHPS, Health Centre)	% of operational facilities vs. total
Prevalence of malnutrition	Quarterly	Facility records	By age (under 5), by gender	% of children affected by malnutrition
Maternal mortality ratio	Annually	Health records	By age group	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
Malaria case fatality	Quarterly	Health records	By age, by gender	% of malaria cases resulting in death
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Quarterly	NHIS database	By gender	% of total population covered under NHIS
Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Number of births and deaths registered within 30 days	Monthly/Quarterly	Birth and Deaths registry reports	By event type (birth/death) by age group	Total registered within 30 days vs total events
Skilled delivery rate	Monthly	GHS reports	By location	% of deliveries attended by skilled personnel
Number of people who tested for HIV/AIDS	Quarterly	Health reports	By gender, age group	Total number tested
Number of persons with Disabilities registered	Quarterly	Quarterly reports from SW&CD	By sex, type of disability	Total PWDs registered vs projected target

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Proportion of PWDS supported	Bi annually	Social welfare records	By type of support (cash, equipment, services), by gender	% of registered PWDS receiving support
Proportion of vulnerable population registered with NHIS	Quarterly	NHIS database, reports from Social Welfare	By sex	% of vulnerable persons enrolled in NHIS
Percentage of reported child abuse cases that receive an appropriate response and support	Monthly/Quarterly	Social welfare report	By type of abuse, by sex	% of cases receiving timely response and follow-up care
Number of sports and recreational centers constructed/rehabilitated	Annually	Site inspections, APR	By type (sports/recreation)	Total centres built or refurbished
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Biannually, Annually	DEHU reports	By location	% of population using improved sanitation services
Proportion of communities achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status	Quarterly/Annually	DEHU reports	By Community	% of total communities certified ODF
Number of refuse evacuated	Monthly/Quarterly	DEHU reports	By community	Total refuse evacuated
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water	Quarterly/Annually	Site inspection reports, Contract register	By water type (borehole, piped), by community	% of population with reliable water supply
Reduction in disaster cases	Annually	NADMO reports	By disaster type (flood, fire)	% reduction compared to previous period

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection period</b>	<b>Data Collection method</b>	<b>Data collection disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>
Number of solar systems facilitated to be installed	Annually	Site verification	By beneficiary type (school, household, clinic, etc.)	Total systems installed
Kilometers of roads rehabilitated	Quarterly	Road reports	By community	Total rehabilitated vs target
Percentage of communities with adequate broadband coverage	Annually	Telecom provider report	By type of provider	% of communities with reliable internet access
Number of streetlights distributed and installed	Quarterly	Quarterly reports, Stores records	By electoral area	Total streetlights installed
Number of lorry stations constructed	Quarterly/Annually	Progress report	By community	Total stations built
Number of staff houses built	Annually	Contract register, Annual reports	By sector (health, education, police)	Total built
Percentage of women in decision making roles	Quarterly	Progress reports	By type	% of roles occupied by women
Percentage increase in IGF	Quarterly	Financial statements, budget reports	By revenue source	% increase compared to baseline year
Number of police stations constructed	Annually	Construction records	By community	Total built
Number of vehicles serviced	Monthly/Quarterly	Maintenance records	By department, Vehicle type	Total serviced vehicles
Percentage of assets maintained	Quarterly	Asset audits	By asset type (building,	% of total assets maintained

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
			equipment, vehicle, Dept)	
Percentage of projects evaluated	Annually	M&E reports	By sector (health education, water, etc.)	% of completed projects evaluated
Percentage increase in civic participation	Biannually/Annually	Public attendance	By community, by sex	% increase relative to previous baseline year
Number of development learning/training sessions held	Quarterly	Training reports	By topic	Total sessions held vs. target

## 7.5 Evaluation

Evaluation plays a critical role in the implementation of development programmes, as the feedback it provides determines the effectiveness, relevance, and overall success of interventions. Accordingly, the evaluation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) will be undertaken periodically throughout the 2026–2029 plan period. The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), with support from collaborating Departments, Agencies, and key stakeholders, will lead the evaluation process.

The evaluation procedure will involve a thorough review of status reports and analysed data obtained from both primary and secondary sources, which will be compared with appraisal reports prepared during and after the implementation of programmes and projects under the DMTDP. To ensure that the objectives of the Plan are achieved, the DPCU will conduct ex-ante (before implementation), mid-term, and terminal evaluations. Each project will also be assessed before commencement and after completion to determine whether the intervention met its intended objectives and to measure the changes resulting from its implementation.

Furthermore, the evaluations will examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of development interventions, with reference to the strategic objectives of the DMTDP. Insights generated from these evaluations will enhance decision-making, improve programme design, and strengthen future implementation processes.

Table 7.4 presents the evaluation arrangement to guide assessments throughout the plan implementation period.

**Table 7.4: Evaluation Arrangement of DMTDP 2026-2029**

Type of Evaluation	Evaluation Arrangement
Ex-Ante Evaluation	The ex-ante evaluation will be conducted before the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP 2026-2029. This will be carried out through Feasibility Studies, Needs Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before the implementation of any programmes, projects and activities in the plan. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to achieve the intended purpose upon which the programmes, projects and activities will be implemented in the District. In addition, the ex-ante evaluation of the DMTDP, 2026-2029 started from April 2025 to July, 2025 based on the performance review of the DMTDP 2025-20128.
Mid-Term Evaluation	The mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way into the implementation of the plan. This evaluation will be carried out to consider the performance and first outputs of the implementation and to propose modifications where necessary. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to track the progress of the implementation of the AAPs in the District.
Final or Terminal Evaluation	This evaluation will be carried out to assess the achievements made under the implementation of the programmes and projects from the DMTDP 2018-2021. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. The results from the final evaluation will be used to inform decision in the subsequent DMTDP 2030-2033. The Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will start from April to July 2029 which will serve as the baseline of the performance review of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

**Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2025**

### 7.5.1 Evaluation Framework of DMTDP 2026-2029

The Evaluation Framework serves as a structured work plan that outlines the key components required to guide the effective conduct of evaluations. It translates the central issues of the evaluation into clear evaluation questions and sub-questions, and specifies the corresponding indicators, data sources, and methods for data collection and analysis. This framework enables a systematic assessment of the District’s programmes and projects, ensuring that evaluations generate credible and useful evidence for decision-making.

Table 7.5 presents the Evaluation Framework for the DMTDP 2026–2029, with each component designed to facilitate the assessment of interventions in terms of their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

**Table 7.5: Evaluation Matrix of DMTDP 2026-2029**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Is the intervention aligned with national priorities and beneficiary needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does it respond to targeted development challenges</li> <li>• Is it aligned with the MTDPF?</li> <li>• Were stakeholders inputs incorporated?</li> </ul>	Policy documents, needs assessment, stakeholder consultation reports	District Development Plan, Project design documents	Desk review, stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions
Efficiency	Were resources used optimally to achieve outputs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were activities delivered on time and within budget?</li> <li>• Could similar outcomes have been achieved with fewer resources?</li> <li>• Were operational processes streamlined?</li> </ul>	Progress report, implementation schedules	Financial records, procurement reports	Cost analysis, key informant interviews
Effectiveness	To what extent did the intervention achieve its intended results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were targets met?</li> <li>• What challenges affected implementation?</li> <li>• Did beneficiaries perceive results as positive?</li> </ul>	Progress reports, outcome indicators, beneficiaries feedback	M&E reports, baseline reports	Focus group discussions
Impact	What long-term changes have occurred as a result of the intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes have occurred</li> <li>• Were the unintended effects positive or negative?</li> <li>• Has the project influenced policy or community practices?</li> </ul>	Change stories, social or economic indicators	Statistical service data	Participatory evaluation
Sustainability	Will the outcomes continue after external support ends?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are structures/systems in place to maintain results?</li> <li>• Is there capacity for ownership and continuation?</li> <li>• Are financial and institutional resources committed?</li> </ul>	Budget allocations for continuity, Exit strategies	District assembly's commitment	Stakeholder interviews

### 7.5.2 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) emphasizes the active involvement of stakeholders, particularly beneficiaries and community members, in monitoring progress and assessing development outcomes. By fostering collaboration and inclusive participation, PM&E enhances transparency, promotes local ownership of interventions, and strengthens the credibility and usefulness of findings. These participatory approaches ensure that development initiatives remain responsive, effective, and results-driven.

To operationalize PM&E within the District, the DPCU will adopt a structured arrangement that clearly outlines the processes, actors, and tools required for participatory engagement. The proposed PM&E arrangements are presented in Table 7.6 and will guide the involvement of communities and stakeholders throughout the implementation of the 2026–2029 DMTDP.

**Table 7.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement for Implementation of the Plan**

<b>PM&amp;E Approaches to be Used</b>	<b>Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement</b>
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	This will consist of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/or evaluate programme performance. The DPCU techniques will comprise a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. These techniques will have proven valuable in enabling people to express their views and share information in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.
Citizen Report Card (CRC)	This approach will be used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of government, service providers or programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. This will seek to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilization for demand for improvement and ultimately the adoption of administrative reform for improved performance. This will involve the use of Evaluation Forms at Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to collate citizens feedback from the services rendered by the District to the public.
Community Score Card (CSC)	This approach will be used for Focus Group Discussions to collect data from community members and analyse it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which programmes and projects are provided at the community level. This will help to ensure immediate feedback mechanism for successfully implementation of programmes and projects in the District. This will be carried out through site meetings, site possessions, commissioning of projects and launching of programmes. This will make Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Opinion Leaders, Contractors and other key stakeholders to partake fully in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes/projects to be executed in various communities in the District.

Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	This approach will use quantitative exercises to trace the flow of resources from the origin to the destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly. This will help to highlight not only the use and abuse of resources, but also give insights into the concepts of cost efficiency and accountability. This will enable the DPCU and other stakeholders to track the use of resources to finance programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP in order to ensure value for money in project financing and management in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.
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## 7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

Appendix I and II shows the Knowledge Mapping Matrix and Competency Matrix for Learning for the DMTDP 2026-2029. The Knowledge Mapping Matrix helps prioritize gaps that directly affect planning accuracy and implementation efficiency whilst the Competency Matrix helps to train and recruit to fill gaps identified or how to engage external consultants to supplement missing knowledge or guide capacity building and performance improvement.

## 7.7 Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

### 7.7.1 Sustainability

#### Integration with Existing Systems

The District will integrate all new M&E initiatives into existing reporting and accountability systems. This will be achieved by aligning monitoring activities with the district's established planning and reporting structures to ensure coherence, standardization, and the avoidance of duplication. Sectoral data collection processes will also be harmonized to promote a coordinated approach across decentralized departments and units.

#### Capacity Building

The District will organize periodic capacity-building workshops for staff and key stakeholders on M&E principles, tools, data collection techniques, and data analysis. These capacity-enhancement sessions will target Assembly staff, decentralized departments, Area Councils, and other relevant units to ensure a comprehensive understanding of M&E processes and improve the quality of reporting. These efforts aim to promote effective data utilization and foster greater ownership of M&E activities across the district.

#### Digital Tools and Data Platforms

To enhance data accuracy, efficiency, and timeliness, the District will deploy digital solutions such as the District Development Data Platform (DDDP), GIS mapping tools, and social media platforms for data collection, validation, and reporting. The district will adopt NDPC's standardized reporting templates to ensure that data generated at the local level is comparable to data from other MMDAs nationwide. By integrating district-level information into the national M&E information system, Atwima Nwabiagya North District will ensure that

development progress is properly captured, recognized, and aligned with Ghana's broader national development priorities.

### **Collaboration with Stakeholders**

The District will foster stronger collaboration with civil society organizations, NGOs, traditional authorities, private sector actors, and development partners. These collaborations will support technical expertise, logistical assistance, and knowledge sharing. Quarterly stakeholder review forums will be institutionalized to promote joint learning, encourage synergies, and incorporate local knowledge and feedback into development planning and implementation.

### **Institutionalization of an M&E Culture**

M&E will be fully mainstreamed into the district's management and decision-making processes. This will include integrating M&E performance into departmental reporting requirements and embedding M&E responsibilities into staff Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Quarterly M&E briefings will be a standing agenda item for DPCU meetings to reinforce accountability. The district will also ensure that **output, outcome, and impact indicators** are systematically monitored through a **Results-Based M&E framework** to assess performance across different levels of the results chain and strengthen evidence-based decision-making.

#### **7.7.2 Accountability**

##### **Regular Sharing of M&E Findings**

Findings from M&E activities will be recorded and shared quarterly with stakeholders via community forums, stakeholder review meetings, and all social media platforms. This will foster transparency, build trust, and promote shared accountability.

##### **Participatory M&E**

Atwima Nwabiagya North District will use participatory M&E tools (e.g., community scorecards, focus group discussions) to involve beneficiaries and other stakeholders directly in monitoring activities. This inclusive approach will ensure that data collected reflects real community needs and experiences.

##### **External Evaluations**

The district will collaborate with independent evaluators to conduct evaluations. These independent assessments will ensure objectivity and credibility for programme improvement.

##### **Utilisation of M&E Findings**

Findings and recommendations from M&E exercises will be systematically fed into the planning and budgeting cycle. Adjustments to implementation strategies and resource allocation will be based on evidence to enhance impact and efficiency.

### **7.7.3 Lessons Learned**

#### **Documentation of Lessons**

Successes, failures, and challenges encountered during project implementation will be documented and reported in Annual Progress Reports. Each department will contribute to this record through regular updates.

#### **After-Action Reviews (AARs)**

After the completion of each major project or programme, the district will conduct structured After-Action Reviews involving all stakeholders. These sessions will focus on key insights, bottlenecks, and best practices to inform future planning and avoid repeated mistakes.

#### **Knowledge Sharing**

The district will share lessons learned through community durbars, town hall meetings, quarterly reports and relevant social media handles.

#### **Institutionalization of Learning**

Learned lessons will be reviewed annually by the DPCU. The experiences gained from implementing projects and programmes will be documented and used to improve future planning, implementations and service delivery. This will prevent repeated mistakes and promote efficient use of resources.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

#### 8.1 Introduction

Effective communication is a cornerstone of successful development planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Within the framework of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP), development communication serves as a strategic tool to inform, educate, engage, and empower all stakeholders. It ensures that the implementation of programmes and projects is transparent, participatory, and responsive to the needs of community members.

Atwima Nwabiagya North District recognizes that development goes beyond the delivery of infrastructure and services; it involves building informed communities that can actively participate in shaping and sustaining their own growth. Consequently, a well-structured communication strategy is essential to facilitate the exchange of information and feedback between the Assembly, its departments, partners, community members, and other stakeholders.

The communication strategy outlined in this chapter aims to:

- Promote awareness and understanding of the DMTDP’s goals, strategies, and interventions.
- Ensure stakeholder engagement in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Strengthen public accountability in local governance.
- Enhance feedback mechanisms to inform evidence-based decision-making.
- Foster behavioral change necessary for achieving development outcomes, particularly in health, sanitation, revenue mobilization, and education.

In alignment with the national guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the communication strategy supports the effective implementation of the DMTDP by ensuring that key messages are consistently delivered and citizen participation is enhanced. This approach emphasizes that development is not merely done for the people but with the people and by the people, in line with participatory development theories.

Table 8.1 presents the proposed communication strategy for implementing the 2026–2029 DMTDP. The strategy considers the district’s diverse stakeholder groups, including traditional authorities, youth, women, persons with disabilities, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. It adopts tailored approaches to effectively reach each group using appropriate communication channels and tools.

**Table 8.1: Communication Matrix**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility	Indicators to assess Effectiveness
1. Community Durbar	To introduce and promote awareness of the plan's content and goals.	General public, stakeholders, opinion leaders, Traditional Authorities, media	Community meeting/durbar, Town Hall meetings	Q2, 2026	District Assembly, ISD, DPCU	% of citizens aware of the DMTDP
2. Stakeholder Engagement Forums	To ensure stakeholders understand and support the DMTDP	Traditional leaders, CSOs, youth, women's groups	Power point presentations	Bi-annually	DPCU	Number of stakeholder forums held; diversity of attendees
3. DPCU Meetings	To inform departments about targets and roles.	Decentralized departments and Units	Workshop presentations, brief reports	Quarterly	DPCU, Coordinating Director	% of departments integrating DMTDP into work plans
4. School Outreach	To promote youth understanding and participation in local development	Students, teachers	Presentations, interactive sessions	Annually	GES, ISD, Planning Unit	Number of outreach activities
5. Radio Sensitisation Campaigns	To reach a wider population and promote citizens dialogue	General public, rural communities	Weekly local FM stations programmes, jingles, interviews	Quarterly	ISD, Local FM stations, Planning Unit	Listener engagement (call-ins, SMS), reach of programmes
6. M&E Feedback Dissemination	To report achievements and solicit inputs for the next plan.	All stakeholders	Public forum	2027 (Mid-term), 2029 (End)	DPCU, RCC, ISD	Stakeholder satisfaction with DMTDP results; inputs received
7. Market day sensitisation	To reach traders and informal actors with DMTDP message	Traders, artisans	Mobile PA system	Quarterly	Assembly Members, ISD, Planning Unit	Number of sensitization done
8. Assembly Website and Social Media Updates	To engage youth and those in diaspora using digital platforms	Youth, professionals, diaspora, CSOs	Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, Website	Continuous	MIS, ISD, Planning Unit	Engagement rates (likes, shares, comments)
9. Development of IEC Materials	To increase visibility of development priorities	General public	Flyer distribution, WhatsApp line, hotlines, public forums	Continuous	District Assembly, ISD	Number of feedback cases recorded and resolved

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility	Indicators to assess Effectiveness
10. Engagement of religious groups	To report achievements and solicit inputs for the next plan.	Churches, mosques	Sunday briefings	Bi annually	Planning Unit, ISD, SW&CD	Number of visits done.

## 8.2 Communication Messages for MTDP Dissemination

Effective communication messages are crucial for the successful implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). Clear and targeted messaging ensures that all stakeholders—including government officials, community members, development partners, and local organizations—understand the plan’s objectives, strategies, and their respective roles. Well-crafted messages promote transparency, build public trust, and encourage active community participation, which are essential for mobilizing support and ensuring coordinated efforts.

Furthermore, consistent communication enables the timely identification and resolution of challenges, aligns stakeholder expectations, and facilitates progress tracking. This approach ultimately contributes to the successful realization of the DMTDP and the attainment of sustainable development outcomes at the district level. **Table 8.2** presents communication messages designed to resonate with diverse audiences across various platforms and community settings.

**Table 8.2: Key Communication Messages**

Activity	Audience	Messages
Community Engagement	Community Members, traditional authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discover what is planned for Atwima Nwabiagya North from 2026–2029.</li> <li>• Attend local durbars and community meetings to shape your future.</li> <li>• Your participation ensures development programs meet community needs.</li> <li>• Together, we can preserve our land, empower youth, and protect our heritage.</li> </ul>
Radio and Community Information Centre Broadcasts	General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stay informed about ongoing and upcoming projects.</li> <li>• Learn how to participate in programs for health, education, sanitation, and livelihoods.</li> <li>• Your feedback helps improve decision-making.</li> </ul>
Engagement with Religious Groups	Church and mosque leaders, congregants, faith-based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faith communities are key in building informed and resilient communities.</li> <li>• Join discussions on development initiatives aligned with social values.</li> <li>• Encourage congregants to participate in local programs.</li> </ul>
School Sensitisation	Students, teachers, parent-teacher associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn about programs improving education, health, and sanitation.</li> <li>• Join clubs and forums to contribute ideas.</li> <li>• Education today builds the leaders of tomorrow, get involved!</li> </ul>
Digital and Social Media	Youth, urban residents, tech-savvy community members, private sector, Diaspora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the Assembly online for updates on programs and opportunities.</li> <li>• Share opinions and feedback to influence decisions.</li> <li>• Participate in online forums, surveys, and polls.</li> </ul>

Market Sensitisation	Traders, artisans, farmers, market associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn how local projects impact trade, infrastructure, and economic growth.</li> <li>• Engage with the Assembly on market issues.</li> <li>• Participate in programs improving market sanitation and facilities.</li> </ul>
M&E Feedback Dissemination	All stakeholders, including community members, CSOs, development partners, local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive updates on progress, challenges, and successes of ongoing programs.</li> <li>• Understand how your feedback influenced decisions.</li> <li>• Participate in discussions to improve future initiatives.</li> </ul>

#### APPENDIX 1: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Local Governance Systems	DCE, DCD, Assembly Members	Local Governance Act, Ministry of Local Government Publications	Limited understanding of local governance systems
Data collection and Project Management	Head of Departments and Units	NDPC guidelines and data portals	Inadequate integration of community priorities
Budgeting and Financial Management	Finance Officer, District Budget Analyst	Budget/Financial templates, PFM Act	Poor forecasting.
Local Economic Development	BAC, Agriculture Dept., Planning Unit	LED reports, Farmer Databases	Limited understanding of value chain analysis
Monitoring and Evaluation	DPCU	APR, M&E frameworks by NDPC	Limited Capacity in impact evaluation

Social service delivery	GES, GHS, SW&CD, NHIS	GHS and GES reports, NHIS data, LEAP records, PWDs data	Fragmented data systems. Limited gender disaggregation
Revenue Mobilization	Finance Dept, Revenue Officers, Task Force, Development Control, Assembly Members	IGF reports, Property rate database	Low compliance Outdated property rate for residential properties
ICT and Digital Infrastructure	MIS, ISD, Planning Unit	MIS systems	Poor integration of ICT in planning and implementation.  Rural connectivity gaps
Governance and Participation	Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Unit committee	Town Hall minutes	Low participation of citizens .
Climate and Environmental Resilience	NADMO, Agriculture Department, Environmental Health Unit	Climate risk assessment reports, Disaster reports	Low level of community adaption strategies
Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Planning	Works Dept, Physical Planning Dept	Infrastructure Inventory, GIS Maps, Building Permit records	Updated settlement maps and asset register

**Source: ANNDA- DPCU, 2025**

## APPENDIX 2: COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Leadership and Governance	Civic leadership and local governance systems including LGS protocols	Staff performance reviews and appraisal, community feedback	Foster ethical leadership and responsive governance
Data Collection and Analysis	M&E and data management workshops	Accuracy and timeliness of reports	To strengthen evidence-based decision making
Budgeting, Financial Analysis and Accountability	Budget preparation and financial statements and reporting	Budget accuracy Audit outcomes IGF performance	To prepare accurate budgets, analyse financial reports and ensure fiscal discipline
Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicator Development, Impact Assessment and M&E	Quality of M&E reports, Use of data in decision making	To track performance and indirect assess of development impact.
Service coordination and data analysis	Health, education and social welfare integration workshop	Service coverage statistics	To coordinate social services and analyse service delivery data and impacts.
Revenue Optimization	IGF mobilization and digital tax systems	Percentage increase in IGF collection	To enhance fiscal efficiency and transparency
Digital Literacy and MIS usage	ICT for governance and data system training	MIS adoption rate, data accuracy, Staff ICT proficiency tests	To use digital tools for planning, reporting and communication
Participatory Planning	Stakeholder engagement and facilitation	% of plans co-developed with communities	To build inclusive planning skills across departments
Climate Risk Planning	Climate Adaptation and Resilience Training	% of climate-smart projects implemented	To equip staff with tools for climate-responsive programming
Asset Management and Project Supervision	Infrastructure Planning and Maintenance Training	Project Completion Rate, Infrastructure audits, Maintenance logs	To plan, supervise and maintain public infrastructure effectively

Source: ANNDA- DPCU, 2025

APPENDIX 3:  
FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT  
NAME OF DISTRICT: ATWIMA NWABIAGYA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
REGION: ASHANTI  
VENUE: BAREKESE AREA COUNCILS  
DATE: Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2025

1. Medium of Invitation: Letters, Whatsapp platforms and information centers.

2. Special/Interest Groups Invited:

- Representatives of Traditional Authorities
- All Heads of Department
- All honourable Assembly Members
- Representatives of Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU),
- All Unit Committee Members
- All Area Council Members
- Representatives from Non-Governmental Organizations
- Representatives from Community Based Organizations
- Representatives of Financial Institutions
- Representatives of Association of Private Schools
- Religious representatives
- Representatives of Economic groups
- Political representatives
- Representatives of PWDs

3. Identifiable Representation at the hearing:

Representatives of Traditional Authorities, Representatives of PWDs, Religious representatives, Heads of departments/units, Hon. Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Community Based Organizations, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members

4. Total Number of persons at the Hearings: 286

5. Gender Ratio: Male - 124 Female -162

6. Language(s) used at Hearing: Asante Twi and English language

**Major Issues at Public Hearing:**

1. Performance Review of the 2022-2025 DMTDP
2. Situational Analysis from the Updated District Profile
3. Validation of Community Problems and Development Aspirations

**7. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:**

1. The participants edged the District Assembly not to load the development plan with several activities since finances needed for such activities are inadequate but rather, they should prioritize them and perform the needful.
2. The participants also edged that there should be fair distribution when it comes to projects implementation in the district.

**8. Proposals for the Resolution of the above controversies and complaints:**

The Assembly assured the general public that, they would adhere to the guidelines and would involve beneficial communities in the commencement and execution of the project, In addition, the Assembly promised to work on approved projects in the plan in order to achieve great results at the end of the plan period.






**9. Unresolved Questions or Queries: N/A**

10. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A

**11. A brief comment on general level of participation:** The forum was very interactive and participants shared practical experiences. The participants participated fully and effectively in the forum and their suggestions were noted for further actions. They were very happy to be involved in the plan preparation process and called for constant interaction between the District Assembly and the public.

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	HON. MBA ZECHARIAH ALENBILLA	DIST. CHIEF EXECUTIVE	
2	MR. SOLOMON KWEKU ADJEI	DIST. CO-ORD. DIRECTOR	
3	HON. SIMONS KARIKARI BONSU	PRESIDING MEMBER	
4	HON. IBRAHIM SUMAILA GUOEM	CHAIRMAN, AG. DEV'T PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE	
5	DEBORAH ADJEI-DEBRAH	DIST. DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER	

**APPENDIX 4:  
SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

**NAME OF DISTRICT:** ATWIMA NWABIAGYA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**REGION:** ASHANTI

**VENUE:** AKROPONG AND ADANKWAME AREA COUNCILS

*Date: Thursday, 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2025*

**Medium of Invitation:** Letters, Whatsapp platforms and information centers

*Special/Interest Groups Invited:*

Representatives of Traditional Authorities

- All Heads of Department
- All honourable Assembly Members
- Representatives of Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU),
- All Unit Committee Members
- All Area Council Members
- Representatives from Non-Governmental Organizations
- Representatives from Community Based Organizations
- Representatives of Financial Institutions
- Representatives of Association of Private Schools
- Religious representatives
- Representatives of Economic groups
- Political representatives
- Representatives of PWDs

*Identifiable Representation at the hearing:*

Representatives of Traditional Authorities, Representatives of PWDs, Religious representatives, Heads of departments/units, Hon. Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Community Based Organizations, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members

*Total Number of persons at the Hearings: 133*

**Gender Ratio:** Male - 54

Female - 79

*Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented:*

40.6% males and 59.4% females

**Language used at the Hearing:** Asante Twi and English

*Major Issues at the Public Hearing*

The following areas of the DMTDP 2026-2029 for discussions:

Presentation and Discussions of Composite Programme of Actions (2026-2029)

**E. Main controversies and major area of complaint:**

- There were no major controversies or complaint after the presentations. Stakeholders were rather delighted that their concerns which were presented during the community need assessment had been captured in the plan.
- However, some participant raised concerns about not seeing their issues being addressed in the Action Plan of 2026.
- Again a chief wanted to know who bear the responsibility of developing Planning schemes/layout for the communities.
- Also the participants recommended that the project and programmes captured in the plan should be used during the four-year period.

**F. Proposal for the Resolution of the above Controversies.**

. Participant were assured that all issues that were not addressed in the presented plan would be incorporated into the plan. They were however made understand that the success of implementation would depend on availability of funds. Participants were then entreated to advocate for the payment of rates and levels to supports a successful implementation of plan.

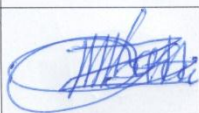


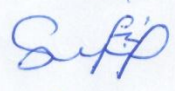
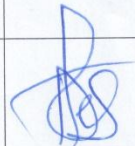
On the planning schemes issue, it was explained that it the responsibility of the chiefs to provide funding for the activity and the Assembly also supports with technical expertise.

**G. A brief Comment on the General Level of Participation:**

The level of participation was not as expected but the category of representation was encouraging. The rate of participation in terms of comments, questions, reactions, etc. was very effective. Participants were given the opportunity to express themselves freely and answers or reactions were provided accordingly. At the end the exercise, the participants called for more of such interactions to push the developmental agenda of the district.

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	HON. MBA ZECHARIAH ALENBILLA	DIST. CHIEF EXECUTIVE	
2	MR. SOLOMON KWEKU ADJEI	DIST. CO-ORD. DIRECTOR	
3	HON. SIMONS KARIKARI BONSU	PRESIDING MEMBER	
4	HON. IBRAHIM SUMAILA GUOEM	CHAIRMAN, AG. DEV'T PLANNING SUB- COMMITTEE	
5	DEBORAH ADJEI-DEBRAH	DIST. DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER	

APPENDIX 5: PICTURES OF 1<sup>ST</sup> PUBLIC HEARINGS



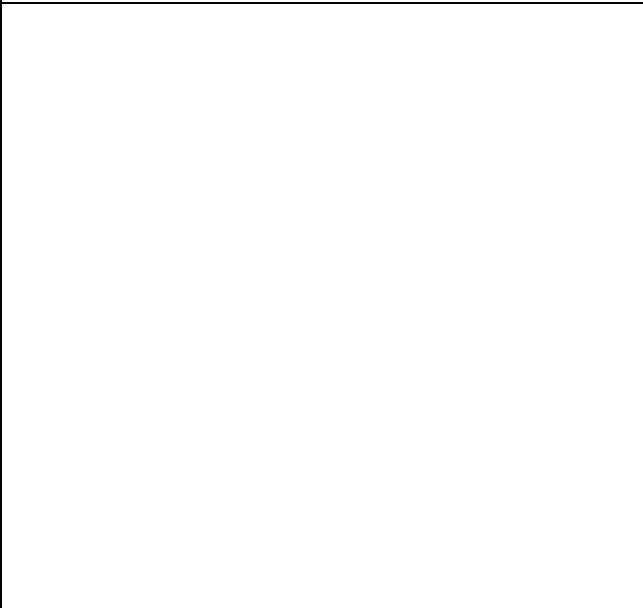
**BAREKESE AREA COUNCIL**



**AKROPONG AREA COUNCIL**



**AKROPONG AREA COUNCIL**



APPENDIX 6  
**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**Sustainability Test Results for Development Programmes**

The following tables present the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Sustainability Test for each development programme. Scores are assigned on an interval scale of 0–5 as follows: 0 = Not relevant; 1–2 = Works against the aim (red); 3 = Neutral (yellow); 4–5 = Supports/Strongly supports the aim (green).

Scale	Parameters	Colour
0	Not relevant	No Colour
1	Works strongly against the aim	Red
2	Works against the aim	Red
3	Has neutral effects on the aim	Yellow
4	Supports the aim	Green
5	Strongly supports the aim	Green

**Sustainability Test (Domestic Trade Programme)**

Development Programme: Domestic Trade								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Domestic trade in the district supports conservation and promotes sustainable utilization of resources by encouraging responsible sourcing and distribution of goods.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports the aim as domestic trade activities, when regulated, help retain the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by reducing pressure on water resources.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Domestic trade, when aligned with environmental standards and the SDGs, supports the aim of ensuring protection of biodiversity within the district.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports the aim of preventing discharges and disposal of wastewater by promoting responsible trade practices and proper handling of commodities.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Domestic trade activities, when properly managed, support the aim of preventing land degradation and soil pollution through proper handling and disposal of traded goods.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		Domestic trade in the district, in accordance with the SDGs, promotes sustainable consumption of inputs including recycling, reduction and reuse.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		The programme supports the objective as domestic trade in the district would help promote prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods and droughts through economic resilience.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Domestic trade strongly supports access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality by improving the availability and affordability of essential goods and services.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		The programme promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases through improved distribution of health and sanitation products.

2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Domestic trade strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by creating economic opportunities across different communities in the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation, as trade activities typically empower women as key economic actors at all levels.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					4		Domestic trade promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change by encouraging responsible consumer behaviour and supporting local entrepreneurship.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	Domestic trade strongly supports strong and stable economic growth in the district by stimulating local commerce and creating employment opportunities.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies through competitive market dynamics and demand for improved products and services.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	Domestic trade strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by utilizing local raw materials and keeping revenue within the district.

## Sustainability Test (Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme)

Development Programme: Market Infrastructure Improvement								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources				3			Market infrastructure improvement has neutral effects on conservation as it primarily focuses on built environment; however, sustainable design standards can mitigate potential negative impacts.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems				3			The programme has neutral effects on aquatic ecosystems as market infrastructure does not directly affect water bodies, though proper drainage design during construction can prevent disruption.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity				3			Market infrastructure improvement is largely neutral to biodiversity protection; however, incorporating green infrastructure in market designs can indirectly support the aim.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports the aim by improving waste management infrastructure at market sites, thereby preventing discharges and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Market infrastructure improvement supports the aim of preventing land degradation by formalizing market spaces and reducing uncontrolled encroachment on fertile lands.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)				3			The programme has neutral effects on sustainable consumption of inputs, though the introduction of improved market facilities can indirectly encourage better waste management practices.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		The programme supports the aim as improved market drainage and physical infrastructure contribute to flood prevention and mitigation of flood effects within market zones.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4		Market infrastructure improvement supports enhanced access for all to basic needs by improving trading conditions, reducing transaction costs, and ensuring regular supply of goods.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		The programme supports good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases by providing proper sanitation facilities, drainage, and clean environments at market sites.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Market infrastructure improvement strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by upgrading markets that serve diverse communities across the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4		The programme supports gender mainstreaming as improved market facilities benefit women traders who represent the majority of market participants in the district.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					4		Market infrastructure improvement promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the value of organized, sanitary, and well-managed commercial spaces.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by improving market efficiency, reducing post-harvest losses, and boosting commercial activity in the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	Market infrastructure improvement strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner technologies through incorporation of modern sanitation, energy, and waste management systems.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by providing infrastructure that enables local value addition and reduces commodity losses.

## Sustainability Test (Land Administration and Management Programme)

### Development Programme: Land Administration and Management

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons	
		0	1	2	3	4		5
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources						5	Land administration and management strongly supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by ensuring orderly land use planning, preventing encroachment on conservation areas and forest reserves.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems						5	The programme strongly supports the retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by defining riparian buffer zones and preventing encroachment on water bodies through formal land titling.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity						5	Land administration and management strongly supports protection of biodiversity by delineating protected areas, establishing land use zoning, and preventing uncontrolled development in ecologically sensitive areas.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies						5	The programme strongly supports the aim of preventing discharges and wastewater disposal that adversely affect water bodies through formal land use controls and enforcement of setbacks from water resources.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility						5	Land administration and management strongly supports the aim of preventing land degradation and soil pollution by controlling land use changes and ensuring proper stewardship of land resources.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting planned land use that integrates recycling and reuse principles, minimizing wasteful consumption of land and associated resources.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts						5	Land administration and management strongly supports flood prevention and mitigation by incorporating flood-risk zoning into land allocation decisions and preventing development in flood-prone areas.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4		The programme supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring equitable allocation of land for residential, agricultural, and commercial purposes in the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		Land administration and management supports good hygiene and disease prevention by ensuring land use plans incorporate sanitation infrastructure requirements and prevent overcrowding.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by ensuring transparent and fair land allocation processes that include all community members.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4		Land administration and management supports gender mainstreaming by incorporating women's land rights and ensuring women have equal access to land ownership and documentation.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by educating communities on land rights, responsibilities, and the importance of proper land stewardship.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4		Land administration and management supports strong economic growth by providing secure land tenure which encourages investment, reduces land disputes, and enables credit access.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		The programme supports innovation and cleaner technologies by enabling planned industrial zones that can accommodate modern, cleaner production facilities within the district.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	Land administration and management strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by providing the secure land tenure needed to attract and retain investment in local industries.

## Sustainability Test (Youth in Agriculture Support Programme)

Development Programme: Youth in Agriculture Support								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources						5	Youth in Agriculture Support strongly supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by training young farmers in modern, conservation-friendly agricultural practices and sustainable land management.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by promoting sustainable irrigation practices and training youth on responsible water use in agriculture.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity						5	Youth in Agriculture Support strongly supports protection of biodiversity by encouraging adoption of diversified farming systems, agroforestry, and organic farming methods that preserve ecosystem diversity.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports the aim of preventing discharges and wastewater that adversely affect water bodies by training youth farmers on responsible use of agro-chemicals and proper waste disposal.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility						5	Youth in Agriculture Support strongly supports the aim of preventing land degradation by equipping young farmers with knowledge of soil conservation, composting, and sustainable land use techniques.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)						5	The programme strongly supports sustainable consumption of inputs including recycling, reduction and reuse by training youth on integrated pest management, organic inputs, and resource-efficient farming.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Youth in Agriculture Support supports the aim of flood prevention and mitigation by training young farmers on planting of cover crops, contour farming, and other techniques that control runoff.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	The programme strongly supports access for all to basic needs by increasing agricultural productivity among young farmers, thereby boosting food availability and security in the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		Youth in Agriculture Support supports good hygiene and disease prevention by training young farmers on safe food handling, proper use of agro-chemicals, and hygienic farm practices.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by creating economic opportunities for disadvantaged youth in both urban and rural communities across the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	Youth in Agriculture Support strongly supports gender mainstreaming by explicitly targeting young women farmers and ensuring equal participation of both sexes in training and support activities.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by educating youth on the value of agriculture as a dignified and profitable career, changing negative perceptions.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	Youth in Agriculture Support strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by building a new generation of productive farmers who can sustain and grow agricultural output in the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner technologies by exposing youth to modern, precision agricultural technologies and environmentally friendly farming methods.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	Youth in Agriculture Support strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by training youth to process local agricultural produce, adding value within the district.

## Sustainability Test (Tourism Development Programme)

Development Programme: Tourism Development							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Tourism development in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by leveraging natural assets as tourist attractions, creating incentives for their preservation.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports the aim as sustainable tourism development protects and promotes the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems as key tourism assets.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Tourism development in the district, when planned sustainably, supports the aim of ensuring protection of biodiversity by making natural habitats economically valuable.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater disposal that adversely affect water bodies by establishing tourist facilities with proper sanitation and waste management systems.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Tourism development supports prevention of land degradation by promoting land conservation as an economic necessity for maintaining attractive tourism landscapes in the district.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by encouraging eco-friendly tourism operations that minimize waste and promote recycling, reuse, and reduction of resource inputs.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Tourism development in the district supports the aim of flood prevention and mitigation by discouraging development in flood-prone areas that could affect tourist facilities and attractions.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5	Tourism development strongly supports access for all to basic needs by generating revenue that can fund improved infrastructure, utilities, and services in the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4	The programme supports good hygiene and disease prevention by requiring high sanitation standards at tourist facilities and improving public cleanliness to attract visitors.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	Tourism development strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by engaging local communities as service providers, guides, and cultural performers across the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4	The programme supports gender mainstreaming by creating economic opportunities for women in hospitality, cultural performances, food vending, and craft production within the tourism sector.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	Tourism development strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by promoting pride in local culture, heritage, and natural environment among community members.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					5	Tourism development strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by diversifying the local economy, generating foreign exchange, and creating employment in the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5	The programme strongly supports innovation and cleaner technologies by encouraging adoption of eco-friendly operations, renewable energy, and sustainable waste management in tourism facilities.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	Tourism development strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by stimulating demand for local crafts, food products, and services produced within the district.

## Sustainability Test (Transport Infrastructure Improvement Programme)

Development Programme: Transport Infrastructure Improvement								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons	
		0	1	2	3	4		5
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources				3			Transport infrastructure improvement has neutral effects on conservation and sustainable utilization of resources as construction activities may temporarily impact natural areas, though mitigation measures can offset this.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems				3			The programme has neutral effects on aquatic ecosystems as road construction near water bodies may affect them; however, proper engineering controls and drainage design can maintain natural flow patterns.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity				3			Transport infrastructure improvement has neutral effects on biodiversity protection as construction may disrupt wildlife habitats; appropriate routing and mitigation measures can minimize this impact.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies				3			The programme has neutral effects on preventing discharges and wastewater into water bodies as road runoff can affect water quality; however, proper drainage infrastructure significantly reduces these impacts.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility				3			Transport infrastructure improvement has neutral effects on preventing land degradation as construction activities may cause some soil disturbance, though landscaping and erosion control measures can mitigate this.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)				3			The programme has neutral effects on sustainable consumption of inputs as road construction requires significant materials; however, adoption of recycled materials and efficient construction methods can support this aim.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Transport infrastructure improvement supports the aim of flood prevention and mitigation by incorporating proper drainage systems, culverts, and flood-resilient road designs that control water flow.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4		Transport infrastructure improvement supports access for all to basic needs by reducing transportation costs, improving market access, and facilitating delivery of essential services across the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		The programme supports good hygiene and disease prevention by improving access to health facilities, reducing travel time during medical emergencies, and improving supply chains for medicines.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					4		Transport infrastructure improvement supports equitable distribution of related benefits by improving connectivity to previously underserved and isolated communities within the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4		The programme supports gender mainstreaming by improving transport access for women who typically travel for market activities, healthcare visits, and household errands in the district.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					4		Transport infrastructure improvement promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the transformative impact of good infrastructure on community development and quality of life.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing transportation costs, improving market connectivity, and unlocking economic potential of previously isolated areas.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	Transport infrastructure improvement strongly supports innovation and cleaner technologies by enabling adoption of modern construction techniques and climate-resilient road design standards.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by enabling efficient movement of raw materials and finished goods within and beyond the district.

## Sustainability Test (Education Quality Improvement Programme)

Development Programme: Education Quality Improvement								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Education quality improvement in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by building environmental literacy among students, fostering a conservation-conscious generation.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by incorporating water resource education into school curricula, promoting responsible water use habits.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Education quality improvement supports protection of biodiversity by integrating environmental science into school curricula, teaching students the value of ecosystems and biodiversity conservation.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater that adversely affect water bodies by educating students on proper waste disposal and the environmental impacts of pollution.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Education quality improvement supports prevention of land degradation by teaching students about sustainable land use, soil conservation, and responsible environmental stewardship.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by incorporating environmental sustainability education into school programmes, promoting recycling, reduction, and reuse among learners.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Education quality improvement supports the aim of flood prevention by equipping students and communities with knowledge about climate change, disaster risks, and environmental management.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5		Education quality improvement strongly supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring quality learning opportunities are available to all children, improving human capital in the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					5		The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by incorporating comprehensive health and hygiene education into school programmes at all levels.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5		Education quality improvement strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by providing equal quality learning opportunities to children from all socioeconomic backgrounds.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					5		The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by promoting equal access to quality education for both girls and boys, addressing gender-based barriers to learning.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5		Education quality improvement strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by cultivating critical thinking, civic values, and responsible citizenship among learners.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					5		The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by building a skilled and educated workforce capable of driving innovation and productivity in the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5		Education quality improvement strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner technologies by developing STEM literacy and an entrepreneurial mindset among students.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5		The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by producing graduates equipped with skills to contribute to and sustain local industries.

## Sustainability Test (Literacy and Learning Support Programme)

### Development Programme: Literacy and Learning Support

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Literacy and learning support in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by providing reading materials and programmes on environmental stewardship and resource management.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by incorporating water resource literacy content into adult and non-formal education programmes.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Literacy and learning support aids biodiversity protection by promoting awareness about the importance of ecosystems through accessible reading and learning materials for all age groups.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of wastewater and discharges into water bodies by enabling community members to access and understand environmental protection guidelines and regulations.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Literacy and learning support aids prevention of land degradation by empowering community members to understand and implement sustainable land management practices through improved literacy.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs as improved literacy enables community members to understand and adopt recycling, reduction, and reuse principles in their daily lives.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Literacy and learning support helps flood prevention by improving community members' ability to read and understand disaster preparedness information, early warning systems, and risk reduction measures.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Literacy and learning support strongly supports access for all to basic needs by empowering individuals with foundational skills to access economic opportunities, services, and information.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and disease prevention by enabling community members to read and understand health information, hygiene guidelines, and disease prevention measures.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Literacy and learning support strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by targeting marginalized groups, out-of-school youth, and adults who lack foundational literacy skills.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by specifically targeting women and girls who have historically had less access to literacy education in the district.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Literacy and learning support strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by enabling community members to access diverse information, promoting informed decision-making and civic engagement.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by improving workforce literacy levels, increasing productivity, and enabling more individuals to participate effectively in the formal economy.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		Literacy and learning support aids innovation and cleaner technologies by equipping individuals with the reading and numeracy skills needed to engage with technical training and new technologies.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by building a literate workforce capable of participating in skilled local industries and value chains.

## Sustainability Test (Public Health Education Programme)

Development Programme: Public Health Education							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Public health education in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by raising awareness on the links between healthy environments and human health outcomes.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by educating the public on the health risks of water pollution and the importance of clean water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Public health education supports protection of biodiversity by informing communities about the health benefits of biodiversity and the risks associated with ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme strongly supports prevention of discharges and wastewater disposal that adversely affect water bodies by educating communities on sanitation practices and waterborne disease prevention.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Public health education supports prevention of land degradation by informing communities about health hazards associated with soil pollution and contaminated land, promoting responsible land use.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by educating communities on the health impacts of hazardous chemicals and promoting safer, more sustainable alternatives in daily use.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Public health education supports flood prevention and mitigation by educating communities on health risks associated with flooding and the preventive actions they can take to minimize impact.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5	Public health education strongly supports access for all to basic needs by equipping communities with knowledge to make informed decisions about nutrition, healthcare, water use, and sanitation.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by providing community members with comprehensive education on handwashing, food hygiene, and disease transmission pathways.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	Public health education strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by reaching all community members, including the vulnerable and marginalized, with life-saving health information.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4	The programme supports gender mainstreaming by addressing women-specific health issues and ensuring that health education messaging reaches women who serve as primary caregivers in families.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	Public health education strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by transforming community attitudes toward health-seeking behaviour, hygiene, and preventive healthcare practices.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4	The programme supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing the burden of preventable diseases, improving workforce productivity, and reducing health-related economic losses.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4	Public health education supports innovation and cleaner technologies by promoting awareness of modern, evidence-based health interventions and cleaner sanitation technologies in the district.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by improving human health outcomes, reducing absenteeism, and building a healthier, more productive workforce.

## Sustainability Test (Nutrition Improvement Programme)

Development Programme: Nutrition Improvement							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Nutrition improvement in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by promoting diversified and locally sourced diets that encourage sustainable use of local ecosystems.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports retention of the natural character of aquatic ecosystems by promoting sustainable fish consumption practices and discouraging destructive fishing methods that harm water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Nutrition improvement supports protection of biodiversity by encouraging dietary diversification that promotes cultivation and consumption of diverse local food varieties, preserving agricultural biodiversity.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater impacts by encouraging clean food processing practices that minimize waste and prevent food processing effluents from polluting water bodies.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Nutrition improvement supports prevention of land degradation by promoting sustainable smallholder farming for food production, which often incorporates soil conservation and organic farming techniques.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting efficient, low-waste food preparation methods and minimizing food waste through better storage, processing, and consumption habits.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Nutrition improvement supports flood prevention and mitigation by encouraging home garden production which incorporates vegetation that reduces surface runoff and helps control soil erosion.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5	Nutrition improvement strongly supports access for all to basic needs by directly addressing food security and ensuring that all individuals have access to nutritious and sufficient meals.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by promoting safe food handling practices and reducing nutrition-related illnesses including anaemia, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	Nutrition improvement strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by targeting the most vulnerable populations including children under five, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by empowering women as key actors in household nutrition, providing women with nutrition education and supporting female farmers and food processors.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	Nutrition improvement strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by shifting community attitudes toward healthy eating habits, breastfeeding promotion, and responsible food choices.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4	The programme supports strong and stable economic growth by improving nutritional status, reducing disease burden, and enhancing human productivity and cognitive performance in the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4	Nutrition improvement supports innovation and cleaner technologies by encouraging development and adoption of improved food storage, processing, and fortification technologies in the local context.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					4	The programme supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by stimulating demand for locally produced nutritious foods and creating markets for food processing enterprises.

## Sustainability Test (Adolescent Health Support Programme)

### Development Programme: Adolescent Health Support

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Adolescent health support in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by educating young people on the environment-health nexus and promoting eco-friendly health practices.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by raising awareness among adolescents on the health implications of water pollution and the need to protect water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Adolescent health support promotes biodiversity protection by engaging young people in understanding the role of healthy ecosystems in supporting human well-being and nutrition.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by educating adolescents on proper waste disposal, sanitation, and the health consequences of water contamination.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Adolescent health support aids prevention of land degradation by incorporating environmental health education that highlights the link between land use, pollution, and human health outcomes.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting healthy and sustainable lifestyle choices among adolescents, including reduced use of harmful substances and chemicals.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Adolescent health support helps flood prevention and mitigation by educating young people on disaster preparedness, climate risks, and community-level resilience strategies.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Adolescent health support strongly supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring young people have access to comprehensive health services, nutrition support, and health information.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by providing adolescents with comprehensive education on personal hygiene, menstrual health, and reproductive health.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Adolescent health support strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by targeting all adolescents irrespective of their socioeconomic background, geographic location, or gender.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation by specifically addressing the unique health needs of adolescent girls and promoting gender equity in health services.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Adolescent health support strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by promoting positive health-seeking behaviours, peer education, and life skills among young people.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						4	The programme supports strong and stable economic growth by investing in the health of the future workforce, reducing productivity losses from adolescent health problems and early pregnancies.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						4	Adolescent health support aids innovation and cleaner technologies by exposing young people to modern health information technologies, telemedicine, and digital health platforms.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						4	The programme supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by improving adolescent health outcomes, enabling young people to participate productively in the local economy.

## Sustainability Test (Public Asset Care Programme)

Development Programme: Public Asset Care								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons	
		0	1	2	3	4		5
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Public asset care in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by maintaining public infrastructure efficiently, reducing the need for premature replacement and minimizing waste.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by maintaining drainage infrastructure, culverts, and waterway structures that protect water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Public asset care supports protection of biodiversity by maintaining public green spaces, parks, and urban forestry assets that serve as habitats and contribute to urban biodiversity.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by maintaining functional sewage, drainage, and waste management infrastructure in the district.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Public asset care supports prevention of land degradation by maintaining public spaces, roads, and buildings to prevent their deterioration from leading to erosion, contamination, or land degradation.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting the principle of maintaining and repairing rather than replacing, reducing resource consumption and waste generation.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Public asset care supports flood prevention and mitigation by ensuring that drainage channels, culverts, gutters, and flood control structures are regularly maintained and fully functional.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4		The programme supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring that public assets such as roads, water systems, and public buildings continue to function and deliver essential services.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		Public asset care supports good hygiene and disease prevention by maintaining public sanitation facilities, waste collection infrastructure, and community water systems in serviceable condition.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by ensuring that public assets which serve all community members are kept in good working condition for everyone's benefit.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4		Public asset care supports gender mainstreaming by prioritizing maintenance of assets such as street lighting, public toilets, and markets that significantly impact women's safety and economic activities.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					4		The programme supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the value of maintaining public assets and encouraging community ownership and care of shared infrastructure.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4		Public asset care supports strong and stable economic growth by preserving the value of public investments and avoiding costly emergency repairs that burden local government budgets.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by incorporating modern asset management systems, materials, and maintenance techniques.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					4		Public asset care supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by maintaining the infrastructure upon which businesses and industrial activities in the district depend.

## Sustainability Test (Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme)

Development Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons	
		0	1	2	3	4		5
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources						5	Environmental health and sanitation strongly supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by directly managing environmental contaminants and protecting natural resources from pollution.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems						5	The programme strongly supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by preventing pollution of streams, rivers, and water bodies through improved sanitation infrastructure.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity						5	Environmental health and sanitation strongly supports protection of biodiversity by preventing habitat contamination through proper solid and liquid waste management in the district.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies						5	The programme strongly supports the aim of preventing discharges and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies by providing safe sanitation facilities and waste management systems.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility						5	Environmental health and sanitation strongly supports the aim of preventing land degradation and soil pollution through proper solid waste disposal, sewage management, and hazardous waste handling.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)						5	The programme strongly supports sustainable consumption of inputs through promotion of recycling, composting, and waste reduction initiatives that convert waste into reusable resources.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts						5	Environmental health and sanitation strongly supports the aim of flood prevention by ensuring proper drainage maintenance and preventing solid waste from blocking waterways and drainage channels.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	The programme strongly supports access for all to basic needs by providing universal access to sanitation facilities, clean environments, and waste management services in the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	Environmental health and sanitation strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases as a core objective of the programme, directly reducing cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea, and other sanitation-related diseases.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by targeting underserved communities with improved environmental health and sanitation infrastructure and services.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	Environmental health and sanitation strongly supports gender mainstreaming as women and girls are disproportionately affected by poor sanitation; improved facilities directly address their safety and dignity.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by promoting community-led total sanitation, open defecation-free campaigns, and environmental hygiene education.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						4	Environmental health and sanitation supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing the economic burden of sanitation-related diseases, improving worker productivity, and reducing healthcare costs.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner technologies by introducing improved sanitation technologies, biogas digesters, composting systems, and modern waste treatment facilities.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						4	Environmental health and sanitation supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by providing the clean environment that businesses require to operate and that supports human capital development.

## Sustainability Test (Child Development and Protection Programme)

Development Programme: Child Development and Protection							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Child development and protection in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by nurturing an environmentally conscious generation of children who will be future stewards of the environment.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by incorporating water safety education for children and protecting them from risks associated with unprotected water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Child development and protection supports biodiversity protection by incorporating environmental education in early childhood development programmes, building children's appreciation for nature and biodiversity.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme supports prevention of wastewater and discharges into water bodies by educating children and communities on proper waste disposal and the health risks of water pollution.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Child development and protection supports prevention of land degradation by instilling values of environmental responsibility and stewardship in children from an early age.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by teaching children responsible consumption habits including recycling, reuse, and reduction of waste as part of early childhood education.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Child development and protection supports flood prevention and mitigation by educating families on climate risks, disaster preparedness, and child-centred approaches to community safety.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5	Child development and protection strongly supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring all children have access to nutrition, healthcare, early education, and psychosocial support services.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by integrating hygiene education, vaccination support, and health monitoring into child development services.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	Child development and protection strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by targeting the most vulnerable children including those with disabilities, orphans, and children in poverty.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by addressing gender-based violence against children, ensuring equal access to services for girls, and promoting girl-child education and protection.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	Child development and protection strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by transforming community attitudes toward child rights, child labour, harmful cultural practices, and child abuse.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4	The programme supports strong and stable economic growth by investing in early childhood development, which evidence shows delivers high economic returns through improved educational and livelihood outcomes.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5	Child development and protection strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by integrating digital learning tools and modern child welfare monitoring systems.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by building a healthy, well-developed generation capable of driving future local economic growth.

## Sustainability Test (Youth Skills and Creative Support Programme)

Development Programme: Youth Skills and Creative Support								
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Youth skills and creative support in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by training youth in green skills, environmental entrepreneurship, and sustainable vocational practices.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by incorporating water and environmental management into technical and vocational skills training for youth.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Youth skills and creative support aids protection of biodiversity by training youth in eco-tourism, agroforestry, and other skills that create economic value from biodiversity conservation.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by training youth in proper environmental management practices within their respective vocational and creative fields.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Youth skills and creative support aids prevention of land degradation by training young people in sustainable construction, landscaping, and land management techniques that protect soil and land.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by training youth in recycling, upcycling, and resource-efficient production techniques applicable across various creative and technical trades.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Youth skills and creative support promotes flood prevention and mitigation by training youth in climate-resilient construction, drainage management, and community disaster preparedness skills.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Youth skills and creative support strongly supports access for all to basic needs by equipping young people with marketable skills to earn income and access economic opportunities in the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by training youth in food safety, sanitation management, and health-related vocational skills across relevant trades.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Youth skills and creative support strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by targeting disadvantaged, out-of-school, and unemployed youth across all communities in the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by removing barriers to technical and creative skills training for young women and promoting their participation in non-traditional trades.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Youth skills and creative support strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by promoting positive attitudes toward vocational education and dignified self-employment among youth.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by building a skilled youth workforce capable of contributing to diverse sectors of the local economy in the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	Youth skills and creative support strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner technologies by training youth in modern, technology-driven vocational skills including digital fabrication and clean energy.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by training youth in skills that enable them to participate in and grow local value chains.

## Sustainability Test (Social Protection Support Programme)

### Development Programme: Social Protection Support

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Social protection support in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by reducing poverty-driven exploitation of natural resources among the most vulnerable households.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by reducing the economic pressure on vulnerable communities that drives unsustainable use of water resources.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Social protection support aids protection of biodiversity by reducing extreme poverty that often drives communities to engage in unsustainable exploitation of biodiversity resources for survival.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by improving beneficiary households' access to sanitation infrastructure and safe waste disposal services.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Social protection support aids prevention of land degradation by reducing extreme poverty that drives vulnerable households to engage in unsustainable agricultural and land use practices.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by enabling vulnerable households to access more sustainable and efficient resource use options through improved economic security.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Social protection support aids flood prevention and mitigation by improving the capacity of vulnerable households to prepare for, respond to, and recover from flood-related disasters.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Social protection support strongly supports access for all to basic needs by providing safety nets, cash transfers, and in-kind support to ensure the most vulnerable have adequate food, shelter, and healthcare.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and disease prevention by enabling vulnerable households to afford sanitation facilities, personal hygiene items, and basic healthcare services.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Social protection support strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by specifically targeting the poorest and most marginalized households, including persons with disabilities.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by prioritizing support for female-headed households, widows, and women survivors of gender-based violence who face disproportionate vulnerability.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Social protection support strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the state's commitment to inclusive development and shifting norms around poverty and social exclusion.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4		The programme supports strong and stable economic growth by preventing destitution among vulnerable populations, stabilizing local demand, and enabling beneficiaries to eventually participate productively in the economy.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		Social protection support aids innovation and cleaner technologies by providing the economic stability that enables vulnerable households to invest in improved, cleaner household technologies.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by maintaining consumer demand in the local economy through transfers to vulnerable households.

## Sustainability Test (Natural Resources Management Programme)

### Development Programme: Natural Resources Management

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources						5	Natural resources management strongly supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources as it is the primary objective of the programme, ensuring all natural assets are sustainably managed.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems						5	The programme strongly supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by managing riparian zones, regulating water abstraction, and restoring degraded water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity						5	Natural resources management strongly supports protection of biodiversity by establishing and enforcing conservation measures, protected area management, and anti-poaching and anti-encroachment interventions.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies						5	The programme strongly supports the aim of preventing discharges and wastewater that adversely affect water bodies through monitoring, enforcement, and remediation of pollution incidents.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility						5	Natural resources management strongly supports prevention of land degradation and soil pollution by implementing erosion control, afforestation, restoration of degraded lands, and land use planning.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)						5	The programme strongly supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting circular economy principles, resource efficiency, and responsible extraction and use of natural resources.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts						5	Natural resources management strongly supports prevention of floods and mitigation of flood effects through watershed management, maintenance of green buffers, and restoration of natural drainage systems.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	The programme strongly supports access for all to basic needs by sustainably managing the natural resource base that provides food, water, energy, and livelihoods for communities.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	Natural resources management strongly supports good hygiene and disease prevention by maintaining clean water bodies, reducing vector habitats, and preventing environmental degradation that causes disease.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by ensuring that all community members, including the poor and marginalized, benefit from sustainably managed natural resources.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	Natural resources management strongly supports gender mainstreaming by recognizing women's roles as primary users and managers of natural resources and ensuring their participation in governance.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by engaging communities in natural resource monitoring, education, and stewardship to build conservation culture.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						4	Natural resources management supports strong and stable economic growth by securing the natural resource base upon which key economic sectors including agriculture, fisheries, and tourism depend.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner technologies by promoting the use of modern, sustainable resource extraction and management technologies.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						4	Natural resources management supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by ensuring continued availability of the raw materials on which local industries depend.

## Sustainability Test (Environmental Protection and Water Safety Programme)

### Development Programme: Environmental Protection and Water Safety

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources						5	Environmental protection and water safety strongly supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources as a core programme objective, directly protecting natural resources from pollution and overuse.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems						5	The programme strongly supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by enforcing water protection regulations and restoring degraded water bodies in the district.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity						5	Environmental protection and water safety strongly supports protection of biodiversity by preserving healthy aquatic and terrestrial habitats essential for diverse species through pollution prevention measures.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies						5	The programme strongly supports the aim of preventing discharges and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies as a primary programmatic objective of the programme.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility						5	Environmental protection and water safety strongly supports prevention of land degradation and soil pollution through enforcement of environmental regulations and remediation of contaminated sites.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)						5	The programme strongly supports sustainable consumption of inputs by reducing reliance on harmful chemicals, promoting clean production methods, and supporting waste reduction initiatives.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts						5	Environmental protection and water safety strongly supports prevention of floods and mitigation of flood effects by managing watershed health, maintaining natural flood barriers, and restoring drainage systems.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	The programme strongly supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring safe drinking water and a clean environment, both of which are fundamental to human health and well-being.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	Environmental protection and water safety strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by protecting water sources from contamination, thereby reducing waterborne diseases in the district.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by ensuring clean water access and environmental protection benefits are available to all communities in the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4	5	Environmental protection and water safety supports gender mainstreaming by recognizing that women bear disproportionate burdens from water scarcity and pollution and ensuring their inclusion in water governance.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by educating communities on water safety, environmental protection, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4	5	Environmental protection and water safety supports strong and stable economic growth by protecting the environmental resources on which agriculture, tourism, and other key economic sectors depend.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by promoting water treatment technologies, pollution monitoring systems, and clean production methods.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					4	5	Environmental protection and water safety supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by maintaining the environmental quality standards that businesses require to operate sustainably.

## Sustainability Test (Road and Transport Improvement Programme)

Development Programme: Road and Transport Improvement							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources				3		Road and transport improvement has neutral effects on conservation and resource utilization as construction activities may temporarily disturb natural areas, though proper planning and mitigation can offset these impacts.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems				3		The programme has neutral effects on aquatic ecosystems as road construction near water bodies may alter drainage patterns; however, proper engineering controls including bridges and culverts can manage this.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity				3		Road and transport improvement has neutral effects on biodiversity protection as construction may temporarily disturb habitats; however, careful routing and revegetation of disturbed areas can minimize impacts.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies				3		The programme has neutral effects on preventing discharges and wastewater into water bodies as road runoff can affect water quality, but proper drainage and sedimentation controls mitigate these impacts.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility				3		Road and transport improvement has neutral effects on preventing land degradation as construction disturbs soils; however, proper compaction, slope stabilization, and revegetation can control erosion effectively.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)				3		The programme has neutral effects on sustainable consumption of inputs as road construction requires significant materials; however, use of locally sourced and recycled materials can improve sustainability.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Road and transport improvement supports the aim of flood prevention by incorporating proper drainage, culverts, and resilient road designs that manage stormwater runoff and prevent flooding of communities.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4	Road and transport improvement supports access for all to basic needs by improving transport connectivity to markets, health facilities, schools, and other essential services across the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4	The programme supports good hygiene and disease prevention by improving ambulance access to communities, reducing transportation time for patients, and improving health supply chain logistics.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	Road and transport improvement strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by connecting previously isolated and underserved rural communities to economic and social opportunities.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4	The programme supports gender mainstreaming by improving transport safety and access for women who frequently travel for market activities, healthcare visits, and household responsibilities.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					4	Road and transport improvement promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the transformative impact of good infrastructure on community development and quality of life.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing transportation costs, improving market connectivity, and unlocking economic potential across the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5	Road and transport improvement strongly supports innovation and cleaner technologies by enabling adoption of modern, climate-resilient road construction methods and materials.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by enabling efficient movement of goods, raw materials, and finished products within and beyond the district.

## Sustainability Test (Road Maintenance Support Programme)

### Development Programme: Road Maintenance Support

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources				3			Road maintenance support has neutral effects on conservation and resource utilization; however, regular maintenance reduces the need for new road construction, thereby limiting disturbance to natural areas.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems				3			The programme has neutral effects on aquatic ecosystems; however, maintenance of drainage infrastructure and culverts prevents road runoff from damaging river banks and water quality.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity				3			Road maintenance support has neutral effects on biodiversity protection though routine maintenance prevents the deterioration of roads that would otherwise require more disruptive and extensive rehabilitation.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies				3			The programme has neutral effects on preventing discharges into water bodies; however, proper maintenance of road drainage systems prevents contaminated road runoff from reaching water bodies.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Road maintenance support aids prevention of land degradation by controlling erosion along road verges through regular grading, drainage maintenance, and roadside vegetation management.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)				3			Road maintenance support has neutral effects on sustainable consumption of inputs; however, preventive maintenance is more resource-efficient than emergency repairs, reducing material consumption over time.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		The programme supports flood prevention and mitigation by maintaining functional drainage channels, culverts, and road surfaces that facilitate proper water runoff management during rain events.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4		Road maintenance support supports access for all to basic needs by keeping existing transport networks functional and passable throughout the year, especially during the rainy season.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		The programme supports good hygiene and disease prevention by maintaining road surfaces that prevent standing water which breeds mosquitoes and other disease vectors in the district.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					4		Road maintenance support supports equitable distribution of related benefits by ensuring road networks in all communities, including rural and peripheral areas, remain accessible and functional.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4		The programme supports gender mainstreaming by maintaining road safety and accessibility for women who depend on functional roads for market activities, health facility access, and child transportation.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					4		Road maintenance support promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the importance of proactive infrastructure maintenance over costly emergency rehabilitation.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4		The programme supports strong and stable economic growth by preserving the value of road infrastructure investments, reducing vehicle operating costs, and maintaining supply chain reliability.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		Road maintenance support aids innovation and cleaner technologies by incorporating modern road maintenance technologies, materials, and management systems into routine operations.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by maintaining the road infrastructure upon which businesses and agricultural value chains depend daily.

## Sustainability Test (Local Governance Support Programme)

### Development Programme: Local Governance Support

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Local governance support in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by strengthening the institutional capacity needed to plan and enforce resource management regulations.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by building governance capacity to regulate activities that affect water bodies and enforce environmental laws.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Local governance support aids protection of biodiversity by enabling local government institutions to plan, implement, and enforce biodiversity conservation policies and regulations effectively.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by strengthening the regulatory and enforcement capacity of local environmental protection institutions.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Local governance support aids prevention of land degradation by building institutional capacity to manage land use planning, enforce environmental by-laws, and prosecute violations effectively.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by enabling local government to develop and implement policies that promote resource efficiency and sustainable consumption patterns.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Local governance support promotes flood prevention and mitigation by building the planning and coordination capacity needed to implement comprehensive disaster risk reduction programmes.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Local governance support strongly supports access for all to basic needs by improving the efficiency and accountability of local service delivery institutions responsible for water, sanitation, and education.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and disease prevention by strengthening the capacity of health and sanitation regulatory bodies to enforce standards and deliver services effectively.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Local governance support strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by improving participatory governance mechanisms that ensure development benefits reach all community members.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by building capacity within local government institutions to mainstream gender in planning, budgeting, service delivery, and policy development.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Local governance support strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by building trust in local government, promoting civic participation, and demonstrating accountable, responsive governance.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by improving the enabling environment for investment through transparent, accountable, and effective local governance institutions.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		Local governance support aids innovation and cleaner technologies by building institutional capacity to develop and enforce standards that encourage the adoption of innovative, cleaner technologies.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by creating a predictable, well-governed environment that encourages business investment and local industry growth.

## Sustainability Test (Revenue Improvement Programme)

Development Programme: Revenue Improvement							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Revenue improvement in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by mobilizing domestic resources needed to fund environmental management programmes and institutions.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by generating revenue that can be invested in water body protection, restoration, and management.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Revenue improvement aids protection of biodiversity by generating the financial resources needed to fund biodiversity conservation programmes, protected area management, and enforcement activities.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by funding environmental regulatory institutions, sanitation infrastructure, and pollution control programmes.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Revenue improvement aids prevention of land degradation by generating revenue to fund land management institutions, afforestation programmes, and restoration of degraded landscapes.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by providing financial resources to support environmental programmes that promote recycling, reduction, and reuse of resources.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Revenue improvement supports flood prevention and mitigation by generating resources needed to fund drainage maintenance, flood infrastructure, and disaster risk reduction programmes.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4	The programme supports access for all to basic needs by expanding the resource base available for investments in water, sanitation, health, education, and other essential services.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4	Revenue improvement supports good hygiene and disease prevention by generating funds to maintain public health infrastructure, environmental sanitation services, and public health programmes.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by broadening the revenue base to include informal sector operators, ensuring all economic actors contribute to public financing.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4	Revenue improvement supports gender mainstreaming by providing financial resources for gender-responsive budgeting and programmes that specifically address women's development needs.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the link between tax compliance, civic responsibility, and improved community services and development.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					5	Revenue improvement strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by strengthening the fiscal foundation of local government, enabling sustainable investment in economic infrastructure.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by funding procurement of modern revenue collection systems and financial management technologies.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	Revenue improvement strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by generating resources to invest in economic infrastructure that supports local industrial development.

## Sustainability Test (Participatory Planning and Budgeting Programme)

### Development Programme: Participatory Planning and Budgeting

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Participatory planning and budgeting in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by ensuring community priorities for environmental management are reflected in development plans.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by including community voices on water resource management priorities in local development planning processes.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Participatory planning and budgeting aids protection of biodiversity by giving communities who depend on biodiversity resources a voice in planning decisions that affect their ecosystems.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by enabling communities to prioritize and advocate for improved sanitation and waste management infrastructure.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Participatory planning and budgeting aids prevention of land degradation by enabling communities to include land management priorities in local plans and advocate for appropriate investments.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by incorporating community perspectives on environmental sustainability into local planning and resource allocation decisions.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Participatory planning and budgeting supports flood prevention and mitigation by enabling communities to identify and advocate for flood control infrastructure and disaster preparedness investments.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Participatory planning and budgeting strongly supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring community members can directly identify and prioritize their most critical service needs in local plans.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		The programme supports good hygiene and disease prevention by giving communities the voice to prioritize sanitation, hygiene, and health service infrastructure in local development planning.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Participatory planning and budgeting strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by including marginalized and disadvantaged groups in planning processes that determine resource allocation.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by implementing deliberate measures to ensure women actively participate in community planning, budgeting, and governance processes at all levels.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Participatory planning and budgeting strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by building civic knowledge, participatory governance culture, and community ownership of development plans.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by ensuring public resources are invested in community-identified priorities that generate the highest social and economic returns.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		Participatory planning and budgeting aids innovation and cleaner technologies by creating channels for communities to advocate for innovative and cleaner technology investments in local plans.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by enabling communities to plan for investments in local economic infrastructure and industry development.

## Sustainability Test (Disaster Risk Education Programme)

### Development Programme: Disaster Risk Education

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources						5	Disaster risk education strongly supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by educating communities on the links between environmental degradation and increased disaster vulnerability.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems						5	The programme strongly supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by educating communities on the role of healthy aquatic ecosystems in reducing flood and drought risks.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity						5	Disaster risk education strongly supports protection of biodiversity by raising awareness on how biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation amplify the impacts of natural disasters on communities.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies						5	The programme strongly supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by educating communities on how pollution weakens ecosystem resilience and worsens disaster impacts.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility						5	Disaster risk education strongly supports prevention of land degradation by educating communities on how land degradation increases landslide, flood, and drought risks, and on preventive measures.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)						5	The programme strongly supports sustainable consumption of inputs by educating communities on how overconsumption of natural resources increases vulnerability to environmental disasters and climate shocks.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts						5	Disaster risk education strongly supports the aim of flood prevention and mitigation as this is a primary focus of the programme, building community knowledge and preparedness for flood events.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	The programme strongly supports access for all to basic needs by building community resilience, ensuring that disasters do not permanently disrupt access to food, water, shelter, and essential services.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	Disaster risk education strongly supports good hygiene and disease prevention by educating communities on disease outbreaks that follow disasters and the hygiene practices needed to prevent them.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by ensuring that all community members, particularly the most vulnerable, receive disaster risk education and preparedness support.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	Disaster risk education strongly supports gender mainstreaming by recognizing women's disproportionate vulnerability to disasters and ensuring gender-responsive disaster risk education and preparedness.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by transforming community attitudes toward disaster risk from fatalism to proactive preparedness and resilience-building.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4		Disaster risk education supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing economic losses associated with disasters through improved community preparedness and early warning systems.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		The programme supports innovation and implementation of cleaner technologies by promoting awareness of early warning technologies, climate information systems, and modern disaster preparedness tools.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	Disaster risk education strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by protecting businesses and agricultural assets from disaster losses through improved community preparedness.

## Sustainability Test (Health System Strengthening Programme)

Development Programme: Health System Strengthening							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Health system strengthening in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by building healthcare infrastructure that incorporates sustainable design and green building principles.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by establishing proper medical waste management systems that prevent healthcare effluents from polluting water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Health system strengthening aids protection of biodiversity by reducing pressure on traditional medicine plants through improved formal healthcare access, reducing unsustainable harvesting of medicinal plants.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by establishing proper medical waste treatment and disposal systems that prevent hazardous healthcare waste from affecting water.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Health system strengthening aids prevention of land degradation by ensuring that healthcare waste, including hazardous materials, is properly managed and does not contaminate soils or land resources.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting rational use of medicines, medical supplies, and healthcare resources, reducing waste and improving efficiency across the health system.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Health system strengthening supports flood prevention and mitigation by ensuring health facilities can function during disasters and provide emergency services without contributing to environmental degradation.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5	The programme strongly supports access for all to basic needs by improving the availability, quality, and accessibility of healthcare services for all community members in the district.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					5	Health system strengthening strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases as a core objective of the programme, improving infection prevention and control standards across all health facilities.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by improving healthcare access in underserved communities and reducing geographic and financial barriers to health services.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					5	Health system strengthening strongly supports gender mainstreaming by improving reproductive and maternal health services, addressing gender-specific health needs, and ensuring women's equitable access to care.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by promoting health-seeking behaviour, community health education, and trust in modern healthcare among all populations.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4	Health system strengthening supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing the economic burden of illness, improving labour productivity, and reducing catastrophic health expenditures by families.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by introducing modern diagnostic equipment, health information systems, and telemedicine into the health system.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	Health system strengthening strongly supports retention of capital and downstream industry development by building a healthier, more productive workforce that is essential for sustained local economic development.

## Sustainability Test (Peace and Conflict Management Programme)

Development Programme: Peace and Conflict Management							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Peace and conflict management in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by resolving natural resource-related conflicts that lead to destructive exploitation of forests, land, and water.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by resolving conflicts over water resources that result in destructive fishing practices and pollution of water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Peace and conflict management aids protection of biodiversity by resolving land and boundary disputes that drive communities to encroach on protected areas and destroy habitats in the district.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by maintaining the social stability necessary for communities to engage in collective water and sanitation management.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Peace and conflict management aids prevention of land degradation by resolving land disputes that lead to overuse, abandonment, or destructive use of contested lands and resources.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by creating the social harmony needed for communities to collectively manage shared natural resources sustainably and equitably.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Peace and conflict management supports flood prevention and mitigation by enabling collective community action on drainage maintenance and flood preparedness in the absence of social tensions.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5	Peace and conflict management strongly supports access for all to basic needs by creating the stable, secure social environment in which essential services can be delivered and accessed effectively.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases by maintaining social stability that allows environmental health and sanitation services to reach all communities without disruption.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	Peace and conflict management strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by resolving disputes over shared resources and ensuring that all groups have fair access to local development benefits.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by addressing gender-based conflicts and violence that prevent women from fully participating in community life and economic activities.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	Peace and conflict management strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by promoting cultures of dialogue, tolerance, and non-violent conflict resolution across all communities in the district.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by creating the peaceful, stable social environment necessary for business investment, agricultural productivity, and economic development.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4	Peace and conflict management aids innovation and cleaner technologies by creating the social stability needed for communities to invest in and adopt new, improved production technologies.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by creating the security and predictability of environment that businesses require to operate and invest.

## Sustainability Test (Health Promotion Programme)

### Development Programme: Health Promotion

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		Health promotion in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by educating communities on the links between environmental health, natural resource use, and human well-being.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by promoting clean water use practices and educating communities on the health importance of protecting water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		Health promotion aids protection of biodiversity by highlighting the role of healthy ecosystems in supporting human health and raising community awareness on the value of biodiversity.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by educating communities on water quality, sanitation, and the health consequences of environmental pollution.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		Health promotion aids prevention of land degradation by raising awareness on the health impacts of soil pollution, hazardous waste, and the environmental determinants of health.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting healthy lifestyles that involve reduced use of harmful substances, chemicals, and unsustainable products.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		Health promotion supports flood prevention and mitigation by educating communities on health risks during floods and the preventive actions they can take to protect themselves and their environment.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	Health promotion strongly supports access for all to basic needs by empowering individuals and communities to take control of their own health and demand quality healthcare services.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	The programme strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases as this is the primary objective of health promotion, directly addressing the root causes of preventable diseases.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Health promotion strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by delivering health information and interventions to all community members, including the most marginalized and vulnerable.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4		The programme supports gender mainstreaming by addressing women-specific health promotion needs including reproductive health, nutrition, and prevention of gender-based violence in the district.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Health promotion strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change as this is its core methodology, transforming health knowledge, attitudes, and practices at both individual and community levels.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					4		The programme supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing the burden of preventable diseases, improving workforce health, and reducing catastrophic healthcare expenditures by households.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					4		Health promotion aids innovation and cleaner technologies by promoting awareness of modern, evidence-based health interventions and encouraging communities to adopt healthier, cleaner lifestyles.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					4		The programme supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by building the healthy human capital that businesses and industries in the district require to be productive.

## Sustainability Test (Community Sanitation Improvement Programme)

### Development Programme: Community Sanitation Improvement

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources						5	Community sanitation improvement strongly supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by preventing environmental contamination and maintaining clean, healthy ecosystems in the district.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems						5	The programme strongly supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by preventing sewage and solid waste from contaminating streams, rivers, and other water bodies.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity						5	Community sanitation improvement strongly supports protection of biodiversity by reducing pollution loads on aquatic and terrestrial habitats that support diverse biological communities.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies						5	The programme strongly supports the aim of preventing discharges and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies by constructing latrines, drains, and solid waste facilities in communities.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility						5	Community sanitation improvement strongly supports the aim of preventing land degradation and soil pollution by providing alternatives to open defecation and uncontrolled solid waste disposal.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)						5	The programme strongly supports sustainable consumption of inputs by promoting household-level sanitation solutions that minimize waste, including composting toilets and biogas systems.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts						5	Community sanitation improvement strongly supports the aim of flood prevention by maintaining clean drainage channels free of solid waste blockages that cause flooding during rainfall events.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality						5	The programme strongly supports access for all to basic needs by providing community members with access to safe, dignified, and functional sanitation facilities as a fundamental human right.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases						5	Community sanitation improvement strongly supports good hygiene and prevention of diseases as its primary objective, directly reducing diarrhoea, cholera, and other sanitation-related diseases.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by prioritizing sanitation improvements in the most underserved and deprived communities in the district.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	Community sanitation improvement strongly supports gender mainstreaming by providing safe, gender-segregated sanitation facilities that address the specific dignity and safety needs of women and girls.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by implementing community-led total sanitation campaigns that change open defecation attitudes and build sanitation culture.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						4	Community sanitation improvement supports strong and stable economic growth by reducing the economic burden of sanitation-related diseases, improving labour productivity, and reducing healthcare costs.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						4	The programme supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by introducing modern latrine designs, waste treatment systems, and biogas technologies in communities.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						4	Community sanitation improvement supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by maintaining a clean, healthy environment that businesses and workers require to operate effectively.

## Sustainability Test (Public Financial Management Support Programme)

### Development Programme: Public Financial Management Support

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources				3			Public financial management support has neutral effects on conservation and resource utilization though improved financial management can help ensure that environmental management budgets are protected and well-spent.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems				3			The programme has neutral effects on aquatic ecosystems; however, effective financial management ensures that funds designated for water resource management are disbursed and utilized appropriately.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity				3			Public financial management support has neutral effects on biodiversity protection, though proper financial management ensures conservation programme budgets are not diverted and are effectively implemented.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies				3			The programme has neutral effects on preventing discharges and wastewater into water bodies; however, good financial management ensures that sanitation infrastructure budgets reach their intended destinations.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility				3			Public financial management support has neutral effects on land degradation prevention; however, improved financial management ensures funds for land management and environmental programmes are properly utilized.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by improving financial systems that track and account for public resource use, reducing waste, leakage, and misallocation of public funds.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts				3			Public financial management support has neutral effects on flood prevention; however, effective management of disaster risk reduction budgets ensures that flood prevention investments are delivered effectively.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4		Public financial management support supports access for all to basic needs by ensuring public funds for essential services are effectively managed, transparently disbursed, and fully applied to intended beneficiaries.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4		The programme supports good hygiene and disease prevention by ensuring that public health and sanitation budgets are transparently managed and effectively reach sanitation service delivery programmes.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits						5	Public financial management support strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by ensuring that public resources are allocated and disbursed in accordance with approved plans that target all communities.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels						5	The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by building capacity to implement gender-responsive budgeting, ensuring public expenditures address the needs of both women and men in the district.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change						5	Public financial management support strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by building transparency and accountability in public financial management, restoring community trust in local government.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth						5	The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by improving the fiscal discipline, transparency, and accountability needed to attract investment and manage public resources efficiently.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies						5	Public financial management support strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by introducing modern financial management systems, software, and reporting platforms.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials						5	The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by ensuring that public investment in economic infrastructure is efficiently managed and delivers intended outcomes.

## Sustainability Test (Local Revenue Enhancement Programme)

Development Programme: Local Revenue Enhancement							
No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score					Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4	Local revenue enhancement in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by generating resources to fund environmental management, conservation enforcement, and restoration programmes.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4	The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by funding water resource management institutions and environmental monitoring programmes.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4	Local revenue enhancement aids protection of biodiversity by generating resources to fund conservation programmes, patrol activities, and enforcement of environmental protection regulations.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4	The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by generating resources to invest in sanitation infrastructure, waste management, and environmental enforcement.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4	Local revenue enhancement aids prevention of land degradation by generating the financial resources needed for land management, afforestation, and land use planning and enforcement.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4	The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by providing funding for programmes that promote recycling, reduction, and reuse within communities and local industries.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4	Local revenue enhancement supports flood prevention and mitigation by generating resources to fund drainage infrastructure, flood control works, and disaster preparedness programmes.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					4	The programme supports access for all to basic needs by expanding the local resource base available for investing in water supply, sanitation, health, and education services.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					4	Local revenue enhancement supports good hygiene and disease prevention by generating resources to maintain public health infrastructure, environmental sanitation services, and disease prevention programmes.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5	The programme strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by broadening the revenue base through inclusive tax systems that enable wider investment in services benefiting all communities.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					4	Local revenue enhancement supports gender mainstreaming by providing resources for gender-responsive programming and ensuring women entrepreneurs and traders are fairly included in the tax net.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5	The programme strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by demonstrating the direct link between revenue contribution, civic responsibility, and improved community development outcomes.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>							
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					5	Local revenue enhancement strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by building the fiscal capacity of local government to invest in economic infrastructure and services that drive growth.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5	The programme strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by funding the adoption of modern revenue collection systems and digital payment platforms.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5	Local revenue enhancement strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by ensuring sufficient public investment in the infrastructure and services that local industries depend on.

## Sustainability Test (District Capacity Strengthening Programme)

### Development Programme: District Capacity Strengthening

No.	SEA Sustainability Criteria (Aims/Objectives)	Performance Score						Reasons
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
1.1	Supports conservation and promote sustainable utilization of resources					4		District capacity strengthening in the district supports conservation and sustainable utilization of resources by building the institutional capacity needed to plan, implement, and enforce resource management policies.
1.2	Ensures retention of natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems					4		The programme supports retention of the natural character and function of aquatic ecosystems by building technical expertise within the district for monitoring, protecting, and managing water resources.
1.3	Ensures protection of biodiversity					4		District capacity strengthening aids protection of biodiversity by equipping district institutions with the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to implement effective biodiversity conservation programmes.
1.4	Prevents discharges (liquid and solid) and disposal of wastewater that adversely affect water bodies					4		The programme supports prevention of discharges and wastewater into water bodies by building the regulatory and enforcement capacity of district environmental and sanitation institutions.
1.5	Prevents degradation of land and soil pollution/infertility					4		District capacity strengthening aids prevention of land degradation by building expertise in land use planning, environmental impact assessment, and land management within district institutions.
1.6	Promotes sustainable consumption of inputs – recycling, reduction, re-use (energy, chemicals and other raw materials)					4		The programme supports sustainable consumption of inputs by building institutional capacity to develop and implement policies promoting resource efficiency and sustainable consumption across the district.
1.7	Promotes prevention of floods and mitigation of effects of floods/droughts					4		District capacity strengthening supports flood prevention and mitigation by building the planning, coordination, and early warning capacities needed for effective disaster risk management at the district level.
<b>2. SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>								
2.1	Enhances access for all to basic needs in sufficient quantity and quality					5		District capacity strengthening strongly supports access for all to basic needs by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of district institutions responsible for service delivery across all sectors.
2.2	Promotes good hygiene and contributes to prevention of diseases					5		The programme strongly supports good hygiene and disease prevention by building the technical and managerial capacity of district health and sanitation institutions to deliver quality services.
2.3	Promotes equitable distribution of related benefits					5		District capacity strengthening strongly supports equitable distribution of related benefits by building inclusive, accountable institutions capable of delivering services fairly across all communities.
2.4	Ensures gender mainstreaming with emphasis on women's participation at all levels					5		The programme strongly supports gender mainstreaming by building capacity within district institutions to plan, implement, and monitor gender-responsive development programmes and services.
2.5	Promotes awareness creation for attitudinal change					5		District capacity strengthening strongly supports awareness creation for attitudinal change by building a competent, professional district workforce that can effectively engage and mobilize communities.
<b>3. ECONOMY</b>								
3.1	Encourages strong and stable condition in economic growth					5		The programme strongly supports strong and stable economic growth by building the institutional foundations needed for effective economic planning, regulation, and investment attraction in the district.
3.2	Increases innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies					5		District capacity strengthening strongly supports innovation and implementation of cleaner and efficient technologies by building staff competencies in modern planning tools, ICT systems, and management practices.
3.3	Encourages the retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials					5		The programme strongly supports retention of capital and development of downstream industries by creating a capable, responsive institutional environment that supports local business development and investment.